Our Mark of Excellence

Since the beginning, the goal of the City of Loma Linda has been to provide the highest quality drinking water for all its customers. We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or does better than all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards change, it is our commitment to you to incorporate these changes systemwide in an expeditious and cost-effective manner.

As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will be vigilant in maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price. If you have any health concerns relating to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. To maintain our commitment to you, our analysts routinely collect and test water samples every step of the way – from the source 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 collected 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, which 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 for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mr. Greg Snyder, Utilities Supervisor, at (909) 799-4410.

What's Inside?

This report outlines the processes involved in delivering to you the highest quality drinking water available. In it, we will answer these important questions:

- Where does my water come from?
- What is in my drinking water?

We will also provide information on other available resources that will answer questions about water quality and health effects.

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 bill. Here are a few suggestions:

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2001, the City of Loma Linda customers are fortunate because they enjoy an abundant water supply from six sources. Our six sources consist of Richardson Wells 1,3,4 and Mountain View Wells 3,4 and Nicks Well. All of the city's wells are located in the Bunker Hill Basin. The Bunker Hill Basin is a vast natural underground water storage area referred to as an aquifer. The Bunker Hill Basin is located 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. The wells are located in the north area of the City of Loma Linda. 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State of California Department of Health Services (CDHS).

Source Water Assessment

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 of 1999; Richardson Well # 4, February 2000; Mountain View Well #4, May of 2000; and Richardson Wells #1 and #3, November of 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 contaminates 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. For a copy of the results of this assessment, please call us at (909) 799-4410.

City of Loma Linda
25541 Barton Road
Loma Linda, CA

United We Stand

Got Questions?
Call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Working Hard for You

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 to the U.S. EPA if they were detected in the drinking water. The EPA uses these data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

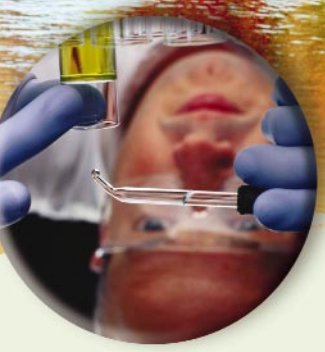
This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies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

Community Participation

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

City of Loma Linda

2001 WATER QUALITY REPORT



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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 2001. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the 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. **MTBE was not detected in our water during 2001.**

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - (Regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects.)

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2001	10[1]	0[1]	22.9	2.1-44	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2001	15	NA	1.9	1.9-1.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - (Regulated in order to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.)

Odor Threshold (units)	2001	3	NS	1	1-1	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	2001	1,600	NS	362	320-420	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2001	500	NS	40.6	24-66	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2001	1,000	NS	222	190-280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	2001	5	NS	0.1	ND-0.1	No	Soil runoff

OTHER SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNITS)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE (LOW-HIGH)
Alkalinity [Total] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	110	92-130
Bicarbonate [$HC0_3$] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	106	77-160
Calcium [Ca] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	14.2	2.7-34
Carbonate [$C0_3$] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	17.4	5-25
Chloride [CI] (ppm)	2001	250	NS	25.4	8.1-37
Chromium VI (ppb)	2001	NS	NS	1.7	1.7-1.7
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppb)	2001	0.2	0.0017	0.26	0.26-0.26
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) After (TT) (ppb)	2001	0.2	0.0017	0.1	ND-0.1
Fluoride (ppm)	2001	2	1	1.5	0.68-2.9
Fluoride After (TT) (ppm)	2001	2	1.5	0.94	0.68-2.9
Hardness [Total] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	58	14-110
Perchlorate (ppb)[2]	2001	18 (PAL)	NS	14.6	5.6-21
Perchlorate After (TT) (ppb)	2001	18 (PAL)	NS	0.99	ND-0.99
Sodium [Na] (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	65	31-84
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	2001	5	NS	1.6	ND-1.6
Vanadium (ppb)	2001	50 (PAL)	NS	36.2	11.9-90
Magnesium (ppm)	2001	NS	NS	5.4	1.8-12.0

[1] These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is no MCLG. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[2] CDHS has reduced the Action Level to 4 ppb on January 18, 2002.

Table Definitions

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

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 (2nd MCL) 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. EPA.

µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

NS: No standard

PAL: Provisional Action Level

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

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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

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

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the California Department of Health Services (CDHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. CDHS 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 substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Substances 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;

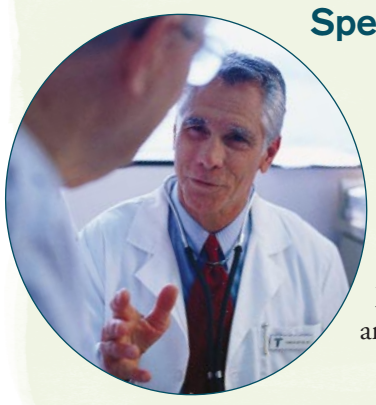
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

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 chemicals, 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



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. EPA/CDC (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).

Contamination from Cross-connections

Cross-connections that could contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems) or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (backpressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (backsiphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or when attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test each backflow preventer to make sure that it is providing maximum protection.

For more information, visit the Web site of the American Backflow Prevention Association (www.abpa.org) for a discussion on current issues.