

HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2023

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 2023 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 (HAA5) 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 2023.

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 2023. 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
2023 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			Soil runoff	
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	—	Highest	0.05	Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant				
Combined Filter	%	95 ^(a)	NA	—	% < 0.3	100%	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro			Soil runoff	
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	—	Highest	0.07	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 = 1%			Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(c)	(0)	—	—	Total number of positive samples collected in 2023 = 0			Human and animal fecal waste		
Total Coliform Bacteria (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	%	TT ^(d)	—	—	—	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 1%			Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	(e)	(e)	(0)	—	—	Total number of positive samples collected in 2023 = 0			Human and animal fecal waste		
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	Distribution System Wide: ND-884			Naturally present in the environment		
						Distribution System Wide: 5					
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (f)											
Gross Alpha					Range	ND	ND - 3.2	ND - 15		Erosion of natural deposits	
Particle Activity ^(g)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Average	ND	ND	4.7	-		
					Range	ND	2.8 - 3.1	ND - 23	-	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average	ND	2.9	6.53			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 5.4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	
					Range	ND	0.12	ND - 0.12	ND - 0.13	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1	Range Average	0.6 - 0.8	0.3 - 0.4	0.1 - 1.7	ND - 0.72	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Fluoride ^(e, h)	mg/L	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) ^(k, l)	mg/L	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	Range Average	0.8	ND	ND - 20	ND - 6.2	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.	
					Range	ND	ND	ND - 9.4	ND - 3.3		
Perchlorate ^(k, s, t)	µg/L	6	1	2	Average	ND	ND	2.8	ND		
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including Pesticides/PCBs											
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) ^(k, l, u)	µg/L	0.005	0.0007	0.005	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 0.019	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.	
								ND			
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS											
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	µg/L	5	4	0.5	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	
					Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.63	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	0.5	Range Average	ND	ND	ND - 1.4	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	1.7	0.5	Range Average	ND	ND	0.53			
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards											
Aluminum ⁽ⁱ⁾	µg/L	200	600	50	Range	ND - 68	ND	ND	ND - 280	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes	
					Max RAA	60			115	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	NA	Range	38 - 44	102 - 116	110 - 210	16 - 120		
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	41	109	166	64	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Foaming Agents - Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	µg/L	500	NA	(50)	Range	11.9 - 12.1	-	12 - 13	9.6-13	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
					Average	12.0	-	13	11		
Manganese ^(f, k)	µg/L	50	NL=500	20	Range	ND	ND	ND - 500	ND	Leaching from natural deposits	
					Average	ND	ND	38	ND		
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range	2	8	ND - 2	ND - 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance ^(k)	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	357 - 359	995 - 1,030	980 - 1,800	85 - 1,177	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence	
					Average	358	1,010	1,339	573		
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	Range	32 - 50	219 - 253	120 - 240	3.6 - 240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
					Average	41	236	189	109		
Total Dissolved Solids ^(l, k, t)	mg/L	1,000	NA	NA	Range	200 - 207	623 - 671	490 - 1,100	68 - 680	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
					Average	204	647	832	351		
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	0.4 - 0.5	ND - 0.4	ND	Soil runoff	
					Average	ND	0.4	0.13			
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (g)											
					Range	0.13	0.14	0.33 - 3.4	0.13 - 0.37	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.	
Boron ⁽ⁿ⁾	mg/L	NL=1	NA	0.1	Average			1.4	0.24		
					Range	ND	ND	ND - 3.1	ND	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.	
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	NA	0.02	1	Average			ND			
					Range	3.3	ND	ND - 19	ND - 3.4	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.	
Vanadium	µg/L	NL=50	NA	3	Average			6.2	ND		

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) with Notification Levels, Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 and 537.1 (s, t)										
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic (PFBS)	ng/L	NL=500	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	2.7-5.1	ND - 2.2	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
					Average			19	ND	
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	NL=3	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 58	ND	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.
					Average			20		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	NL=5.1	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 240	ND - 3.3	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
					Average			71	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NL=6.5	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 240	ND - 3.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.
					Average			89	ND	

OTHER PARAMETERS									
Chemical	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	57 - 64	122 - 131	110 - 380	17 - 140
					Average	60	126	227	70
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	-	-	110 - 380	17 - 140
					Average			227	70
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	17 - 20	70 - 71	48 - 150	2.3 - 84
					Average	18	70	115	38
Hardness ^(a)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	79 - 80	290	180 - 530	7.9 - 310
					Average	80		409	157
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.8 - 8.9	27	14 - 44	0.52 - 30
					Average	8.4		30	14
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.5 - 8.7	8.1 - 8.2	7.6 - 8.0	7.3 - 9.5
					Average	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.5
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	2.5	4.7 - 5.1	2.3 - 12	ND - 6
					Average		4.9	5.2	3.7
Sodium ^(a)	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	39 - 40	95 - 108	56 - 160	18 - 100
					Average	40	102	122	58

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Averaged LRAA/RAA	Distribution System Wide	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS FEDERAL RULE (m)								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (n)	µg/L	80	NA	1	Range LRAA	ND - 57 48.5	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.
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (o)	µg/L	60	NA	1	Range LRAA	ND - 11 10.3	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.
Bromate (Mills - WR-24 Conn.) (l)	µg/L	10	0.1	1	Range Max RAA	ND - 20 6.7	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chloramines	mg/L	[4 as Cl2] [4 as Cl2]	NA	NA	Range Max RAA	1.25 - 2.92 2.00	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.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NA	0.3	Range Average	ND - 2.7 2.2	Various natural and manmade sources	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.

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Distribution System
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FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) (v)
Haloactic 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 ^(v)	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

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Distribution System
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FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5) (w)
Lithium by ICP

Lithium	µg/L	NA	NA	9	Range	ND-55.1
					Average	20

EPA 533

PFBA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.005	Range	ND-0.0076
					Average	ND
PFHxA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0038
					Average	ND
PFHxS	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0033
					Average	ND
PFPeA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0061
					Average	ND

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 2023, 1540 samples were analyzed and there were three 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 2015-2023.
- (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 2023 the secondary standard limit was exceeded at our Treatment Facility effluent with a Maximum Running Annual Average (Max RAA) of 115 ug/L. No consumer action is necessary since secondary standards for aluminum are established only for aesthetic effects (water color). We are continually calibrating our aluminum base coagulant to achieve the non-mandatory secondary standard limit of 200 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.
- (l) Reported from Mills Filtration Plant Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Mills MWD water is blended with other Corona water sources. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water.
- (m) The City of Corona was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules (D/DBP). Compliance was based on the locational running annual average (LRAA). The average reported reflects the highest TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs for the year.
- (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) Data are the average of the results from two analytical methods.
- (t) Fluoride, nitrate, perchlorate, TDS, 1,2,3-TCP, PFOA, PFOS, PFBS and PFHxS 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) 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.
- (w) UCMR 5 sampling began in September 2023 and is scheduled to be completed by September 2024. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 5. 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2022

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 MLC'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