



# Cabazon Water District

## **2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

The Cabazon Water District (CWD) is pleased to provide you with the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water, detected contaminants, and possible health risks. We believe these regulations are very important and we make every effort to present this detailed information in a simple manner. We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact CWD staff at (951) 849-4442. The information in this report is also submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board (CSWRCB). They monitor our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap.

### **SOURCES OF WATER**

As a CWD customer, tap water comes from our groundwater sources, consisting of 4 wells, Well #01, Well #02, Well #04, and Well #05. The Water District has completed Source Water Assessments on our drinking water wells. Completed Source Water Assessments may be visited at [http://www.HYPERLINK \"http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/\" HYPERLINK \"http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/\" HYPERLINK \"http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/\".waterboards.ca.gov](http://www.HYPERLINK \)

### **CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION**

CWD has listed the following as a health risk informational guide only. Health risk assessments are based upon exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). 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 ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 results 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application an 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. EPA Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

### **SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS THAT EXCEEDED AN MCL**

In 2021 there were not any contaminants exceeding any MCLs..

### **PUBLIC MEETINGS**

Regular public meetings of the Cabazon WD Board of Directors are generally held on the third (3<sup>rd</sup>) Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm. If you wish to attend a meeting, please call the office during normal working hours at (951) 849-4442.

### **DEFINITIONS**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCL's: 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PPHG's are set by CDPH.

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, MRDLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWs: MCLs for contaminants that affects health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

## CABAZON WATER DISTRICT 2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected Between January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021

PARAMETER	UNITS	State or Federal MCL/MRDL	PHG/MCLG	State DLR	Range	Average	CABAZON WATER DISTRICT WELLS	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>								
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria		1 positive/mo	0		Highest Monthly	0		Naturally present in the environment; soil runoff.
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	ND-31		Naturally present in the environment; soil runoff.
					Average	1.992		
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>								
Chromium (d)	ppb	50	100	1	Range	ND		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	ND		
Fluoride (d)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	0.34 - 0.62		Erosion of natural deposits; water additives for tooth health.
					Average	0.48		
Nitrate (NO3)	ppm	45	45	0.2	Range	2.0-2.8		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposit erosion.
					Average	2.4		
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (c)	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range	1.95-2.05		Erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	2		
Uranium (b)	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-0.615		Erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	0.31		
Radium 226 Particle Activity (a)	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range	0.152-0.652		Erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	0.402		
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range	ND - 6.5		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
					Average	2.35		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	ND		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
					Average	ND		
<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>			<b>Samples Required</b>	<b>Samples Collected</b>	<b>90th Percentile</b>	<b>Samples &gt; AL</b>		
Lead (d)	ppm	AL = 15	10	10	ND	0	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
Copper (d)	ppm	AL = 1,300	10	10	230	0	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards</b>								
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	260		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
					Average	260		
Total Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	190		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
					Average	190		
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	100	Range	9.8		Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
					Average	9.8		
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	430		Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
					Average	430		
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	22		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
					Average	22		
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	1	Range	19		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
					Average	19		

**Abbreviations:** CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter    ppb = Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L)    ND= Not Detected    NA = Not Applicable  
ppm = Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)    DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting    TT = Treatment Technique    PHG= Public Health Goal  
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level    pCi/L = picoCuries Per Liter    MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level    MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal  
AL= Action Level

**Footnotes:** (a) Analyzed in 2010    (b) Analyzed in 2015    (c) Analyzed in 2017    (d) Analyzed in 2020