SOURCE WATER SUPPLY

The City of Chino’s drinking water supply is a blend of surface water (rivers, lakes, streams) and groundwater (wells). Surface water is imported from Northern California by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California via the State Water Project aqueduct, and is treated at the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant located in Upland. Groundwater supplies are extracted via local wells operated by the City of Chino or by the Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA). In 2015, treated groundwater represented approximately 82% of your drinking water supply, while the remaining 18% was produced by the Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant.

Source water assessments were conducted in 2001 and 2007 to determine the contamination vulnerabilities of the City of Chino’s active wells. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide application, high density housing, grazing, irrigation of crops, schools, water supply wells, agricultural/irrigation wells, concentrated animal feeding operations, parks, lagoons/liquid wastes, agricultural drainage, septic systems and automobile repair shops. You may request a summary of the assessments by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS

If you have questions regarding the quality of your water or the information contained in this report, please contact Gilbert Aldaco, Water Utilities Supervisor, at (909) 334-3425, 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Written inquiries may be sent to: City of Chino, Public Works - Water Section, P.O. Box 667, Chino, CA 91708, Attention: Gilbert Aldaco.

The public is encouraged to participate in discussions concerning the City’s drinking water. Meetings of the Chino City Council are typically scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall, 13220 Central Avenue in Chino, California.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this report directly. If you are a landlord or manage a multi-unit dwelling, please contact us at (909) 334-3427 to request additional copies of this report to ensure your tenants receive this important information.

Report your observations of prohibited water use by calling the City’s water conservation hotline at (909) 334-3282 or by completing an online report on the City’s website: https://www.cityofchino.org/government-services/public-works/report-prohibited-water-usage.

The City of Chino is pleased to provide you with this Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. In accordance with State requirements, this report is intended to provide you, the consumer, with information regarding the quality of drinking water the City of Chino provided in 2015. In this report you will find important information on our water sources and water conservation. This report can also be found on the City’s website: http://cityofchino.org/waterqualityreport. The title of these annual reports has been adjusted to match the year in which the City provided your drinking water supply.
WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to safeguard drinking water by establishing standards that limit the amount of contaminants in drinking water. In California, the SWRCB-DDW also safeguards drinking water by establishing standards that are at least as stringent as the USEPA standards. Definitions of the various State and Federal standards are found within this report. More information about contamination and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In 2015, drinking water supplied by the City of Chino met all State and Federal drinking water health standards.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING
The City of Chino safeguards its water supply by exceeding the monitoring frequency required by the USEPA and SWRCB-DDW. The City of Chino’s drinking water sources (local wells and imported water) are monitored for contaminants such as organic compounds, inorganic compounds, microorganisms, radionuclides, and aesthetic-related contaminants. The City of Chino’s water distribution system is also monitored at various locations to ensure good water quality throughout the system.

In 2015, the City’s water supply was tested for more than two-hundred contaminants at state-certified laboratories. The SWRCB-DDW allows certain supply sources and contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Although the City’s water supply was tested for more than two-hundred contaminants, regulations require the report to describe only the contaminants that were detected. The water quality data is typically reported in parts per billion (ppb), which is the equivalent of micrograms per liter (µg/L), or otherwise as listed under the units sub-heading.

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 persons, 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 describing appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection caused by cryptosporidium and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER
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 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 USEPA and the SWRCB-DDW 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.

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. Chino’s source waters are blended or treated to yield a combined product that must comply with State and Federal standards.

NITRATE
Nitrates 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.

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 old pipelines and home plumbing. The City of Chino is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of existing materials used in your household 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 want 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 at (800) 426-4791, or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION
In response to severe drought conditions, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued an executive order on April 1st, 2015 in an effort to reduce statewide potable urban water usage by 25%. In an effort to achieve this mandatory reduction the City adopted an urgency ordinance which took effect on June 7th, 2015. In combination with our 2009 water conservation ordinance, the current water use limitations include but are not limited to the following:

- Automated irrigation is permitted only on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays before 6 a.m. and after 8 p.m.
- Irrigation by hand held hoses with an automatic shutoff nozzle is permitted only on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, without hourly restrictions.
- Do not use water to clean sidewalks, driveways, parking lots and other hardscapes.
- Do not irrigate during and 48 hours after a rain event.
- Limiting automated irrigation to 15 minutes or less per station per day.
- Do not allow irrigation water to runoff onto paved surfaces such as driveways, gutters or streets.

These additional measures can also help to save water at your home:

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient shower head. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

Please call the City’s water conservation hotline at (909) 334-3282 to get more information about water conservation or to report prohibited water use. Also visit the following websites to learn more about saving water - www.bewaterwise.com; www.saveourh20.org; www.cbwcd.org. To learn more about water saving rebates visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

MANDATORY IRRIGATION SCHEDULE RESTRICTIONS

Note: Irrigation on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday is allowed before 6AM and after 8PM
### 2015 Drinking Water Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>MCL [NL]</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Possible Sources of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Standards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Coliform Bacteria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.0 (a)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlorine Dioxide Residuals</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>[1-20]</td>
<td>[5]</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>No by-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.0-8.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>No by-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrates (as N03)</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>No run-off from natural deposits; industrial waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrites</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6.0-12.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>No run-off from natural deposits; industrial waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Groundwater (City Wells)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>MCL [NL]</th>
<th>PHG (MCLG)</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>MCL Violation</th>
<th>Possible Sources of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aluminum</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Run-off from natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics manufacturing, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arsenic</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metallic elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metallic elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface treatment processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nitrogen (as NO3)</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Run-off from natural deposits; industrial waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peroxides</strong></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Run-off from natural deposits; industrial waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Surface Water (Imported)

General Notes:
- (a) No more than 5% of monthly water samples shall test positive for coliform bacteria. The "average" in equal to the percentage of positive water samples for coliform bacteria.
- (b) This report specifies the range of measured nitrate concentrations in blended groundwater prior to delivery to the City’s distribution system. The nitrate concentration is based on an annual average. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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 seek medical advice from your health care provider. Standard 310C (c) specifies the range for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.
- (c) No single test result therefore the average is equal to the range.
- (d) This report specifies the range of measured 1,2,3-TCP concentration in the various sources of water that compose the City of Chino’s water supply. Some groundwater produced by City of Chino and CDA wells contained concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP that exceeded the 5-ppt ppb NL.
- (e) Based on composite analysis of source production after treatment and blending prior to delivery to the City of Chino’s distribution system.
- (f) The MCL for Chromium VI (hexavalent chromium) of 10 parts per billion took effect July 1, 2014.
- (g) The PHC for Perchlorate was reduced to 0.5 ppb in 2015.

### Water Quality Standards and Definitions

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The maximum amount of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are enforceable standards close to the PHG (or MCLG). Secondary MCLs are set to protect the public health from contaminants that may affect health. Secondary MCLs are established to protect the public health, and are not enforceable standards.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The amount of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. PHGs are established by the California EPA.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLGs and MRDLs for contaminants that may affect health. It also includes the monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements for these MCLGs and MRDLs.

#### Unit Definitions
- **PHG:** The point of removal.
- **MRDL:** The maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **MRDLG:** The secondary minimum contaminant level goal (SMLG) of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **MRDLG:** The maximum contaminant level goal (SML) of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **MRDL:** The maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **PHG:** The point of removal.
- **MRDL:** The maximum amount of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.
- **MRDLG:** The secondary minimum contaminant level goal (SMLG) of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected potential risk to health. MCLGs are established by the EPA.