

HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2021

Each year the Home Gardens County Water District (District) sends you a report to keep you informed about the quality and source of water you receive and how you can get information on that water.

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

Each month the District and its drinking water suppliers run tests to ensure the drinking water delivered to you and your family here in the Home Gardens area meets or exceeds the State and Federal requirements for high quality drinking water.

All of the potable water that is served by the Home Gardens County Water District is groundwater and surface water from City of Corona wells and water treatment plants.

Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Corona were completed most recently in February 2012 to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. These sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from industrial and commercial operations, sewer systems, septic tanks, and wastewater treatment plants not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply. A copy of the complete assessment is available the City of Corona's City Clerk's office at 400 S. Vincentia, Corona, CA 92882, or by using the online Public Records Request form at <http://www.CoronaCA.gov/Services/Public-Records-Request>.

In the attached table, City of Corona, Utilities Department 2021 Water Quality Report, you will see results of the testing shown as the average and range of results of the water that was supplied to District customers. Although each source was tested for more than 200 constituents, the table in this report lists only those detected and compares them with state and federal standards. The data presented in this table are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. As can be seen in the table, the results indicate the water served was in compliance with the drinking water standards. In addition, the Home Gardens water distribution system was sampled 52 times for Total Coliform and all were absent of Coliform. The Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) Report tests for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) in the Home Gardens water distribution system is also attached.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 storm-water 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board 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 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).

Nitrate: *Nitrate (Nitrogen) 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 (as Nitrogen) 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: *Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. The District 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. Although no schools served by the District have requested lead sampling, five samples were taken at the one school with no lead detected. 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>.*

LEAD AND COPPER

(Collected at household tap in 2021)	(AL)	PHG (MCLG)	# > AL/ # Sampled	90th Percentile	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	(1.3)	0.3	0/10	0.085	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	0/10	ND	

The contents and format of this report are based on requirements supplied by the State Board, Division of Drinking Water effective January 2022.

If you have any questions on the report please call (951) 737-4741 between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM Monday through Thursday, and ask for David Vigil. You may also attend the meeting of the Board of Directors, which generally meets on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM in the District Office.

ESTE ES UN DOCUMENTO IMPORTANTE

La informacion aqui contenida se refiere a el Reporte Sober La Calidad Del Agua de 2019. Si desea una copia en espanol sober este documento, si desea que alguien se lo explique, por favor llame a Margie a la Compania Del Agua De Home Gardens al numero 951-737-4741.

**City of Corona, Utilities Department
2021 Water Quality Report**

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Water Source	Major Sources in Drinking Water				
CLARITY											
Combined Filter	%	95 ^(a)	NA	--	% < 0.3	100%	Metropolitan Water District				
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	--	Highest	0.06	Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant				
Combined Filter	%	95 ^(a)	NA	--	% < 0.3	100%	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro				
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	--	Highest	0.08	Water Treatment Facilities				
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Regulated in Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water				
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS											
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	%	5.0 ^(b)	(0)	--	--	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 0%	Naturally present in the environment				
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(c)	(0)	--	--	Total number of positive samples collected in 2021 = 0	Human and animal fecal waste				
Total Coliform Bacteria (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	%	TT ^(d)	--	--	--	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 0%	Naturally present in the environment				
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	(e)	(e)	(0)	--	--	Total number of positive samples collected in 2021 = 0	Human and animal fecal waste				
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	Distribution System Wide: ND-140 Distribution System Wide: 1	Naturally present in the environment				
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Water ⁽²⁾	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (f)											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity ^(k)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	ND - 4 ND	ND - 3.6 ND	ND - 4 ND	ND - 18 5.5	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	ND - 2 ND	2.8 - 3.4 3	ND - 8.3 1	ND - 20 6	-	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND	2.1	ND - 3.7 ND	ND - 3.4 ND	ND - 2.2 ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1	Range Average	ND	0.14	- -	ND - 0.14 ND	ND - 0.12 ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ^(e, h)	mg/L	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.5 - 0.9 0.8	0.3	ND - 0.9 0.74	0.23 - 2.3 0.40	ND - 0.79 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ^(k, t)	mg/L (as N)	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 6.5 1	ND - 22 10	ND - 6.9 2.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate ^(k, s, t)	µg/L	6	1	2	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 2.4 ND	ND - 9.8 3.4	ND - 3.0 ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium	µg/L	50	30	5	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 5.1 ND	ND - 5.3 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).
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including Pesticides/PCBs											
Dibromochloro-propane (DBCP)	ng/L	200	3	10	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 12 ND	ND - 23 ND	ND	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) ^(k, t, u)	µg/L	0.005	0.0007	0.005	Range Average	ND	ND	- -	ND - 0.021 ND	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	0.5	Range Average	ND	ND	- -	ND - 0.8 ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	1.7	0.5	Range Average	ND	ND	- -	ND - 1.3 ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards											
Aluminum ⁽ⁱ⁾	µg/L	200	600	50	Range Max RAA	ND - 85 ND	ND	ND - 85 ND	ND	ND - 380 130	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range Average	75 - 93 84	90 - 92 91	12 - 93 75	86 - 240 170	13 - 120 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	12.0 - 12.2 12.1	-	12.0 - 12.2 9.92	12.5 - 13.3 12.8	11 - 13 12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Iron	µg/L	300	NA	100	Range Average	ND	ND	- -	ND - 110 ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese ^(f, k)	µg/L	50	NL=500	20	Range Average	ND	ND	- -	ND - 140 ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range Average	2	8	2	ND - 3.4 0.39	ND - 2 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance ^(k)	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range Average	536 - 612 574	924 - 948 936	370 - 612 571	1,100 - 2,000 1,424	81 - 1,207 592	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	52 - 67 60	205 - 210 208	8.0 - 74 61	150 - 400 217	3.5 - 220 108	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids ^(i, k, t)	mg/L	1,000	NA	NA	Range Average	284 - 331 298	586 - 598 592	220 - 400 320	710 - 1,300 902	35 - 730 338	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range Average	ND	0.6 - 3.0 1.8	ND - 0.62 ND	ND - 0.99 0.26	0.14 - 0.3 0.2	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (g)										Health Effects	
Boron ^(p)	mg/L	NL=1	NA	0.1	Range	0.19	0.13	0.156	0.32 - 4.3	0.14 - 0.41	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.
					Average				1.7	0.26	
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	NA	0.02	1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 3.9	ND - 3.2	ND	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
					Average			ND	ND		
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic (PFBS)	ng/L	NL=500	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 2.9	ND - 42	ND - 4.5	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
					Average			0.37	17	ND	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	NL=5.1	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 4.7	ND - 230	ND - 7.5	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
					Average			0.63	66	2.2	
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NL=6.5	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 5.9	ND - 300	ND - 5.9	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.
					Average			0.72	74	ND	
Vanadium	µg/L	NL=50	NA	3	Range	3	ND	ND - 5.7	ND - 17	ND - 3.4	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.
					Average			ND	5	ND	

OTHER PARAMETERS

Chemical	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Water	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	79 - 91	129 - 132	79 - 160	170 - 390	17 - 150
					Average	85	130	98	256	72
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	-	-	-	210 - 470	ND - 190
					Average	-	-	-	311	86
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	24 - 26	68	24 - 70	72 - 180	2.4 - 110
					Average	25	32	127	41	
Hardness ^(a)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	111 - 119	270 - 282	110 - 210	260 - 740	8.4 - 430
					Average	115	276	130	462	169
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	12	25 - 26	5.6 - 14	20 - 77	0.59 - 38
					Average	12	26	11	35	15
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.5	8.3	7.0 - 10	6.1 - 7.8	7.2 - 8.9
					Average	8.4	8.4	7.1	8.0	
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.0 - 3.4	4.3 - 4.5	1.0 - 3.5	1.5 - 14	ND - 4.5
					Average	3.2	4.4	3.2	4.9	2.6
Sodium ^(f)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	60 - 76	91 - 92	23 - 76	50 - 170	19 - 92
					Average	68	92	64	116	56

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average/LRAA/RAA	Distribution System Wide	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS FEDERAL RULE								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (n)	µg/L	80	NA	1	Range	21-25	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	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.
					LRAA	25		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (o)	µg/L	80	NA	1	Range	7.9-9.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
					LRAA	9.1		
Chloramines	mg/L	[4 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	NA	Range	1.72-2.57	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	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.
					Max RAA	2.22		

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Distribution System
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3) (v)						
List 1 - Assessment Monitoring						
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	NA	NA	0.07	Range	ND-0.14
					Average	ND
Chlorate	µg/L	NA	NA	20	Range	75-360
					Average	155
Chromium	µg/L	NA	NA	0.2	Range	ND-0.52
					Average	ND
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	µg/L	NA	NA	0.03	Range	ND-0.43
					Average	0.134
Molybdenum	µg/L	NA	NA	1	Range	ND-17
					Average	3.6
Strontium	µg/L	NA	NA	0.3	Range	25-1,100
					Average	591
Vanadium	µg/L	NA	NA	0.2	Range	ND-6.4
					Average	2.4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid - PFOS	µg/L	NA	NA	0.04	Range	ND-0.046
					Average	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.02	Range	ND-0.042
					Average	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.01	Range	ND-0.013
					Average	ND

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Distribution System
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) (w)						
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) Group						
HAA5 ^(o)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-15.8
					Average	5.9
HAA6Br ^(x)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-17.3
					Average	6.1
HAA9 ^(y)	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-28
					Average	10.2
Total Organic Carbon	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-2600
					Average	1925
Bromide	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-32
					Average	15.3
Metals and Metalloids Group						
Manganese	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-62
					Average	2

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 NTU at any time. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2021, 1560 samples were analyzed and there were no positive detections for total coliform. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) *E. coli* MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) Total coliform TT trigger, Level 1 assessments, and total coliform TT violations: More than 5.0% total coliform-positive samples in a month trigger Level 1 assessments. Failure to conduct assessments and correct findings within 30 days is a total coliform violation. No triggers, Level 1 assessments, or violations occurred.
- (e) *E. coli* MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for assessments: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either sample is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to collect all repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive sample, or fails to test for *E. coli* when the repeat sample is total coliform-positive. No samples were *E. coli*-positive. No MCLs violations or no assessments occurred.
- (f) Results included in this section range from 2013-2021.
- (g) Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
- (h) City of Corona was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. This is part of the City of Corona's blending plan to reduce the levels of fluoride being delivered to the consumer's tap. Refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column for a more accurate representation of system water quality.
- (i) Aluminum has a secondary standard limit. In 2021, the secondary standard limit was exceeded but the maximum running annual average (Max RAA) was in compliance. Our current Max RAA for 2022 is 180 ug/L.
- (j) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is a measure of the total amount of all the materials that are dissolved in water. These minerals, both natural and anthropogenic (made by humans), are mainly inorganic solids, with a minor amount of organic material.
- (k) This constituent was detected at levels exceeding the MCL, results shown in bold. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water.
- (n) Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
- (o) HAA5 is the sum of dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, and monochloroacetic acid.
- (p) The sources that were detected for Boron are all directed to the Temescal Desalter for reverse osmosis treatment. The treated water is monitored at the effluent of the facility which is represented in the "Treated Average System Water" column.
- (q) Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
- (r) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
- (s) On June 17, 2021, the Office of Administrative Law approved the perchlorate detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board on October 6, 2020. The regulations took effect on July 1, 2021. The DLR changed from 4 parts per billion to 2 ppb.
- (t) Fluoride, nitrate, perchlorate, TDS, and 1,2,3-TCP are a part of Corona's blending remediation plan to reduce the levels being delivered to the consumer's tap. Refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column for a more accurate representation of system water quality.
- (u) 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) had a notification level (NL) of 0.005 ug/L until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 0.005 ug/L became effective. 1,2,3-TCP was monitored quarterly in Corona's source and treated waters for the State's initial monitoring requirement and continues to be monitored per our Blending Plan requirements.
- (v) Data was collected in 2014 and reported per UCMR 3 guidance. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 3. List 1 - Assessment Monitoring consists of 21 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. All analyses conducted by contract laboratories. Values listed in state DLR column are federal minimum reporting levels.
- (w) UCMR 4 sampling took place from 2018-2019. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 4. Detected parameter results are included in the CCR.
- (x) HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.
- (y) HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.
- (z) Water quality data reported for Arlington Water reflects water quality for all sources of Western Municipal Water District's Riverside System distributed during the reporting year. The sources of water within the Riverside System include treated groundwater from Western Municipal Water District's Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority's Chino Desalter II, and Riverside Public Utilities, along with surface water from Metropolitan Water District's Mills Water Treatment Plant.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2021 DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

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 (USEPA).

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 MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCL's 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by California Environmental Protection Agency (California EPA).

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.

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

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

Parts Per Million (ppm): One part in 1 Million parts.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): One part in 1 Billion parts.

PicoCuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radiation.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of suspended material in water.

ND: Not detected at the limit for reporting.

NS: No standards.

NT: Testing not required.

NL: Notification Level.

AL: Action Level.

NA: Not Applicable