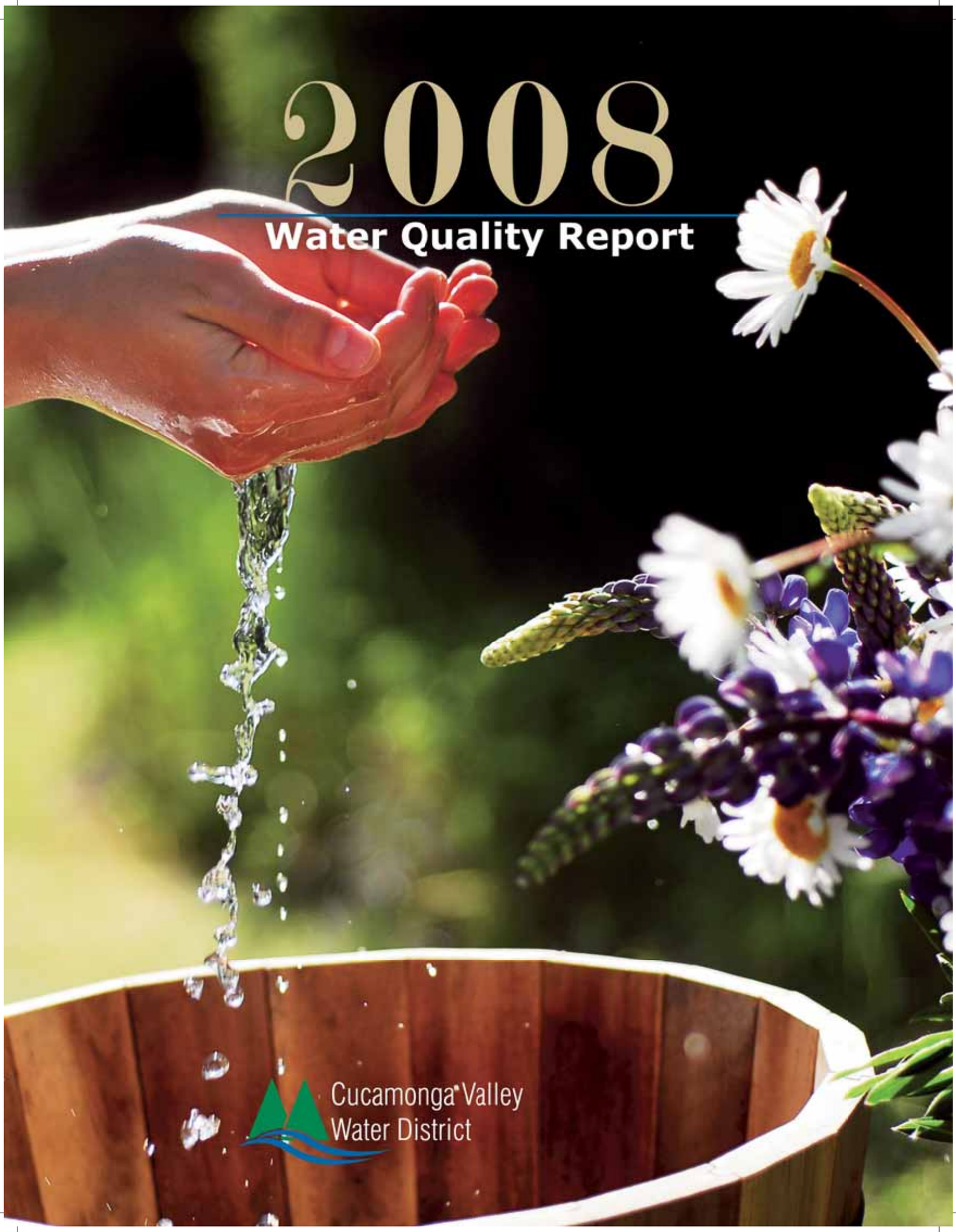

2008
Water Quality Report
Cucamonga Valley
Water District

Cucamonga Valley Water District

10440 Ashford Street
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730-2799
(909) 987-2591 Fax (909) 476-8032

Cucamonga Valley Water District

ROBERT A. DeLOACH
Secretary / General Manager/CEO

Dear Consumers,

In 1996, the United States Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act requiring 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 source and quality of your drinking water. The Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) is pleased to report there were no water quality violations during 2008.

The CVWD provides water service to the City of Rancho Cucamonga, portions of the cities of Upland, Ontario and Fontana, plus an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County. CVWD has approximately 50,000 water connections and serves a population of over 185,000 consumers. CVWD's mission is to provide high quality, safe and reliable water and wastewater services, while practicing good stewardship of natural and financial resources.

CVWD is committed to keeping its consumers informed. Informed consumers are more likely to help protect their drinking water supplies and understand the true costs associated with providing drinking water to our community. CVWD is committed to develop, strengthen and acquire water resources which will ensure the reliability of future water supplies for the next generation of customers.

Robert A. DeLoach
General Manager / CEO

Sincerely,

Randall J. Reed
President

RANDALL J. REED
President

KATHY TIEGS
Vice President

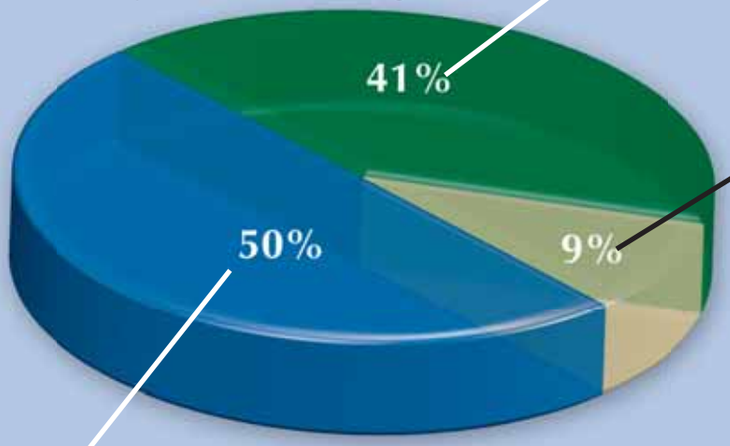
OSCAR GONZALEZ
Director

HENRY L. "HANK" STOY
Director

JAMES V. CURATALO, JR.
Director

Your CVWD 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.



Groundwater is water below the earth's surface typically in subterranean lakes called aquifers. Forty-one percent of the water delivered by CVWD in 2008 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.

Local Canyon and Tunnel Water is a combination of both surface and groundwater. Nine percent of the water delivered in 2008 was supplied by local surface and tunnel water sources. These sources include Cucamonga, Deer, Day and East Etiwanda Canyons as well as a number of tunnels in the local San Gabriel Mountains. This water is treated at CVWD's Arthur H. Bridges or Royer Nesbit water treatment plants.

Imported Water is water imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. In 2008, fifty percent of CVWD's water was imported from Northern California and delivered via the State Water Project. This water is treated at CVWD's Lloyd W. Michael Water Treatment Plant. The treated water flows into storage reservoirs and then into the distribution system.

Sources of drinking water include 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.

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 (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table 1 - Contaminants Regulated by **Primary Drinking Water Standards**

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	0-0.22	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10.0	0.004	0-2.7	0.15	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	200	1.7	0-100	20	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to leaching from former agriculture uses
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1.0	0.11-0.6	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO_3)	ppm	45	45	0-26	12	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	0-4	0	Usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Disinfectant, Disinfectant Byproducts & Precursors						
Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	0.02-2.20	0.69	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	-	0-129	51	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	-	0-26	11	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	-	0.4-2.8	1.5	Various natural and manmade sources
Filtration Performance & Microbiological						
Cryptosporidium (Before treatment)	oocysts/L	TT	(0)	0-0.1	0	Naturally present in the environment > 99% of crypto is removed during treatment
Turbidity	As Indicated	TT	-	100% (minimum % < 0.3 NTU)	0.16 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)	0.3	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

Table 2 - Contaminants Regulated by **Secondary Drinking Water Standards** (plus Sodium and Hardness)

Contaminant	units	Secondary MCL	Detected Range	Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum	ppb	200	0-220	38	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Apparent Color Unfiltered	Units	15	0-5	0.01	Naturally-occurring organic material
Chloride	ppm	500	1.9-77	8.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper	ppm	1.0	0-0.8	0.09	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron	ppb	300	0-710	32	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold at 60 deg C	TON	3	1-2	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	-	3.8-62	21	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	micromhos	1600	240-540	347	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	5-52	23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	170-300	228	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	0-3	0.15	Refer to Turbidity in Table 1
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	-	79-250	143	Leaching from natural deposits. Note: Average Total Hardness level in grains per gallon is **8.4 gpg** (divide ppm by 17.1)
Zinc	ppb	5000	0-53	1.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

About Your Water

In 2008, CVWD collected more than 40,000 water samples that 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 2008, 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 not regulated.

Table 3 - Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	units	Notification Level (Proposed MCL)	Detected Range	Average
Boron	ppb	1000	0-130	4
Vanadium	ppb	50	0-51	17.66

KEY TERMS:

Below are terms to assist consumers in understanding this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs - see below) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** 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.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added to water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 32,000 years.

pCi/L - Picocuries per Liter, a measure of radioactivity.

TON - Threshold Odor Number. A number indicating the greatest dilution of a water sample.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. The cloudiness in a water sample.

Micromhos - Unit of electrical conductance.

Contamination Vulnerability of CVWD's Water Sources

In 2003, CVWD completed a source water assessment to determine the contamination vulnerabilities of CVWD's water resources. Local sources are considered vulnerable to contamination from activities associated with former citrus agriculture, sewer collection systems, leaking or improper disposal of petroleum products, and recreation activities on or near water supplies.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the California Department of Public Health at (909) 383-4328 or CVWD at (909) 987-2591.

Contaminants Requiring Special Consideration

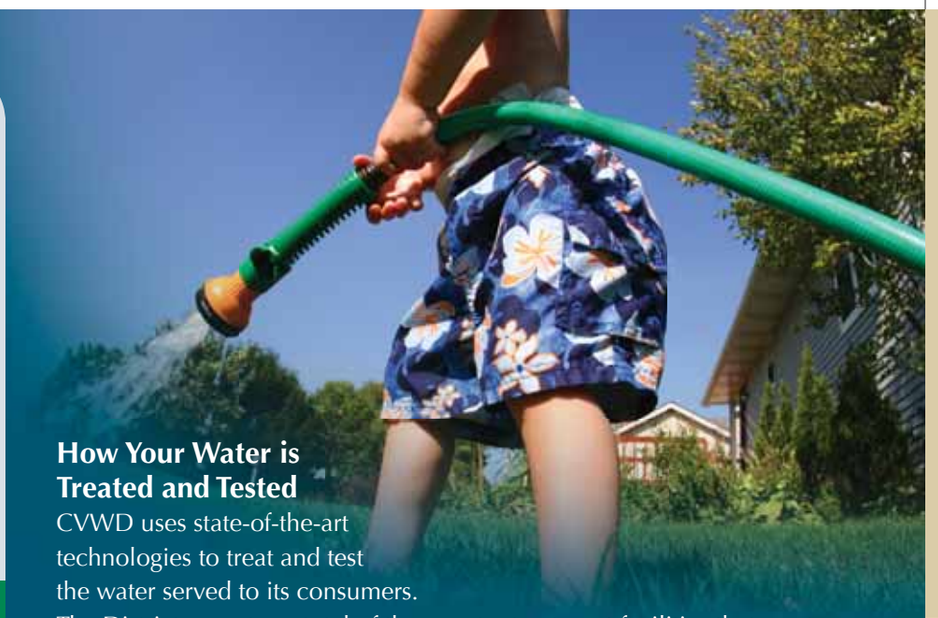
Certain contaminants pose more risk than others and certain groups or individuals may be at greater risk than others. The following information defines contaminants that deserve special consideration to help consumers make informed decisions regarding their drinking water.

Nitrate

As a result of underground septic systems and past agricultural uses within our service area, 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 ppm. 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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. CVWD operates its treatment plants in accordance with Cryptosporidium Action Plan prescribed by the Department of Public Health to remove cryptosporidium from finished drinking water. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis an abdominal infection. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.



How Your Water is Treated and Tested

CVWD 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 that must meet surface water treatment regulations established by the EPA and the CDPH. These facilities are staffed by professional Water Treatment Plant Operators certified by the California Department of Public Health.

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 consumers are provided with the highest quality drinking water. In addition to routine testing performed at the treatment plants, 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.

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 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).

More Information Available

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).

Help Protect Our Water Supply

Protecting our water resources is a vital part of providing high-quality drinking water. It is a responsibility shared by CVWD and its customers. Customers can help by properly disposing of household hazardous waste and Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs). PPCPs are everyday prescription medications and products such as lotions, personal deodorants and cosmetics. Water is a precious resource. By properly disposing of household hazardous waste, this resource will be protected for future generations.

Dispose of household hazardous waste properly and free of charge at your local Household Hazardous Waste collection facility (located at 12158 Baseline Road.) You may also call 1-800-oily-cat (800-645-9228) for the nearest location.

To dispose of PPCPs visit www.earth911.com for more information regarding the location of recycling centers equipped to accept old or outdated pharmaceuticals.

For more tips and information regarding protecting our water supply, visit www.cvwdwater.com.

Community Outreach

A variety of different programs are offered to increase customer awareness and understanding of protecting our most valuable resource: water. Visit CVWD's website at www.cvwdwater.com or call the Office of Public Affairs at (909) 987-2591 for the most recent calendar of events, workshops, speaking engagements, conservation resources, and field trips for students.

Water Conservation 101

- Did you know that by fixing a leaky faucet you can save up to 20 gallons of water per day?
- The most efficient washing machine uses only 3.40 gallons of water per cubic foot of laundry.
- Install a smart sprinkler controller and save as much as 40 gallons of water per day.
- Shorten your showers by one or two minutes and save 5 gallons of water per day.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks and save as much as 150 gallons of water each time.

Stay Informed

CVWD encourages customers to stay informed by attending our regularly scheduled Board meetings, which are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. Board meetings are held at CVWD's office located at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga. Meeting agendas can be found on the CVWD website at www.cvwdwater.com.

Questions?

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

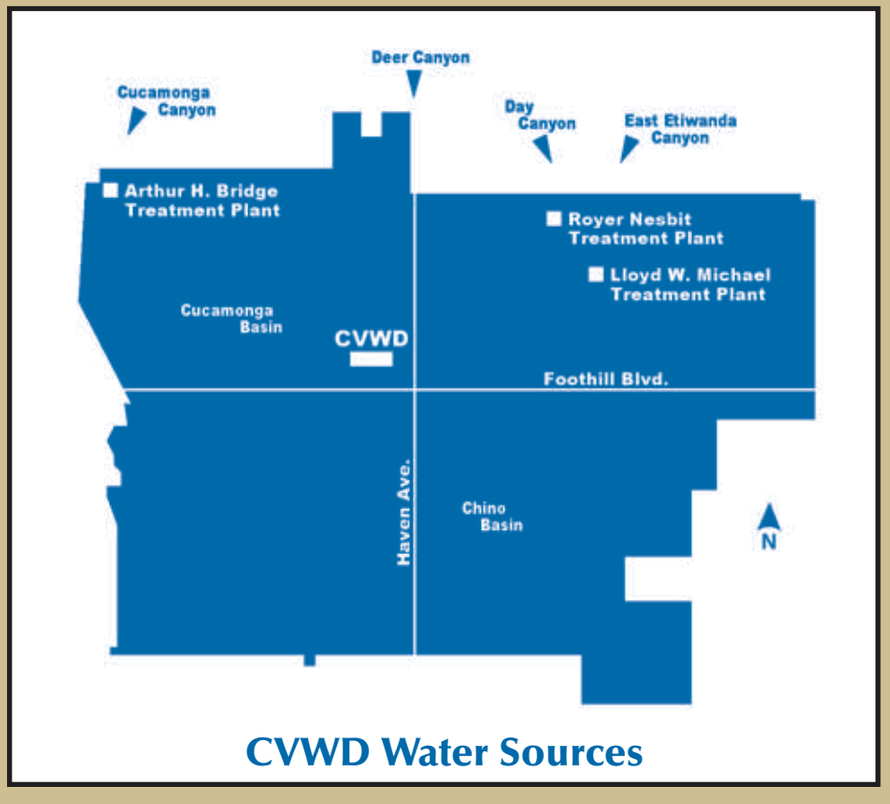
Celebrate Water Awareness Month

In celebration of May as Water Awareness Month, CVWD hosts an annual Water Awareness Day.

Water Awareness Day is an environmental fair held at the CVWD offices at 10440 Ashford Street, Rancho Cucamonga. CVWD invites the community to learn about their water supply, participate in water-related activities, see a magic show, view equipment used to maintain your water system, and see interactive displays.

Cucamonga Valley
Water District

P.O. Box 638 • Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91729



CVWD Water Sources

NOTICIA IMPORTANTE

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