

# 2010

Annual Water Quality Report





## Dedicated to Quality, Service and Innovation

### 2010 Annual Water Quality Report

July 2011

Dear Valued Customer:

At Monte Vista Water District, our mission is to provide high quality water supply that meets all federal and state drinking water standards. In delivering service to our customers, protection of public health is our highest priority, and our dedicated staff works diligently to fulfill that commitment.

The Annual Water Quality Report is an important measurement of the quality of the water provided by the District and confirms that we have provided drinking water during the year 2010 that met all federal and state drinking water standards with no violations of any water quality standard.

I hope you will take some time to read the report and learn about the efforts and challenges that are involved in providing high quality drinking water. If you have questions about the information we have provided, please contact Mr. Henry Aceves, Water Systems Supervisor, at (909) 624-0035, Ext. 185. If you are a property manager or business owner who would like additional copies of this report to distribute to tenants or employees, please contact our Public Affairs office at (909) 267-2116.

Mark Kinsey  
General Manager

**T**his report was prepared to provide the customers of Monte Vista Water District with information about the quality of the drinking water that was provided by the District during the year 2010. Included in the report is information about the sources of the water supply, constituents found in the water and comparisons of testing results with state and federal drinking water standards. **In 2010, drinking water supplied by the District met all federal and state drinking water health standards and did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.**



### Monte Vista Water District Board of Directors Meetings

The Monte Vista Water District Board of Directors meets regularly on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 7 p.m. at the District's administrative offices, 10575 Central Avenue, Montclair, CA. Customers and members of the public are invited to attend and participate in discussions relating to water quality.

A time for public comment/open forum is included as part of each meeting's agenda.

**For more information about this report or water quality issues, contact:**

**Henry Aceves**  
**Water Systems Supervisor**  
**(909) 624-0035, Ext. 185**

# Where Does My Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

Monte Vista Water District's drinking water supply is obtained from the following sources:

**Groundwater** lies in an underground water-bearing soil called an aquifer and originates from rain, snow, and irrigation system return flows. Over the years, water will percolate through the soil, which acts as a large filter. It is then pumped from the ground through production wells, disinfected and distributed to reservoirs and pipeline systems for use by customers. In 2010, approximately 94 percent of the District's water was produced from the Chino Basin aquifers through 12 active wells at various locations within the District's boundaries.

**Imported Surface Water:** In 2010, less than 1 percent of our water supply was imported from Northern California and transported through the State Water Project's California Aqueduct that empties into Lake Silverwood. From there it travels through the Rialto Feeder, a large pipeline that runs along the foothills, delivering water to area treatment plants. The District's imported water supply is treated at the Water Facilities Authority Agua de Lejos Treatment Plant in the city of Upland and distributed to the plant's joint owners, the cities of Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, Upland, and Monte Vista Water District.

**City of Upland:** In 2010, the District purchased approximately 5 percent of its water supply from San Antonio Water Company and the City of Upland. These supplies were delivered to the District through a connection with the City of Upland's water system. The source of the City of Upland's water supply originated from local mountain and canyon runoff, groundwater and imported water.

## Substances Contained in Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

**More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visiting its drinking water website [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).**



## Source Water Assessment Report

A Source Water Assessment was conducted for the active wells of the District's water system in November 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density housing, parks, office complexes/ buildings, schools, apartments, condominiums, funeral services and graveyards, grazing, and sewer collection systems. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: automobile gas stations, dry cleaners, mining operations (historic and active), known contaminant plumes, hospitals, parking lots/malls, fleet/truck/bus terminals, above ground storage tanks, transportation corridors/ freeways/state highways, and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System/ Waste Discharge Requirements permitted discharges.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Monte Vista Water District or at the California Department of Public Health's (DPH) San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. A copy of the summary of the assessment may be requested by contacting the DPH Engineer at (909) 383-4328 or Mr. Henry Aceves, Water Systems Supervisor, at Monte Vista Water District at (909) 624-0035, Ext. 185.



## Testing of the Water Supply

### How Safe Drinking Water Levels Are Set

The federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, and its 1986 amendments, is intended to ensure the quality of our nation's water supplies. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

### Sampling and Disinfection

In addition to carrying out required testing for 125 contaminants, the District safeguards the distribution system by monitoring for coliform bacteria in the distribution system and at each active well. Coliform bacteria are found naturally in humans, warm-blooded animals, plants, soil, air and water. These bacteria are not necessarily harmful, but indicate the possible presence of disease-causing organisms. The District samples 16 California Department of Public Health-approved locations within the distribution system every week. A sample is also collected from each of the District's active wells each month.

To ensure proper disinfection, the District adds chlorine to the water supply in the form of sodium hypochlorite, a chemical similar to household bleach, while it is in a reservoir or in the distribution system. The chlorine kills harmful bacteria and viruses that might enter the system via a broken main or well contamination. Other measures taken to prevent contamination are disinfection of new or repaired mainlines. If a section of new pipe is installed, the line is first filled with a heavy dosage of chlorine and held for a minimum of 24 hours. The line is then flushed and a bacteriological sample is taken to insure the absence of coliform bacteria. After the test shows the system is clean, the pipeline is connected to the water system.

### Backflow Prevention Program

The District further safeguards against contamination by requiring a backflow device on any potential hazard that may exist on a customer's property. Backflow devices prevent water from entering the District's lines from the customer's property during certain conditions, such as periods of high pressure on the customer's side or very low pressure in the District's pipeline. The backflow of water could contaminate the District's water supply, particularly if it contained chemicals such as those used in some irrigation, commercial, and industrial processes. The District requires backflow prevention devices to be tested annually at a minimum and be repaired if necessary.

### Dissolved Oxygen in Tap Water

Occasionally the District receives customer inquiries regarding the appearance of "cloudy" or "milky" tap water. This condition is usually due to the presence of dissolved oxygen in the water supply. As the water passes through household water faucet restrictors and/or aerators, the dissolved oxygen collects to form small but visible bubbles. This appearance will typically clear within 30 seconds, as the bubbles rise and dissipate into the atmosphere. The cloudy or milky condition is not indicative of a water quality or public health concern.

## Developing and Maintaining a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Water System

The District is currently implementing a comprehensive 30-year capital improvement program that identifies and prioritizes projects to replace more than 50 miles of 4-inch and 6-inch aged steel pipe. When completed, these projects will increase fire flow capacity, increase system pressures, improve water quality, and reduce the amount of maintenance on the system.

During the past decade, the District has constructed seven new groundwater wells to meet system demands and reduce dependence on imported water, which has become increasingly unreliable in recent times. Several of these new wells have the ability to inject water, when available, into the aquifer where it is stored until it is needed, particularly during times of drought. Injection of water into the aquifer also results in the improvement of water quality over time. One of the District's newest wells is equipped with an ion exchange treatment facility that removes salts from the pumped groundwater, in particular, nitrates. The District also operates a nitrate blending facility that receives water from wells with lower nitrate levels where it is mixed with water from wells having higher concentrations of nitrates. Adjustments of the flows maintain a finished product that meets drinking water standards set by the State. This project enables the District to optimize the use of its groundwater supplies and to reduce dependence on higher cost and unreliable imported water supplies.

## Public Health Information

### Nitrate

The groundwater basin from which the District draws water has areas of high concentrations of nitrates. Several District wells have been inactivated due to high levels of nitrates. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (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 ask advice from your health care provider.

Water from several District wells with higher levels of nitrates are combined with water from other wells with lower levels to create a blended supply that meets state and federal drinking water standards. The California Department of Public Health requires the District to provide a finished blended product that has a Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) of 36 ppm, which is 80 percent of the state MCL of 45 ppm.

### 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 costs 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.

### 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 service lines and home plumbing. Monte Vista Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 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 1-800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency / 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).**



## "Best Practices" for Water Use

Even with above-normal rainfall in 2010-2011 leading to the end of a three-year statewide drought, California continues to face significant water supply challenges. Imported water from northern California is still restricted to protect fish species, creating less inexpensive water for groundwater replenishment. Additionally, a new state law requires a 20% reduction in urban water use by 2020.

In 2008, Monte Vista Water District responded to these challenges by asking customers to reduce their water use 10-15% through common sense practices to avoid water waste. Over the next two years, District customers reduced their water use by over 20%! Thank you!!!

In order to maintain our current efficient water use through 2020, the District's Board of Directors adopted Ordinance 33 which requires **year-round** water use efficiency "best practices":

- ◆ Water landscapes only between 8pm-8am for no more than 15 minutes per station  
*Exceptions: Hand-watering, drip irrigation, new landscape, "smart" controllers*
- ◆ Adjust watering to avoid runoff
- ◆ Turn off irrigation during rain
- ◆ Repair all leaks within 7 days
- ◆ Use hose with shut-off nozzle to wash vehicles
- ◆ Wash paved areas for health and safety purposes only
- ◆ Restaurants serve water only upon request
- ◆ Hotels offer guests the option to not launder linen daily

**For more information, visit [www.mvwd.org](http://www.mvwd.org)**

## Abbreviations

**AL:** Regulatory Action Level  
**DBP:** Disinfection By-Products  
**MCL:** Maximum Contaminate Level  
**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level  
**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal  
**NA:** Not Applicable  
**ND:** Monitored For But Not Detected  
**NL:** Notification Level  
**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
**PHG:** Public Health Goal  
**pCi/L:** Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
**ppb:** Parts Per Billion/Micrograms Per Liter  
**ppm:** Parts Per Million/Milligrams Per Liter  
**ppt:** Parts Per Trillion/Nanograms Per Liter  
**TOC:** Total Organic Carbon  
**TON:** Threshold Odor Number  
**TT:** Treatment Techniques  
**µmho/cm:** Micromhos Per Centimeter

## Footnotes

- \* Year Sampled: a range of dates is reported due to testing results in various years being averaged together. Years listed are for groundwater samples.
- \*\* City of Upland water quality data.
- \*\*\* Surface water originated from the State Water Project and was treated at the Water Facility Authority's treatment facility in Upland.
- \*\*\*\* Samples of groundwater were obtained from water pumped from District wells.
- (a) MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive.
- (b) No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.
- (c) Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of the treatment performance. The turbidity level of the treated surface water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The range and average of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the distribution system.
- (d) Aluminum has both a primary and secondary standard.
- (e) Flouride is not added to the District's water supply. Amounts detected occur from natural deposits.
- (f) TTHM and HAA5 result is reported on the highest site annual running average.
- ‡ Monitoring for unregulated contaminants assists regulatory agencies to determine if certain contaminants occur and whether they need to be regulated.

## Necesita este informe traducido al español?

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Para conseguir copias de este informe traducidas al español solicítelas al Monte Vista Water District, 10575 Central Avenue in Montclair, CA 91763 o llame a nuestro servicio de atención al cliente al (909) 624-0035, Ext. 0 para solicitar que le remitan una copia por correo.

## 2010 WATER QUALITY DATA

The table provided lists the drinking water contaminants detected during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table has been obtained from testing performed from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 on samples obtained from groundwater wellhead sites, the distribution system, and treated imported and local water supplies. The State requires the District to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

## Terms and Abbreviations Used in Water Quality Data Tables

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) 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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Notification Level (NL):** A health-based advisory level established by the California Department of Public Health for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When a chemical is found at concentrations greater than its NL, certain requirements apply, including notification of local governing bodies and consumers.

**Response Level (RS):** The level of a chemical in drinking water lacking an MCL prompting a recommendation for removal of the drinking water source.

# WATER QUALITY DATA

Parameter	Year Sampled*	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	City of Upland**		Imported Surface Water***		Groundwater/ Distribution System****		Exceeds MCL?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.		
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>												
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	2010	(a)	0	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	2010	%	5 (b)	0	ND	ND	ND - 2	0.4	ND - 1	< 0.1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (c)	2009 - 2010	NTU	0.3	NA	0.02 - 0.05	0.03	0.01 - 0.20	0.02	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
<b>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>												
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>												
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2009 - 2010	ppb	5	0.06	ND - 2.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2009 - 2010	ppb	5	1.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.68	0.10	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</i>												
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	ppt	200	1.7	ND - 93	40	ND	ND	ND - 28	22	No	Banned nematocide that still may be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>												
Aluminum (d)	2009 - 2010	ppm	1	0.6	ND - 0.09	0.04	0.06 - 0.09	0.08	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	2009 - 2010	ppb	10	0.004	ND - 0.64	0.176	ND	ND	2.4 - 5.4	2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Copper	2010	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	30 samples, 0 sites above AL	90th % 0.14	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (e)	2009 - 2010	ppm	2	1	0.15 - 0.45	0.29	ND - 0.1	ND	0.19 - 0.24	0.21	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	2010	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	30 samples, 1 site above AL	90th % ND	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	2010	ppm	45	45	0.46 - 27	5.05	ND - 3.5	2.2	ND - 34	20.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N)	2009 - 2010	ppm	1	1	0.02 - 0.42	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	2009 - 2010	ppb	6	6	ND - 2	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Historic aerospace uses or industrial operations
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (DBP), DISINFECTION RESIDUALS &amp; DBP PRECURSORS</b>												
Chlorine (residual)	2010	ppm	4	4	0.65 - 1.53	0.68	0.81 - 1.61	1.22	0.15 - 1.63	0.81	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	2010	ppm	TT	NA	NA	NA	TT	TT	NA	NA	No	Various natural and man-made sources
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2009 - 2010	ppb	60	NA	ND - 16	4.01 (f)	3 - 15	7 (f)	ND	ND (f)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2009 - 2010	ppb	80	NA	ND - 51	15.86 (f)	30 - 74	59 (f)	ND - 8.3	5.0 (f)	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>												
Combined Radium 226 + 228	2010	pCi/L	5	0	ND - 1.14	0.07	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha particle activity	2006 - 2010	pCi/L	15	0	ND - 8.48	1.53	ND - 6.4	3.5	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta particle activity	2010	pCi/L	50	0	ND - 4.2	0.695	ND - 7.0	4.2	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and made-made deposits
Uranium	2006 - 2010	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 6.9	1.1	2.4 - 3.2	2.7	ND - 3.1	2.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS (AESTHETIC STANDARDS)</b>												
Aluminum (d)	2009 - 2010	ppb	200	NA	ND - 86	35.84	57 - 91	77	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	2009 - 2010	ppm	500	NA	2.2 - 83	24.99	59 - 98	72	4.5 - 31	18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2009 - 2010	ppb	500	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.11	0.02	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor Threshold	2009 - 2010	TON	3	NA	0.1 - 2	0.082	1 - 3	2	1 - 1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	2009 - 2010	µmho/cm	1600	NA	310 - 639	445.99	450 - 530	478	300 - 630	433	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	2009 - 2010	ppm	500	NA	18 - 54	33.59	31 - 51	43	17 - 100	42.6	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2009 - 2010	ppm	1000	NA	196 - 380	279.74	230 - 270	258	180 - 420	283	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (c)	2009 - 2010	NTU	1000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ND - 0.6	0.1	No	Soil runoff
<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING †</b>												
Boron	2009 - 2010	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	ND	ND	100 - 170	143	ND	ND	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	2003 - 2006	ppb	NA	NA	ND - 7.65	1.24	0.06 - 0.44	0.34	1.2 - 17	6.83	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	2009 - 2010	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	ND - 1.3	0.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Industrial waste discharge; pesticides
Vanadium	2009 - 2010	ppb	NL = 50	NA	ND - 4.1	1.86	3.5 - 5.3	4.3	4.3 - 13	8.3	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS</b>												
Alkalinity (Total Alkalinity as CaCO3)	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	82 - 201	137.07	66 - 77	72	110 - 140	123	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	100 - 245	166.4	80 - 93	87	130 - 180	151	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	29 - 88	50.84	18 - 23	21	34 - 96	55	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	ND - 3.1	0.09	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (CaCO3) (Total Hardness)	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	113 - 330	175.16	91 - 100	96	100 - 280	159	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	5.5 - 19	11.59	8.5 - 13	10.7	3.1 - 14	6.6	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
pH	2009 - 2010	Units	NA	NA	7.85 - 8.4	7.885	7.56 - 8.61	8.32	7.5 - 8.4	7.9	NA	Acidity from erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	1.4 - 3	2.26	2.3 - 2.7	2.5	1.5 - 2.3	1.9	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sodium	2009 - 2010	ppm	NA	NA	5.3 - 69	25.04	50 - 61	55	16 - 36	28	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2010	ppm	TT	NA	ND - 1.9	1.39	1.5 - 2.5	2	NA	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources



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