



2000
ANNUAL WATER
QUALITY REPORT

Proudly Prepared By
City of Loma Linda

Mark of Excellence

Since the beginning, the goal of the City of Loma Linda has been to produce the highest quality drinking water for all its customers. We



are proud of our history of quality service. To maintain our commitment to you, our analysts routinely collect and test water samples every step of the way - from the source waters right to your home - checking purity and identifying potential problems. Our water production facilities are constantly maintained, evaluated and upgraded to stay abreast of advancements in technology, health science and government regulations. All water samples are sent to Clinical Laboratories, a state certified laboratory, for complete testing. Clinical Laboratories is staffed by highly trained scientists and technicians. This state-certified lab has the latest, most sophisticated instruments, and can measure substances down to one part in a trillion! Through foresight and planning, efficiency in operations, and focus on excellence in customer service, we will provide you the best quality drinking water at an economical price well into the 21st century.

For more information about this report or if you have any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Ed Aguilar, Water Quality Technician, at (909)799-4410.

Working Hard for You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports directly to the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) and EPA if they were detected in the drinking water. EPA uses these data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water and verify that states are enforcing the laws that regulate drinking water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Community Participation

TYou are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month beginning at 7 p.m. at the City of Loma Linda Council Chamber, 25541 Barton Road, Loma Linda, CA.

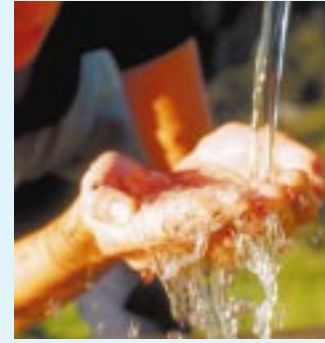
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Questions?

For information about your drinking water, call U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 and the California Department of Health Services, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, San Bernardino (909) 383-4328.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Loma Linda customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant groundwater supply from six wells. They include the Richardson wells 1, 3, and 4; Mountain View wells 3 and 4; and Nicks Well. All of the city's wells are located in the Bunker Hill Basin, a vast natural underground water storage area known as an aquifer. The Bunker Hill Basin extends from the San Bernardino Mountain range to the south hills of Loma Linda. The water that replenishes the Bunker Hill Basin comes from annual rainfall and snow pack from the San Bernardino Mountain range.



Loma Linda also uses a supplemental supply of water from the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department. Both the City of Loma Linda and the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department fall under the same regulations for water set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS).

To protect and find any potential contamination sources of our water supply, the City of Loma Linda completed a drinking water source assessment. These assessments were completed at the following locations: Mountain View Well #3, November 1999, Richardson Well #4, February 2000, Mountain View #4, May 2000 and Richardson Wells #1 and #3, November 2000.

The drinking water source assessment is the first step in the development of a complete drinking water source protection program. The assessment includes a delineation of the area around a drinking water source through which contaminants might move and reach that drinking water supply. In addition, it includes an inventory of activities that might lead to the release of microbiological or chemical contaminants within the delineated area. This enables a determination to be made as to whether the drinking water source might be vulnerable to contamination. All information obtained during the assessment process is provided to CDHS for review.

Special Health Information



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791).

Drinking Water Improvement Projects

The commitment of the City of Loma Linda to our customers is to provide water of the highest quality. The city is currently constructing one new deep well. The new well will replace an older well subject to contamination, plus it will be larger and will add additional pumping capacity to our system.

Water Conservation Tips

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bills. Here are a few suggestions.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Replace old fixtures.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking 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 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, which 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 chemi-

cals, which are by-products 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What's In My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or did better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in our drinking water during 2000. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by U.S. EPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
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PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (Regulated to protect against possible adverse health effects.)

<i>Inorganics</i>							
Arsenic (ppb)	2000	50	NA	17.6	2.3 - 17.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2000	2	1	1.03	0.574 - 1.03	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) ¹	2000	45	45	37.4	2.3 - 37.4	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Radiologicals</i>							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2000	15	(0)	1.9	1.1 - 2.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>Synthetic Organics</i>							
Dibromchloropropane After TT (ppt)	2000	200	1.7	0.028	0 - 0.028	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	2000	200	1.7	0.64	0.028 - 0.64	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (Regulated to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.)							
Chloride (ppm)	2000	500	NS	53.5	8.5 - 53.5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	2000	500	NS	100	10 - 100	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Specific Conductance (umhos)	2000	1,600	NS	774	339 - 774	No	Substances that form ions when in water;seawater influence
TDS (ppm)	2000	1000	NS	446	180 - 446	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2000	5	NS	1.0	0 - 1.0	No	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HC03) (ppm)	2000	NS	NS	148	84 - 286
Calcium (ppm)	2000	NS	NS	22.9	4.01 - 55.1
Perchlorate (ppb)	2000	18 (PAL)	NS	40	5.8 - 40
Perchlorate After TT (ppb)	2000	18 (PAL)	NS	15	0 - 15
Total Hardness (ppm)	2000	NS	NS	85.5	23 - 85.5

¹Nitrate 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.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHG (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.

NA: Not applicable.

NS: No standard.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion (or micrograms per liter).

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million (or milligrams per liter).

Parts per trillion (ppt): One part per trillion (or nanograms per liter) corresponds to one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration.

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

Provisional Action Level (PAL): The provisional concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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

