

“Dedicated to Quality, Service, and Innovation”



2017 Annual Water Quality Report

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10575 Central Avenue • Post Office Box 71
Montclair, California 91763

www.mvwd.org



Welcome

Dear Valued Customer,

The mission of Monte Vista Water District (MVWD) is to provide high quality water service while ensuring fiscal responsibility, ethical conduct, and environmental stewardship. MVWD's top priority is to serve the highest quality water to our customers, and our dedicated staff works diligently to fulfill that commitment.

This Annual Water Quality Report is an important measurement of the quality of the water provided by MVWD. We are proud to report that last year, as in years past, your tap water met all federal and state drinking water health standards.

We 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. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to federal and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are more likely to protect drinking water supplies and appreciate the value of clean drinking water for our communities.

For more information on your water supply sources, water quality, and water distribution system, we invite you to visit the “Your Water” section of our website, www.mvwd.org.

Sincerely,

MVWD Board of Directors

Sandra S. Rose, President
Philip L. Erwin, Vice President
Tony Lopez, Director/Board Auditor

G. Michael Milhiser, Director
Manny Martinez, Director

MVWD General Manager

Mark Kinsey

About Your Water

To develop this report, MVWD collected thousands of water samples that were analyzed for 88 different contaminants. Only contaminants that were detected are included in the tables below. If a contaminant is not listed, it was not detected. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Table 1 lists contaminants regulated by Primary Drinking Water Standards. These standards have been developed to monitor contaminants that have been determined to pose a risk to health (see Key Terms).

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. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Water Quality Data Tables

Table 1: Parameter	Units	Primary MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range	Avg.	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Surface Water - samples collected in 2017						
Combined Filter Effluent	NTU	TT=1 NTU	NA	0.28 Highest		Soil runoff
Turbidity	%	TT(a)		% 0.3 _≤ - 100%		
INORGANIC & ORGANIC CHEMICALS, sampled in years 2016 & 2017						
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	ND - 68	25.7	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND - 3.6	1.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	ND - 430	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	50	100	ND - 12	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	10	0.02	ND - 8.7	3.4	Industrial wastes; could be naturally present as well
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	ND - 30	5.6	Banned nematocide that still may be present in soils due to runoff/leaching
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	ND - 0.25	0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
Nitrate (N)	ppm	10	10	ND - 8.1	3.6	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	ND - 2.5	1.00	Historic aerospace uses or industrial operations
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	ND - 0.64	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, sampled in year 2017						
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.11 - 1.38	0.75	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	ppm	TT	N/A	TT	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	ND - 7.7	9	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	ND - 43	41	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOLOGICALS, sampled in years 2016 & 2017						
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	ND - 12	2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND - 1.1	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL, sampled in year 2017						
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive	Less than 5	0	ND - 2%	ND	Naturally present in the environment
LEAD & COPPER, measured at the consumer's tap in year 2016						
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	30 samples, 0 sites above AL	90% 0.10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	30 samples, 0 sites above AL	90% ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, discharges from industrial manufacturers

(a) As a Primary Standard, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than 1 hour. Turbidity, a measurement of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of the treatment performance.

Table 2: Parameter	Units	Secondary MCL	Range	Avg.	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic standards, plus sodium and hardness, sampled in years 2016 & 2017					
Aluminum	ppb	200	ND - 68	26	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	ppm	500	9.5 - 29	23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Unit	15	< 3	< 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Hardness (CaCO ₃) (Total Hardness)	ppm	N/A	61 - 270	119	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron	ppm	300	ND - 150	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	TON	3	1 - 2	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Sodium	ppm	N/A	15.8 - 32	28	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	253 - 610	368	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	20 - 120	40	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	159 - 400	234	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	ND - 0.8	0.2	Soil runoff

Table 3: Parameter	Units	Notification Level	Range	Avg.	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS, sampled in years 2016 & 2017					
1,2,3 - Trichloropropane	ppt	5	ND - 32	ND	Cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppb	1000	ND - 1.2	ND	Industrial wastes
Vanadium	ppb	50	ND - 8.9	3.7	Naturally occurring; industrial wastes

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

Acronyms

- ◆ **ppm:** Parts per million, equivalent to one second in 11.5 days.
- ◆ **ppb:** Parts per billion, equivalent to one second in 31.7 years.
- ◆ **ppt:** Parts per trillion, equivalent to one second in 317.1 centuries.
- ◆ **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.
- ◆ **TON:** Threshold odor number, a number indicating the greatest dilution of a water sample.
- ◆ **ND:** Monitored for but not detected.
- ◆ **NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit, the cloudiness in a water sample.
- ◆ **µS/cm:** Micro Siemens per Centimeter.

Public Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 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. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. MVWD 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/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. 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).