

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: California Rehabilitation Center (C.R.C.) Norco CA

Report Date: 6/24/2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Treated water supplied by The City of Norco

Name and General Location of Source(s): Intertie 1 and Intertie 2

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: C.R.C. Does not have its own water sources

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Richard Hill 951-737-2683 EXT 4485

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse C.R.C. Norco a 951-737-2683 EXT 4485 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 C.R.C. Norco 以获得中文的帮助: 951-737-2683 EXT 4485.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa C.R.C. Norco o tumawag sa 951-737-2683 EXT 4485 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ C.R.C. Norco tại 951-737-2683 EXT 4485 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau C.R.C. Norco ntawm 951-737-2683 EXT 4485 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. 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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table 1B. Compliance with Revised Total Coliform MCL between July 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021 (inclusive)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	No. of Occurrences	Health Effects Language
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	TT	N/A	Level 1 Assessment conducted due to 2 total coliform positive results in August 2021. See more information about the assessment on page 8	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/10/2019	20	0	0	15	0.2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/10/2019	20	0.016	0	1.3	0.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2021	75.1	23-220	None	NS	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2021	184.8	21-220	None	NS	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	2021	67.6	33-88	80	NS	Product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ug/L)	2021	11.3	3.6-16	60	NS	Product of disinfection

Chlorine (mg/l)	2021	1.29	1.01-1.59	4.0	4.0	Drinking Water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	2021	4.2	ND-6.5	10	10	Run off and leaching from fertilizer leaching septic tanks
Fluoride (mg/L)	2021	0.4	ND-3.2	2.0	1	Naturally accruing
Arsenic (ug/L)	2021	1.87	ND-5.7	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha Particle Activity pCi/l	2021	2.0	ND-6.3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium pCi/l	2021	2.0	ND-8.3	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	0.4	ND - 0.62	5	NS	Soil run off
Alkalinity (MG/L)	2021	156.3	64 - 190	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Bicarbonate (MG/L)	2021	88.5	64 - 230	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (UMHO/CM)	2021	685.5	370 - 1200	1600	NS	Naturally occurring
Aluminum (UG/L)	2021	7.5	ND - 85	200	600	Naturally occurring
Odor Threshold Unit (TON)	2021	0.4	ND - 2	3	NS	Naturally occurring
Chloride (MG/L)	2021	76	12 - 240	500	NS	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (MG/L)	2021	57.1	0.5 - 93	500	NS	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solid (mg/L)	2021	428.6	8 - 700	1000	NS	Naturally occurring
PH Units (unites)	2021	8.2	7 - 10	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Hardness (MG/L)	2021	184.8	21 - 220	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Calcium (MG/L)	2021	55.4	8.6 - 72	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Potassium (MG/L)	2021	1.9	ND - 3.5	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Iron (MG/L)	2021	15.8	ND - 100	0.3	NS	Naturally occurring
Magnesium (MG/L)	2021	12.9	ND - 14	NS	NS	Naturally occurring
Manganese (ug/l)	2021	13.1	ND - 48	50	NS	Naturally occurring

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	NL or RL	Health Effects
Boron (ug/L)	2021	539.6	ND - 2300	NL=1000	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight in rats

Vanadium (ug/L)	2021	3.9	ND- 7	NL=50	Resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ng/L)	2021	7.51	ND - 14	NL=5.1 RL = 10	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) (ng/L)	2021	13.1	ND - 24	NL =6.5 RL = 40	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/L)	2021	4.1	ND-7.4	NL = 500 RL = 5000	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures (PFBS) RL = 5 resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/L)	2021	8.82	ND-15	N/A	Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures (PFHxS) resulted in decreased thyroid hormone levels and changes in liver weight and function
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/L)	2021	4.18	ND-5.6	N/A	Perfluorohexanoic acid exposure (PFHxA) resulted in reduced red blood cell count and effects kidneys

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct (1) of Level 1 Assessments. In addition, we were required to take (9) corrective action. The Level 1 Assessment was completed and below are the corrective actions that were also completed.

1. Sample Collection Information: Recorded that Babcock was sent a copy of the BSSP. I'd follow up see which version was sent to Babcock, or if this is just a carry-over answer from the 2011 BSSP. Babcock will also need to be provided this updated BSSP when finalized.
2. Raw Water Sampling: Continuous disinfection treatment is listed as "No". While CRC does not utilize raw water, the BSSP form doesn't appear to have a separate location for indicating continuous disinfection for already treated water, so would likely be misleading as currently filled out.
3. Map of System: The 2011 sample locations distribution map provided with this update have the identical sample locations as in the 2011 BSSP, and is missing the two intertie locations included in the 2011 BSSP sample locations distribution map. This map needs to 1.) be updated to match the current distribution system (10 years old, and errors such as both reservoirs listed as "#2" need to be identified and fixed), and 2.) Any proposed routine sample locations need to be updated on the map (especially No. 4 Unit 4 Kitchen).
4. Map of System: Needs to show follow-up (repeat) sample locations (i.e. "Power house hose bib", "Vocational Auto hose bib", "Dorm 315 bathroom sink", "Visiting Room", "Friends Outside", "Hose bib between L1 and L2", "Building 701-702 north hose bib", "Facility #A yard hose bib"). The provided distribution map does not have enough resolution to identify building names or valve locations. The number seems small enough that these repeat sample locations can be indicated similarly to the routine sample locations, so we can better evaluation their new positions.
5. Wholesaler Water System: If the fire suppression connection between CRC and the Navy base does exist, even without any formal or economic agreement, CRC is providing water to

another system. Would recommend this significant deficiency is fixed before approving this section.

6. Wholesaler Water System: Looks like an additional "N/A" was added in the "*" description.
7. Sample Locations: For Routine No. 1 Sample Location, "Navy (pressure reducing station)" and "P.R.V. Navy Station" need consistent (shared) names.
8. Sample Locations: "-location name/address" needs to be updated for each repeat sample location, not just kept as-is from the original template.
9. Sample Locations: Proposed routine No. 4 Unit 4 Kitchen location is new, before using a high-traffic area as a routine location, I would recommend CRC finalize the written procedures for:
 - A.) Preventing unauthorized access to sample valves (not likely possible with a "sink faucet" in the kitchen).
 - B.) Sanitizing valves before sampling.