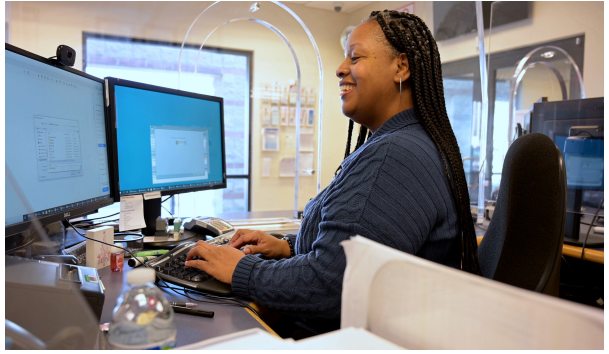
SOURCES OF WATER

During 2024, the Mira Loma High Desert Hospital was entirely supplied by groundwater wells. The water from the groundwater wells is disinfected with chlorine to kill harmful microorganisms that keep the water safe as it travels to your tap.

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required states drinking water program regulators that a onetime Source Water Assessment be completed for existing wells. The assessment evaluates the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The assessment of Mira Loma High Desert Hospital groundwater wells was completed in May 2002. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Los Angeles Office, 500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500, Glendale CA 91203, or by phone at (818) 551-2004.



Customer Service Representative - ready to assist our residents at our public counter

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Each year, Mira Loma High Desert Hospital, provides this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink. We are proud to report that in 2024, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. To meet these regulations, Mira Loma High Desert Hospital contracts with the Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts to oversee water quality monitoring and reporting.

Thank you for taking the time to read our Annual Water Quality Report. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION

For questions or comments regarding water quality, please contact Mr. Lee Russ at (661) 295-8025 or Mr. Hatem Ben Miled at (626) 300-4679.

Mira Loma High Desert Hospital

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2024

LACWD

Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY UPDATE

In October 2024, Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (LACWD) completed the water service line inventory required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). LACWD determined that there are no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in the water distribution system for all service areas. For more information, please visit our Non-Lead Designation Statement which can be found on the LACWD website or the link below. https://dpw.lacounty.gov/go/LSLI-inventory

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

LEAD & COPPER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mira Loma High Desert Hospital is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DRINKING WATER & YOUR HEALTH

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year, your water was tested for chemical, physical, radiological, and bacteriological parameters. We also test for additional organic and inorganic chemicals that are not regulated. The tables included in this report list all the substances that were detected. The presence of these substances in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from the testing performed last year. The State allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Table Definitions

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

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.

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)
ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)
µS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit
TON: Threshold Odor Number
N/A: Not applicable
ND: Non-detect
NL: Notification level
pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

*** HAA5, chlorine, TTHMs, color, odor, turbidity and pH were measured within the distribution system*

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	GROUNDWATER			TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2022	N/A	3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Chlorine** (ppm)	[4.0] as Cl_2	MRDLG = 4 as Cl_2	2024	0.7 - 1.6	1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	2024	2.9 - 3.8	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	2022	0.24 - 0.28	0.26	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	[0]	2022	N/A	3.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids **(ppb)	60.0	N/A	2022	2.4 - 3.4	3.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2024	4.3 - 5.6	5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	2024	0.96 - 1.1	1.03	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]** (ppb)	80	N/A	2022	21 - 32	32	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2022	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG	90TH% LEVEL	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	0.06	0/10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0.2	0.59	0/10	Internal corrosion of household plumbing system; discharge from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	GROUNDWATER			TYPICAL SOURCE
			YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL	
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	2024	96 - 100	98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	N/A	2022	N/A	630	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Sulfate (ppm)	500	N/A	2024	54 - 56	55	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	N/A	2022	N/A	380	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER PARAMETERS

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	GROUNDWATER		
	YEAR SAMPLED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE LEVEL
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	2022	N/A	130
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2022	N/A	130
Bromoform (ppb)	2022	0.97 - 1.2	1.1
Calcium (ppm)	2022	N/A	65
Hardness, Total (as $CaCO_3$) (ppm)	2022	N/A	200
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	2.9 - 3.8	3.4
Magnesium (ppm)	2022	N/A	10
Sodium (ppm)	2022	N/A	47