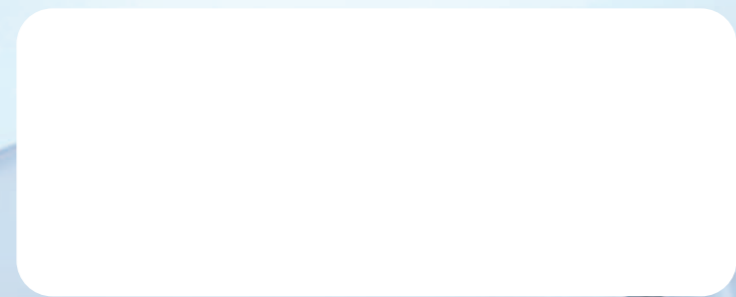


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Cucamonga Valley Water District 2006 Water Quality Report



NOTICIA IMPORTANTE

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Report for 2006

In 1996, the United States Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to require water providers to deliver an annual Water Quality Report to their consumers. The report is intended to provide you, the consumer, with information regarding the quality of your drinking water. In addition, the report is intended to illustrate some of the challenges faced in delivering safe drinking water to a variety of consumers. Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) is committed to keeping its consumers informed; you are encouraged to read this report in its entirety. Informed consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water supplies and understand the true costs associated with providing the water they depend on.

Water quality is Cucamonga Valley Water District's highest priority. Our team of professionals works diligently to safeguard the water supplied to our consumers to ensure that it meets all federal and state drinking water standards. As a result of CVWD's continued commitment to deliver the highest quality of water possible, we are pleased to report that we had no water quality violations during 2006.

Cucamonga Valley Water District

CVWD is a public corporation that was formed in 1955 by local voters under the provisions of Division 12 of the County Water District Section of the State Water Code. CVWD provides water service to the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the cities of Upland, Ontario and Fontana, plus some unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County. CVWD is one of the leading water suppliers in the region thanks to innovative technologies used for treating water and the District's leadership in dealing with water issues concerning the local community. CVWD has approximately 47,000 water connections and serves a population of approximately 180,000 within a 47-square-mile area.

Drinking Water Sources

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, which 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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon

Through the course of monitoring our water we have found traces of radon in some of our groundwater supplies. Radon is a radioactive gas found throughout the United States that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. It can also get into indoor air when released from tap water containing radon. 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. If the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher, you may consider making the necessary repairs. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. CVWD operates its treatment plants in accordance with a Cryptosporidium Action Plan prescribed by the Department of Health Services in an effort to remove cryptosporidium from finished drinking water. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

For More 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).

Special Precautions

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).

Stay Informed

The Cucamonga Valley Water District encourages its customers to become more informed about their water district. If you would like to learn more, please attend any one of our regularly scheduled Board meetings, which are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Board meetings are held at the District office located at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga. Meeting agendas can be found on our website at www.cvwdwater.com.

Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact: J.R. Rivas, Water Quality Specialist, at (909) 987-2591.

Protecting Water Resources

Protecting our water resources is a vital part of providing high-quality drinking water. It is a responsibility shared by the District and its customers. One of the key ways customers can help is by properly disposing of household hazardous waste. Proper disposal of hazardous materials reduces the chance of these materials polluting our lakes, streams and underground water supplies. Keeping our local canyons and recreation areas free of litter and pollution also helps keep your water supply clean. Household hazardous materials (motor oil, pesticides, solvents, paint, etc.) should not be disposed of by pouring them down the drain or flushing them down the toilet. When these materials are disposed of improperly, they pass through our local sewage treatment plants, which are not designed to treat these types of materials, and are released into our rivers and streams.

Dispose of household hazardous waste properly and free of charge at your local Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, located at 12158 Baseline Road. The collection facility is open on Saturday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon. You may also call 1-800-OILY-CAT (1-800-645-9228) for the nearest location.

How Your Water Is Treated & Tested

Cucamonga Valley Water District uses state-of-the-art technologies to treat and test the water served to its consumers. The District operates a total of three water treatment facilities which must meet surface water treatment regulations established by the United

States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services. These facilities are staffed by professional Water Treatment Plant Operators certified by the California Department of Health Services.

Before, during, and after treatment, CVWD staff members collect and analyze samples of water every four hours, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, to ensure customers are provided with the highest quality of water. In addition to the routine testing performed at the treatment plants, the water throughout the distribution system is analyzed weekly for disinfectant residuals and bacteriological content. Thousands of other tests are conducted throughout the year to ensure your water meets all federal and state regulations.

Contaminants Requiring Special Consideration

Certain contaminants pose more risk than others. Additionally, certain groups or individuals may be at more risk than others. The following information details contaminants we believe deserve special consideration, enabling consumers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water.

Nitrate

As a result of underground septic systems and past agricultural uses within our service area, our groundwater may contain considerable levels of nitrate. CVWD operates a strict and extensive monitoring program to ensure the nitrate levels in the District's drinking water supply never exceed the maximum contaminant level of 45 parts per million (ppm). 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 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 ask advice from your health care provider.

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

CVWD's Water Sources

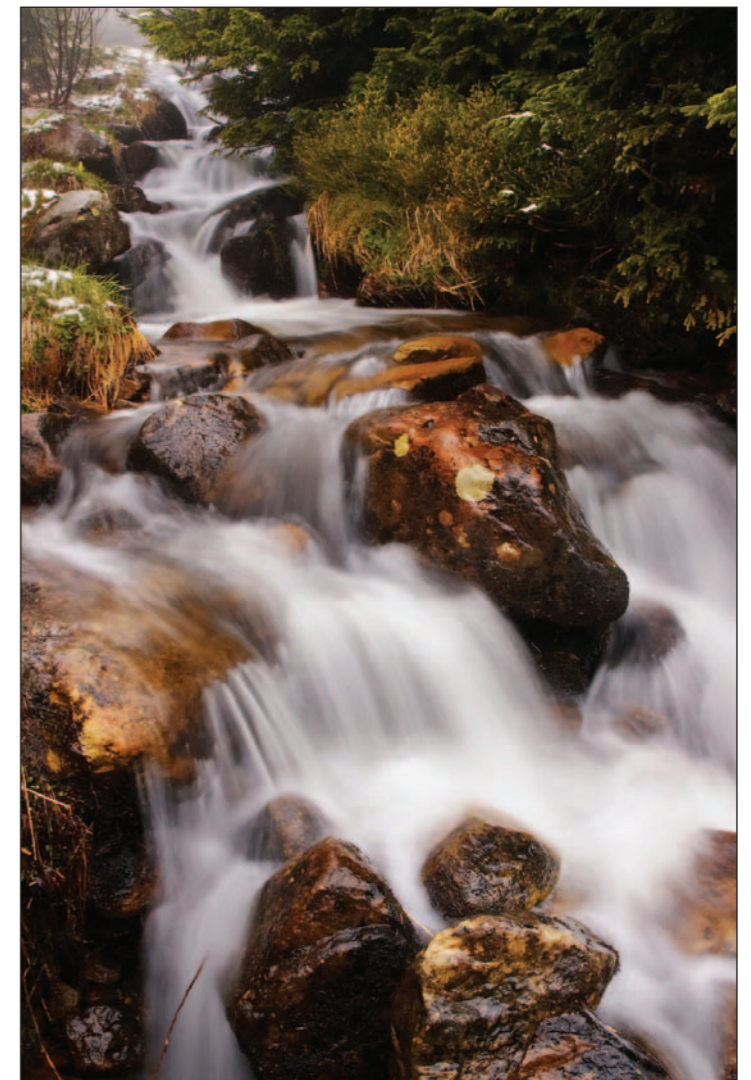
The water furnished to CVWD's consumers comes from several sources, including surface water imported from Northern California, groundwater pumped from local aquifers, and a combination of waters collected from canyons and tunnels along the local mountains.

- **Imported Surface Water** – (Surface water is water on the earth's surface, including creeks, streams, rivers, and lakes.) The majority of water, fifty-one percent, delivered to the District's consumers in 2006 was imported from Northern California. CVWD purchases water delivered from Northern California via the State Water Project. This water is treated at the District's Lloyd W. Michael and Royer Nesbit Water Treatment Plants. The treated water flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system.
- **Groundwater** – (Groundwater is water below the earth's surface typically in subterranean lakes called aquifers.) Forty percent of the water delivered by the District in 2006 was groundwater pumped from the Cucamonga and Chino Basin aquifers located hundreds of feet below the earth's surface. The water is pumped up through a system of wells, disinfected, and goes directly into enclosed reservoirs. Upon demand, the water either flows by gravity or is pumped from the reservoirs into the distribution system.
- **Local Canyon and Tunnel Water** – (This is a combination of both surface and groundwater.) Nine percent of the water delivered in 2006 was supplied by local surface and tunnel water sources. These sources include Cucamonga Canyon, Deer Canyon, Day Canyon, East Etiwanda Canyon, and a number of tunnels in the local San Gabriel Mountains. After treatment, the finished water is stored in enclosed reservoirs ready for distribution to consumers.

Contamination Vulnerability of CVWD's Water Sources

CVWD routinely conducts a source water assessment to determine the contamination vulnerabilities of the District's water resources. Our sources are considered vulnerable to contamination from activities associated with past citrus agriculture, sewer collection systems, leaking or improper disposal of petroleum products, and recreation activities on or near water supplies.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Health Services district office located at 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401 or the Cucamonga Valley Water District at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the California Department of Health Services district engineer at (909) 383-4328 or the Cucamonga Valley Water District at (909) 987-2591.



About Your Water

Last year CVWD collected over 40,000 water samples which were analyzed for more than 170 different contaminants. Only contaminants that were detected are included in the tables provided. If a contaminant is not listed, it was not detected. The data reported in the tables is compiled from analyses performed in 2006, except where noted.

Table 1 lists contaminants regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards. These standards have been developed to control contaminants that have been determined to pose a risk to health. Compliance with drinking water standards is generally determined by the average level of a contaminant. In the event a single sample exceeds the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), a series of repeat samples is analyzed and the results are averaged to determine compliance. In an effort to keep our consumers informed, this report contains both the detected range, which in some instances may exceed the MCL, and the average, demonstrating compliance.

Table 2 lists contaminants regulated by Secondary Drinking Water Standards. Generally, these standards have been developed to address the aesthetic properties of drinking water. In addition to constituents regulated by secondary standards, we have included data regarding Sodium and Hardness, which may be of interest to consumers.

Table 3 contains data on contaminants that are Unregulated. In an effort to identify new contaminants and their possible health effects, the federal and state environmental and health agencies, along with local drinking water providers, continually monitor and study the occurrence and potential impact of new contaminants as they relate to drinking water. The data reported in this table was compiled from analyses performed from 2001 through 2006, as required by state and federal regulations.

Contaminant	Units	Primary MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Detected Range (or as noted)	Average (or as noted)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic & Organic						
Aluminum	ppm	1.0	0.6	0-0.15	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10.0	0.004	0-2.2	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	200	1.7	0-190	30	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	2.0	1.0	0.15-0.53	0.31	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	0-31	12	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological (Gross Beta radiological data collected in 2001)						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	0-6.4	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	0	0-32	1	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Disinfectant, Disinfectant Byproducts & Precursors						
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.0-2	0.77	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	-	0-86	30.5	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	-	0-41	9.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	-	0.35-2.3	1.6	Various natural and manmade sources
Filtration Performance & Microbiological						
Cryptosporidium	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	0-0.1	0.02	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	As Indicated	TT	-	100% (minimum % < 0.3 NTU)	0.20 NTU (maximum)	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water; it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system
Total Coliform	% Positive	Less Than 5%	(0)	0-0.8	0.8 (maximum)	Naturally present in the environment
Lead & Copper (Measured at the consumer's tap in 2006)						
Lead	ppb	15 (Action Level)	2	0.0 (90th percentile value)	(1 of 52 samples exceeded AL)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3 (Action Level)	0.17	0.14 (90th percentile value)	(0 of 52 samples exceeded AL)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives



Contaminant	Units	Secondary MCL	Detected Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum	ppb	200	0-150	16.7	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	2.1-18	6.8	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper	ppb	1000	0-120	4.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	0-0.04	0	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300	0-180	17.3	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold at 60 deg C	TON	3	1-1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	std/units	-	7.0-8.6	7.8	n/a
Sodium	ppm	-	9.2-39	20.8	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Specific Conductance	micromhos	1600	220-570	343	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	8.2-47	23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	150-420	229	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Groundwater)	NTU	5	0.15-0.4	0.25	Soil runoff
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	-	84-260	144	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring. Note: Average Total Hardness level in grains per gallon is 8.4gpg (divide ppm by 17.1)

Contaminant	Units	Notification Level (Proposed MCL)	Detected Range	Average	Suspected Health Effects
Boron	ppb	1000	0-110	4.07	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Chromium VI (2005-2006)	ppb	-	0-6.9	1.8	The health effects of low doses of hexavalent chromium ingested through drinking water are still being examined.
Perchlorate	ppb	6	0-4.8	0.3	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the notification level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism
Radon (2001)	pCi/L	(300)	0-410	85	The health effects of radon are discussed elsewhere in this report.
Vanadium (2005-2006)	ppb	50	0-47	13.9	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

KEY TERMS:

Below are terms that may assist consumers in understanding this report.

- **(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.
- **(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.
- **(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. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **(PDWS) Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm — parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L). Equivalent to: One second in eleven days and 16 hours.
ppb — parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (ug/L). Equivalent to: One second in thirty-two years.
ppt — parts per trillion or nanograms per Liter (ng/L). Equivalent to: one second in three hundred twenty centuries.
pCi/L — Picocuries per Liter, a measure of radioactivity.
TON — Threshold Odor Number: A number indicating the greatest dilution of a water sample.
TT — Treatment Technique.
NTU — Nephelometric turbidity unit: The cloudiness in a water sample.
micromhos — Unit of electrical conductance.