

# Consumer Confidence Report

# Corona

Department of Water and Power

*Protecting Public Health*

# 2006

FOR YEAR 2005



## Message from the General Manager

The purpose of this report is to inform you of how well the City has met all Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Health Services drinking water requirements for 2005. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards.

The Department's mission is to protect public health by providing the highest quality water and electric service as well as efficient disposal of wastewater. We take great pride in being able to serve the community and always strive to do our best to provide you with the highest quality service. As such, we are constantly looking for new, better and more efficient ways to increase the quality and quantity of our water supply.

For example, the Department is currently constructing facilities to distribute the City's highly treated wastewater (recycled water) for landscape irrigation purposes to our parks, schools, golf courses and landscaped areas. This project will ultimately reduce potable water demands by approximately 6 million gallons per day. This highly treated recycled water is presently discharged into the Santa Ana River after it is treated. The Department will start serving customers recycled water from these facilities in Summer 2006.

This report is a reflection upon our ability to meet health standards, but more importantly, it also reflects our commitment to you that we will always strive to provide you with the very best that we can offer. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at 951-736-2437.

### **Bradly L. Robbins**

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## Informed Customers

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The City of Corona vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in the year 2005.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.



## Recycled Water

Most people take it for granted that there will always be enough water. Every time we turn on the tap or a sprinkler, water flows without interruption. The reality for California is that there is not enough water for everyone. The state and our own region are dealing with a growing population, stricter environmental constraints on how water is used and periodic droughts that will curtail unlimited use of our water supplies.

To save drinking water for other uses, the City of Corona has almost completed the construction of a recycled water distribution system. It is high quality water that is repurified from the City's own wastewater treatment plants and is used for landscape irrigation. It will allow the City to save drinking water for homes and businesses.

In the past year, the City of Corona has made substantial progress with its recycled water project and will start providing this water to customers in Summer 2006. The new infrastructure for the recycled water program consists of approximately 27 miles of pipeline, three storage reservoirs, and three pump stations. Recycled water has its own system of pipelines that is

completely separate from drinking water lines. These pipelines are purple colored to distinguish them from drinking water systems.

Once complete, the new recycled water system will produce approximately 6 million gallons of recycled water per day. This water will then be used for the irrigation of golf courses, local parks, landscape maintenance districts, schools, and freeway landscaping. As a direct result, this will significantly reduce the use of our vital resource of potable (drinking) water.



## Conservation and Education Programs

As the City of Corona's population continues to increase, the water supply remains the same. The formation of innovative conservation and education programs helps the City to maintain the balance of supply and demand.

The residential conservation programs address both indoor and outdoor water use. Since 1997 the Department of Water and Power has exchanged over 12,000 toilets in our Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet replacement program. This program replaces high water using toilets for more water efficient toilets, while also serving as a fund raising source for the four local high schools. This year, 787 toilets were exchanged resulting in over \$2,900 for each of the high schools. Other residential customer programs include the distribution of home water conservation devices, classes on landscape design and irrigation, landscape water use audits, and rebates for High Efficiency Clothes Washers and Ultra Low Flush Toilets. Businesses in Corona are also eligible to receive rebates on approved water saving fixtures. For more information on our conservation programs, please call 951-279-3768.

Our comprehensive Water Education Program reaches a significant number of children and adults, teaching them to use water wisely. The program offers education material, facility tours and presentations on topics including water production, water recycling and conservation. For more information on our education programs, please call 951-279-3601.



## Corona's Water Sources

In 2005, Corona residents and businesses used 14 billion gallons of water. Forty-nine percent of that water was pumped from ground water wells owned and operated by the City of Corona. Another 34% came from the Colorado River by way of the California Aqueduct and Lake Matthews. The final 17% came from Northern California, by way of the State Water Project.



## Water Treatment

The water from the Colorado River must be treated to remove harmful organisms before it is delivered to your tap. This is done at the City's two treatment facilities, the Sierra Del Oro and Lester Water Treatment Plants. The treatment process involves adding coagulants which make the harmful organisms and very fine particles stick together and become big enough to be removed by filtration, then disinfecting our water with chlorine and ammonia. In independent laboratory testing, 100% of the samples taken in 2005 were free of harmful organisms.



## Blending

You will notice in the tables of detected contaminants that the Groundwaters exceed the primary standard for Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Barium, Fluoride, Nitrate, and total Nitrogen. The unregulated contaminants Boron, Perchlorate, Trichloropropane, and Vanadium are also exceeding their notification levels. The City of Corona is required by law to report the highest level detected in the SOURCES of water and then the AVERAGE concentration delivered to your tap. The averages are much lower because the City of Corona blends water from several sources to meet water quality standards and an ever increasing demand. The Blending stations are continuously monitored and routinely sampled to ensure that the water delivered to your tap meets all health standards with a safety margin of no more than 10%. For more information on the continuing efforts to determine the health effects and establish standards for contaminants such as Perchlorate visit [www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem](http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem) or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).



## Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45mg/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 can include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

We are consistently well below the State MCL by 50% to 100%.



## Lead and Copper

The California Department of Health Services, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the City of Corona Department of Water and Power are concerned about lead and copper in your drinking water.

In June of 2005, we completed one round of lead and copper sampling in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act. We are pleased to report these results did not exceed the 90th percentile action levels of 1.3 parts per million for copper and 15 parts per billion for lead. The result was .10 parts per million (mg/L) for copper and less than 1 part per billion (ug/L) for lead. We are continuing to monitor for lead and copper during 2006 to further our commitment to the protection of public health.



## Primary Standards

CLARITY (NTU)	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]			State Project Water
<b>Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)</b>	NTU %	0.3 NTU 95%	NS	High %<0.3	Metropolitan Water District Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant	0.05 100%
<b>Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)</b>	NTU %	0.3 NTU 95%	NS	High %<0.3	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro Water Treatment Plants	- -
MICROBIOLOGICAL (CFU/100mL)						Ground Water
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria (b)</b>	(b)	5.0%	0	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0% Distribution-System-Wide High: 0% Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0%	0% 0% 0% ND ND ND
<b>Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> (c)</b>	(c)	(c)	0	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide High: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0 Positive Samples	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%

**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 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 or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, the taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

**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.

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

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

Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
- 0.08 100%	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
NA NA NA	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
NA NA NA	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for 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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.



## Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.
- (b) Total Coliform MCLs: No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling.
- (c) Fecal Coliform and E. Coli MCL: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. Coli constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2005.



## Primary Standards



### Radiologicals

[Analyzed every four years (sampled from Jan 2005 to December 2008)]

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
<b>Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)</b>	pCi/L	15	0	Low	1.60	ND	3.7	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	30.0	ND	4.9		
				Avg	4.7	ND	4.3		
<b>Uranium</b>	pCi/L	20	0.43	Low	1.1	ND	3.6	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	14.5	ND	3.7		
				Avg	4.4	ND	3.6		

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, is more than one year old.



### Key to Abbreviations

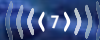
AL . . . . . Regulatory Action Level	NS . . . . . No Standard	ppb . . . Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
MCL . . . . . Maximum Contaminant Level	NA . . . . . Not Applicable	ppt . . . Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
PHG . . . . . Public Health Goals	umho/cm . . Micromhos per centimeter	ppq . . . Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
MCLG . . . . . Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	NTU . . . . . Nephelometric Turbidity Units	GPM . . . Gallons Per Minute
ND . . . . . Not Detected, for Avg, ND is considered "0"	pCi/L . . . . . PicoCuries per liter	MG . . . Million Gallons
NC . . . . . Not Collected	ppm . . . . . Parts per million or milligrams per liter	TT . . . Treatment Technique



### Footnotes

- (d) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL at the highlighted source. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide you with the highest quality drinking water.
- (e) Aluminum and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
- (f) 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 enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care professional.





## ⇒ Inorganic Chemicals

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppb	1000	600	Low	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
				High	ND	83	ND		
				Avg	ND	52	ND		
Arsenic [AS]	ppb	50	0.004	Low	ND	ND	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	5.7	2.0	3.1		
				Avg	0.7	ND	2.8		
Barium [Ba] (d)	ppm	1	2	Low	ND	ND	0.1	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
				High	1.70	ND	0.1		
				Avg	0.16	ND	0.1		
Fluoride [F] (d)	ppm	2	1	Low	0.25	ND	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.
				High	2.8	0.11	0.3		
				Avg	0.43	ND	0.3		
Nickel	ppb	100	12	Low	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
				High	10	ND	ND		
				Avg	1.30	ND	ND		
Nitrate [NO3] (d) (f)	ppm	45	45	Low	ND	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
				High	112	1.5	ND		
				Avg	24	0.7	ND		
Nitrite	ppm	1	1	Low	<0.15	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
				High	<0.75	ND	ND		
				Avg	<0.15	ND	ND		
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (d)	ppm	10	10	Low	ND	ND	ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
				High	21	1.5	ND		
				Avg	6.3	0.8	ND		



## Primary Standards



### Volatile Organic Chemicals

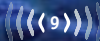
PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Tetrachloro ethylene [PCE]	ppb	5	0.06	Low	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	0.9	ND	ND		
				Avg	ND	ND	ND		
Trichloro ethylene [TCE]	ppb	5	0.8	Low	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	3.5	ND	ND		
				Avg	0.87	ND	ND		



### State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Boron (d)	ppb	NS	NL-1000	Low	ND	110	120	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
				High	5500	270	150	
				Avg	758	160	140	
Chromium VI [Hexavalent Chromium]	ppb	NS	NS	Low	ND	ND	ND	n/a
				High	1.2	ND	ND	
				Avg	ND	ND	ND	
**Perchlorate (d)	ppb	NS	NL-6	Low	ND	ND	ND	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the notification level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.
				High	12.7	ND	2.2	
				Avg	2.0	ND	ND	
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (d)	ppt	NS	NL-5	Low	3.3	ND	ND	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
				High	5.2	ND	ND	
				Avg	5.1	ND	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NL-50	Low	ND	3.2	ND	The developing babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
				High	8.8	4.5	3.4	
				Avg	3.5	3.9	3.1	

\*\* Perchlorate is also a Federal Regulated contaminant with no MCL. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.



## ⇒ Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Distribution System	Health Effects Description	
<b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</b>	ppb	80	NA	Range Avg	17.1-21.3 17.1	Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>Halocetic Acids</b>	ppb	60	NA	Range Avg	7.3-9.0 7.5	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>Chloramines</b>	ppm	MDRL [4]	MDRL [4]	Range Avg	0.99-1.4 1.40	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
<b>Bromate (h)</b>	ppb	10	0	Range Avg	ND-14 8.5	Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>DBP Precursors Control [TOC]</b>	ppm		ACC	High Avg	3.9 2.9	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

ACC: Alternative Compliance Criteria; Source water TOC <4.0mg/L, calculated quarterly as a running annual average (RAA); source alkalinity >60mg/L, calculated quarterly as RAA; and either TTHM and HAA5 RAAs = 0.4 mg/L and 0.3 mg/L, respectively.

## Footnotes

- (d) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL at the highlighted source. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide you with the highest quality drinking water.
- (h) Bromate levels reported are from Mills Filtration Plant MWD. Corona Water Plants do not ozonate water. Mills Water is blended with other sources. MWD Bromate compliance began in October 2003 and values are based on weekly samples.



## Secondary Standards

Aesthetic Standards

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppb	200	600	Low	31	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits.
				High	ND	83	ND	
				Avg	ND	52	ND	
Color [units]	Units	15	NS	Low	<1	1	4	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
				High	<1	2	6	
				Avg	<1	1	4	
Corrosivity (g)	Si	Non-Corrosive	NS	Low High Avg	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature.
Foaming Agent (MBAS)	ppb	500	NS	Low	0.1	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
				High	0.14	ND	104	
				Avg	0.1	ND	ND	
Odor-Threshold (units)	Units	3	NS	Low	<1	2	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
				High	<1	2	NA	
				Avg	<1	2	NA	
Manganese	ppb	50	0.5	Low	ND	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits.
				High	32	ND	ND	
				Avg	3.42	ND	ND	
Turbidity Monthly (a)	NTU	5	NS	Low	<.1	0.05	0.83	Soil runoff.
				High	<.1	0.05	2.2	
				Avg	<.1	0.05	1.3	
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (d)	ppm	1000	NS	Low	320	209	617	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
				High	1100	344	669	
				Avg	775	269	634	
Specific Conductance (umho/cm) (d)	umho/cm	1600	NS	Low	590	380	956	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
				High	1800	623	1068	
				Avg	1231	480	1026	
Chloride [Cl]	ppm	500	NS	Low	20	42	89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
				High	220	88	96	
				Avg	132	60	92	
Sulfate [So4] (d)	ppm	500	NS	Low	120	40	252	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
				High	290	92	541	
				Avg	204	62	270	

## ⇒ Additional Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
<b>Alkalinity [AS CaCO<sub>3</sub>]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	120	58	116
				High	360	89	132
				Avg	223	68	126
<b>Bicarbonate [HCO<sub>3</sub>]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	130	NC	NC
				High	360	NC	NC
				Avg	225	NC	NC
<b>Calcium [Ca]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	52	16	68
				High	160	25	74
				Avg	110	20	70
<b>Magnesium [Mg]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	ND	8.5	28.5
				High	58	14.5	31
				Avg	29	11.5	29.5
<b>pH</b>	ph Units	NS	NS	Low	6.8	8.3	7.7
				High	7.9	8.5	8.4
				Avg	7.4	8.4	8.1
<b>Potassium [K]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	0.9	2.2	4.7
				High	5.2	3.4	5.4
				Avg	3.2	2.8	4.9
<b>Sodium</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	48	41	93
				High	160	76	105
				Avg	99	55	97
<b>Hardness [Total Hardness]</b>	ppm	NS	NS	Low	270	75	289
				High	570	120	312
				Avg	271	97	298

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally Magnesium and Calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.



## ⇒ Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance.
- (d) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL at the highlighted source. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide you with the highest quality drinking water.
- (e) Aluminum and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
- (g) Corrosivity is measured by the Langelier Stability Index. A positive index, indicating non-corrosivity, was maintained.



## General Water Quality Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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, 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 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, 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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).

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 their drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



## Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Corona, Coronita, El Cerrito and Green River was completed in December of 2002. A copy of the assessment is available at the Corona Department of Water and Power customer counter. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the CDWP office at (951) 736-2478.



## Frequently Asked Questions

***I am installing a new dishwasher and/or water softener. How hard is my water?***

Hardness is dissolved calcium and magnesium which may cause a deposit on fixtures and dishes. Our average hardness is 315 ppm or 18.4 grains per gallon, hard to very hard. Our water can change depending on the water demand and the season.

***When I turn on my kitchen or bathroom faucet, the water comes out white. What is wrong?***

Dissolved air in the water causes a milky appearance. When you open your faucet, the pressure is relieved and this allows the air to form bubbles that rise to the top of the glass. It will clear within a minute, beginning at the bottom of the glass.

***My dentist has asked what the Fluoride content of the water is in Corona?***

Fluoride is not added to City water. Fluoride occurs naturally in Corona's water at an average of .4 ppm or 0.4 milligrams per liter.

***I was told to flush my water heater and I don't know how to do it. Can you help?***

We have general instructions for flushing your water heater. To obtain a copy please call 736-2478 and we will be happy to mail, fax or e-mail it to you.



For general information about this report, please call (951) 736-2263.

For questions related to water quality, please contact the Water Operations Division at (951) 736-2478.

If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect the quality and supply of the water in the City of Corona, you can attend the regular City Council meetings on the first and third Wednesday of every month.

Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



## **City of Corona**

*Department of Water and Power*  
*P.O. Box 940*  
*Corona, CA 92878*

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