WATER CONSERVATION

As a reminder to residents, the City of Chino has permanent water conservation measures in place which include but are not limited to prohibition of the following:

- Allowing irrigation water to run off into a gutter, ditch, drain, driveway, sidewalk, street or onto pavement or other hard surface.
- Outdoor irrigation of landscape for more than fifteen minutes of watering per day per station.
- Automated irrigation of landscape during the hours of six a.m. to eight p.m.
- Outdoor irrigation of landscape on rainy days.
- Washing down hard or paved surfaces.
- Washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes, and other types of mobile equipment, unless done with a hand held bucket or hand held hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses.

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.cbwcd.org

To learning more about water saving rebates visit www.socalwatersmart.com.

COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS

If you have questions regarding the quality of your water or the information contained in this report, please contact Pete Vicario, at (909) 334-3444, 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: Pete Vicario.

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) 334-3265 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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water Quality

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que la entienda bien. También puede llamar al número de teléfono (909) 334-3441 de lunes a jueves.

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 2016. 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.
The City of Chino has proactively sought treatment facilities to comply with the upcoming compliance monitoring period anticipated to begin January 2018.

**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 2016, the City’s water supply was tested for 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 between 2015 and 2016, 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, and 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**

Nitrate (reported as nitrogen (N)) 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 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.
### 2016 Drinking Water Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG (PHG)</th>
<th>Range Average</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Range Average</th>
<th>MCL Violation</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulatory Action Level (AL):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Health Goal (PHG):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment Technique (TT):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notification Level (NL):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment Technique (TT):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Standards:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundwater Quality Standards:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOTNOTES:**

(a) Reporting requirements for Nitrate from N3O as NO3- (65 ppm) to Nitrate as N (10 ppm) beginning January 1, 2016.

(b) This report describes the range of measured nitrate concentration in blended groundwater prior to delivery to the City of China's distribution system. The average nitrate concentration is based on an annual average. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months old and for pregnant women drinking water with higher blood nitrate levels. 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. For an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

(c) Based on continuous monitoring and analysis then averaging and blending prior to delivery to the City of China's distribution system.

(d) This report describes the range of measured nitrate concentration in blended groundwater prior to delivery to the City of China's distribution system. The average nitrate concentration is based on an annual average. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months old and for pregnant women drinking water with higher blood nitrate levels. 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. For an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.