Consumer Confidence Report

Corona

Department of Water and Power

Protecting Public Health

2007

FOR YEAR 2006

Message from the General Manager

The purpose of this report is to provide you information about the quality of the water we delivered to you this past year. While this report is mandated by law, we believe it is your right to know where your water comes from and what it contains. We are happy to report that we have consistently delivered water that has met or exceeded the standards set by State and Federal Law. This report is informative but by no means your only avenue for obtaining information regarding the water we deliver. If you should have questions or desire more detailed information please do not hesitate to call us. Your water is safe and drinkable as you will see when you review the provided information in this report.

California Department of Health Services requires that we report the highest level of a constituent from any of our sources; however, the average level is a better representation of what you receive on a daily basis. We blend the different water sources to produce the highest quality of water possible. Included in this report are the details about the various sources of water and their quality in comparison to the State Department Health standards.

The Department's mission is to "Protect Public Health" and we take great pride in being able to serve you, our customer. We always strive to do our best to provide you with the highest quality product and service, and are constantly looking for new, better and more efficient ways to increase the quality and reliability of our water supply.

This report is a reflection upon our ability to meet health standards, but more importantly, it also reflects our commitment to you, our customer, and that we will always strive to provide you with the best that we can offer. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at **951-736-2477.**

Jonathan Daly
DWP General Manager

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 we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level.

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 our water supply for other uses, the City of Corona has completed the construction of the new recycled water distribution system. It is high quality water that is repurified and disinfected from the City's own wastewater treatment plants and is used for various landscaping irrigation. It will allow the City to save water supply for homes and businesses.

In the past year, the City of Corona has made substantial progress with its recycled water project and began serving recycled water to customers in summer 2006. We currently have 60 connections using on average 1.4 million gallons per day with many new sites preparing to be converted. Additionally, 2.5 million gallons per day is used at the City's wastewater treatment plants for landscaping, washing, cleaning, and general utility use.

The City of Corona's 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 color-coded purple to easily distinguish them from potable (drinking) water systems.

Now completed, the 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. This will significantly reduce the use of our vital potable water resource.

Conservation 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 almost 13,000 toilets in our Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet replacement program (580 toilets were exchanged at this year's event). Replacing high water using toilets with the more efficient toilets saves approximately 4 to 7 thousand gallons of water annually. 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 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 2006, Corona residents and businesses used 14 billion gallons of water. 52% 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 Mathews. The final 14% 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, followed by disinfecting our water with chlorine and ammonia. In independent laboratory testing, 100% of the samples taken in 2006 were free of harmful organisms.

Blending

You will notice in the tables of detected contaminants that the groundwater exceeds the primary standard for Gross Alpha Particle Activity, Fluoride, Nitrate, and total Nitrogen. The unregulated contaminants Boron, Perchlorate, and Trichloropropane also exceed 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 as demand increases. 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 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

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.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 parts per million (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.

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 July of 2006, 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 mg/L for copper and 15 parts per billion for lead (ug/L). The result was .10 mg/L for copper and less than 1 ug/L for lead. We are continuing to monitor for lead and copper to further our commitment to the protection of public health.

Primary Standards

CLARITY (NTU)	UNIT	State MCL {MRDL}	PHG (MCLG) {MRDLG}		Source	State Project Water
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU %	0.3 & 95%	NA	High %<0.3	Metropolitan Water District Colorado River Water/ Water Treatment Plant	0.06 100%
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU %	0.3 & 95%	NA	High %<0.3	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro Water Treatment Plants	- -
MICROBIOLOGICAL (CFU/100ML)						Ground Water	
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	Present or Absent	5.0%	(0)	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0% Distribution-System-Wide High: 0% Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0%	0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0%
Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli* (c)	Present or Absent	(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
Turbidity (a)	NTU	TT	NA	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Distribution-System-Wide Distribution-System-Wide	ND 0.4 0.01	- - -
Heterotrophic Plate Count	CFU/ mL	TT	NA	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Distribution-System-Wide Distribution-System-Wide	ND 80 5	TT TT TT

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, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

Plant Effluent	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
- - 0.22 100%	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for 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.
Colorado River Water		
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.
- - -	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for 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.
- - -	Naturally present in the environment	Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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

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 measurement 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 2006.

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 Language
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (d)	pCi/L	15	(0)	Low	0.50	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form 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	27.8	ND	3.3		
				Avg	6.3	ND	ND		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Low	ND	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	10	ND	3.8		
				Avg	4.3	ND	3.7		

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.

Key to Abbreviations

AL..... Regulatory Action Level
MCL..... Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG..... Public Health Goal
MCLG... Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ND..... Not Detected, for Avg, ND is considered "0"
NC..... Not Collected
NS..... No Standard
NA..... Not Applicable
uS/cm..... Microsiemens per centimeter
NTU..... Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L..... PicoCuries per liter
ppm..... Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb..... Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt..... Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
ppq..... Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
GPM..... Gallons per minute
MG..... Million Gallons
TT..... Treatment Technique
NL..... Notification Level
CFU/mL.... Colony forming units per milliliter

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 advise from your health care provider.

(i) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the EPA MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 Language
Aluminum {AL} (e)	ppm	1	0.6	Low High Avg	ND 0.05 ND	ND 0.1 0.06	ND 0.05 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.
Arsenic {AS} (i)	ppb	50	0.004	Low High Avg	ND 11 ND	ND 2 ND	ND 2.8 2.5	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; 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.
Barium {Ba}	ppm	1	2	Low High Avg	0.00 0.14 ND	ND ND ND	0.15 0.18 0.16	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from 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.
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.04	Low High Avg	ND 1.4 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Fluoride {F} (d)	ppm	2	1	Low High Avg	0.26 2.8 0.40	ND ND ND	0.32 0.36 0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	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.
Nickel	ppb	100	12	Low High Avg	ND 5.60 ND	ND ND ND	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.
Nitrate {NO3} (d) (f)	ppm	45	45	Low High Avg	ND 110.0 19.7	ND 0.81 0.54	ND ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and 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 nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrate + Nitrite as Nitrogen (d)	ppm	10	10	Low High Avg	0.2 21.0 3.7	- - -	- - -	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.
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	Low High Avg	ND 5.7 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.

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 Language
Tetrachloro ethylene {PCE}	ppb	5	0.06	Low High Avg	ND 0.7 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser).	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.
Trichloro ethylene {TCE}	ppb	5	0.8	Low High Avg	ND 2.8 1.0	ND ND ND	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.

State Regulated Contaminants with No MCLs

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL {MRDL}	PHG (MCLG) {MRDLG}		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Health Effects Language
Boron (d)	ug/L	NS	NL-1000	Low High Avg	ND 5700 423	ND 150 120	110 140 130	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Chromium VI	ug/L	NS	NA	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	0.07 0.12 0.09	ND ND ND	N/A
****Perchlorate (d)**	ug/L	NS	NL-6	Low High Avg	ND 11 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (d)	ug/L	NS	NL-0.005	Low High Avg	ND 0.038 ND	ND ND ND	ND 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.
Vanadium	ug/L	NS	NL-50	Low High Avg	ND 10 5.8	ND 4.2 ND	3.0 3.0 3.0	The 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.

** 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	State Project Water	Health Effects Language
TTHMs {Total Trihalomethanes}	ppb	80	NA	Range Avg	1-51 12.4	6-38 15.0	Some people who drink 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.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	Range Avg	1.1-27 4.2	4.1-9.5 5.7	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bromate (h)	ppb	10	(0)	Range Avg	- -	3.1-10 5.8	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramines	ppm	{4 (as Cl_2)}	{4 (as Cl_2)}	Range Avg	ND-2.2 1.5	1.4-2.8 2.4	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL 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 or anemia.
Control of (DBP) precursors (TOC)	ppm		ACC	Range Avg	1.7-2.6 2.2	TT TT	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 (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). 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.

DBP: Disinfection Byproducts.

Footnotes

(d) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL or NL 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	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Aluminum {AL} (e)	ug/L	200	600	Low High Avg	ND 53 ND	ND 100 58	ND 52 ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Chloride {Cl}	mg/L	500	NA	Low High Avg	20 210 126	27 94 46	95 100 97	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color	Units	15	NA	Low High Avg	<1 <1 <1	1 2 1	2 4 3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Iron (d)	ug/L	300	NA	Low High Avg	ND 350 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (d)	ug/L	50	0.5	Low High Avg	ND 72 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (d)	uS/cm	1600	NA	Low High Avg	580 1800 937	256 598 362	1060 1100 1080	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate {SO4}	mg/L	500	NA	Low High Avg	82 290 201	24 68 39	270 280 274	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids {TDS} (d)	mg/L	1000	NA	Low High Avg	320 1200 799	140 320 200	669 678 673	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity Monthly (a)	NTU	5	NA	Low High Avg	<0.1 <0.1 <0.1	0.04 0.05 0.05	0.79 2.3 1.5	Soil runoff.

Additional Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
Alkalinity {AS CaC03}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	140 880 277	48 68 57	115 133 126
Bicarbonate {HC03}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	140 880 277	- - -	- - -
Calcium {Ca}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	61 160 118	12 19 15	72 77 75
Corrosivity (g) (as Aggressiveness Index)	Al	NS	NS	Low High Avg	12 13 13	11.8 12 11.9	11.8 12.6 12.3
Magnesium {Mg}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	9 63 31	6 13 9	31 32 31
pH	ph Units	NS	NS	Low High Avg	7.3 7.8 7.6	8.4 8.7 8.6	7.4 8.2 7.9
Potassium {K}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	0.9 5.4 3.3	1.7 3.2 2.2	5.1 5.4 5.2
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	43 140 75	27 73 40	101 106 104
Hardness {Total Hardness}	ppm	NS	NS	Low High Avg	140 600 282	58 101 76	308 323 316

"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. The monthly levels shown in Secondary Standards were based on plant effluents.

(d) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL or NL 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 Agressiveness Index. Water with Al 10.0 is highly aggressive, and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. Al ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. Water with Al between 10.0 and 11.9 is moderately aggressive.

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, that 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, that 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 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.**

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/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.**

Monitoring Violation - No sample taken

In 2006, there was no sample taken at one of the wells. However, review of previous years and current sampling results show that there are no potential health effects.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Corona, Coronita, El Cerrito and Green River was completed in December 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 282 ppm or 16.5 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?

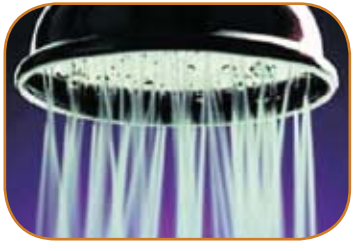
Dissolved air in the water causes a milky appearance. When you open your faucet, the pressure is relieved and this allows the air to form bubbles that rise to the top of the glass. It will clear within a minute, beginning at the bottom of the glass.

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 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 **951-736-2478** 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 informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo estienda bien.

City of Corona
Department of Water and Power
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