

CITY OF COLTON

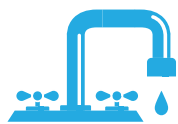
# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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Colton provides water service for domestic consumption, fire protection, and irrigation customers within its service area.



## 2022 Stats



Million Gallons Average Daily Flow



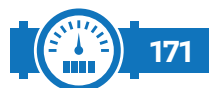
Water Quality Samples Taken



Customer Service Inquiries Addressed



Fire Hydrants Repaired/Replaced



Services Repaired/Replaced

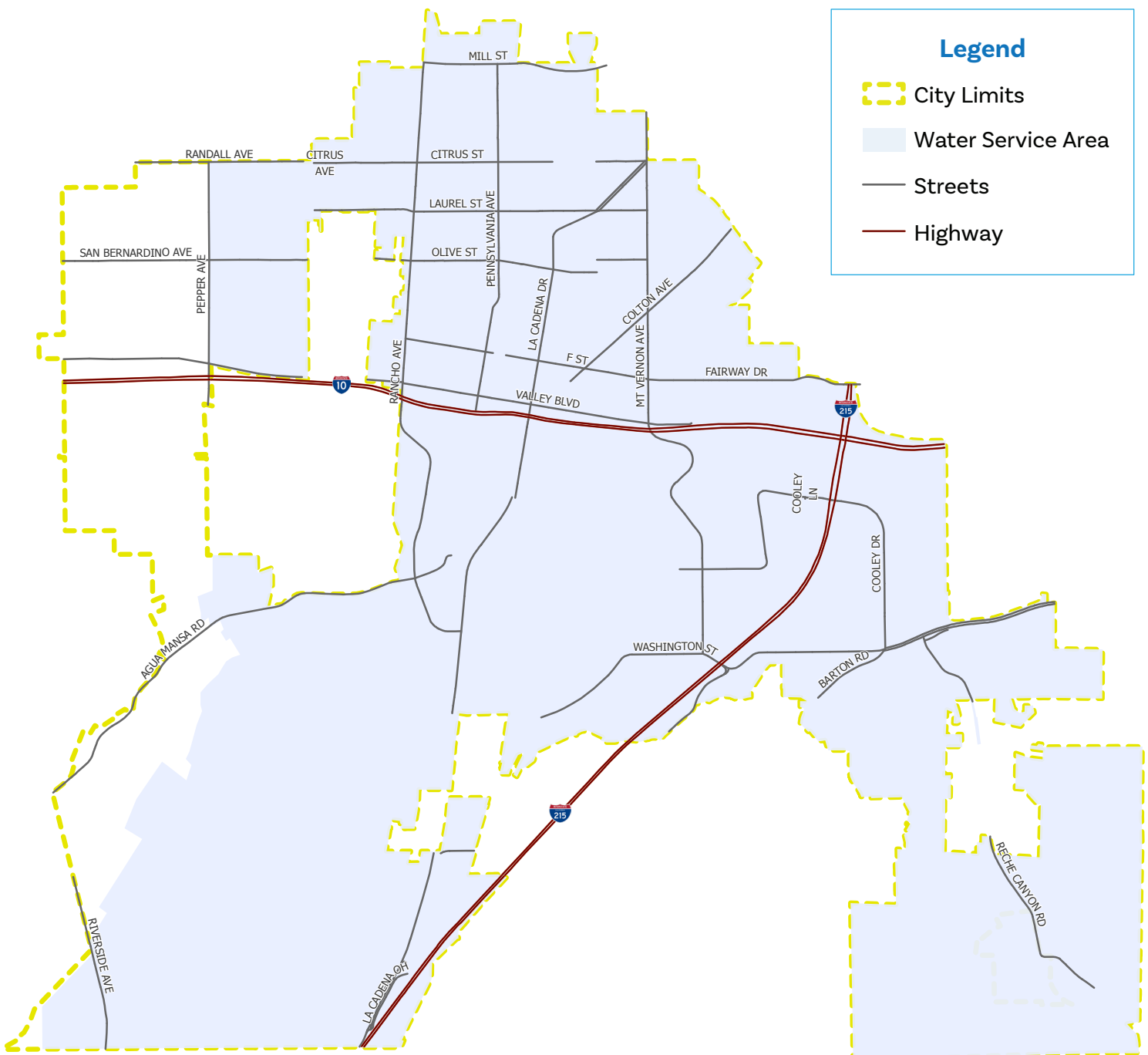


Well Site Repairs

# COLTON WATER SYSTEM

## Water System Description

The City of Colton was incorporated in 1887. Colton’s water service area covers approximately 90 percent of the City of Colton (14 square miles) and approximately 0.8 square miles of unincorporated area in San Bernardino County. Colton provides water service for domestic consumption, fire protection, and irrigation customers within its service area. Colton’s existing potable water system facilities consist of 9 wells, 3 booster pumping plants, 6 water storage reservoirs, 2 pressure reducing facilities, and over 169 miles of water transmission and distribution pipelines.



# A LOOK AHEAD: CAPITAL PROJECTS

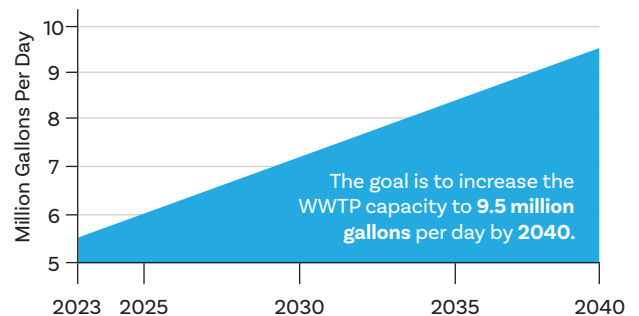
## Wastewater Brief

The City of Colton currently owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that has been in service for over 50 years. The plant provides secondary treatment, nutrient removal, solids removal, and solids digestion using various methods. The WWTP consists of three treatment plants – Plant No. 1 (constructed in 1949 and demolished in 2020), Plant No. 2 (constructed in 1971) and Plant No. 3 (constructed in 2000).

Many components of the WWTP are reaching the end of their useful service life and require upgrades or replacements. The City has already partially upgraded some facilities, but most of the WWTP components need attention and improvements. The average daily wastewater flow (ADWF) at the WWTP currently ranges from 5.2 million gallons per day (MGD) to 5.6 MGD, and the City's 2015 Wastewater Master Plan anticipates the ADWF increase to 7 MGD by 2040. However, the City plans to increase the WWTP's treatment capacity beyond the ADWF of 7 MGD to accommodate future flow projections from Roquet Ranch, the southeast area of the City of Colton, a portion of the City of Grand Terrace, and future development of sewer services on the southwest end area of the Municipality.

**The City of Colton currently owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that has been in service for over 50 years.**

Since Plant No. 1 was recently demolished due to its age, only Plants No. 2 and No. 3 are currently operational. Plant No. 2 has a treatment capacity of 2.5 MGD and Plant No. 3 has a treatment capacity of 5 MGD. The total combined treatment capacity of Plants No. 1 and No. 2 is currently approximately 7.5 MGD, which may be below the future anticipated flows due to buildout and new development. Therefore, the Plant No. 3 expansion is necessary to correct identified operational deficiencies and to increase the efficiency and reliability of the WWTP. This project will replace outdated equipment and facilities and upgrade treatment processes to increase Plant No. 3's capacity from 5 MGD to 7 MGD, increasing the WWTP's total treatment capacity to approximately 9.5 MGD to accommodate the 2040 flow projection. Additionally, the project will also provide the WWTP with an option to upgrades and rehabilitation to the existing Plant No. 2 in the future.

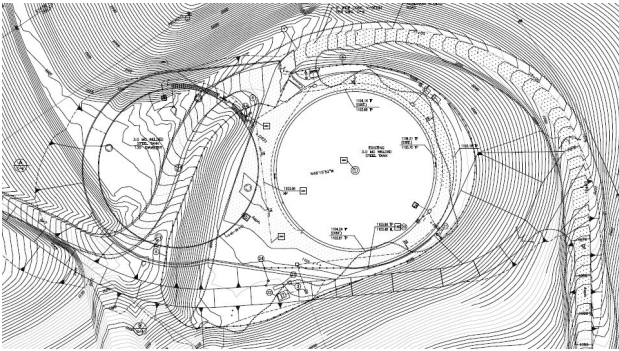


The project scope will include the new construction and/or improvements of the following major process components:

- New 30" Gravity Sewer (from South Rancho Avenue) to the WWTP
- Existing Preliminary Treatment Facility Rehabilitations
- New Preliminary Treatment Facilities
- Plant No. 3 Expansion and Upgrades
- New Solids Treatment Facilities
- New Electrical Buildings to feed power to the new and existing treatment facilities.

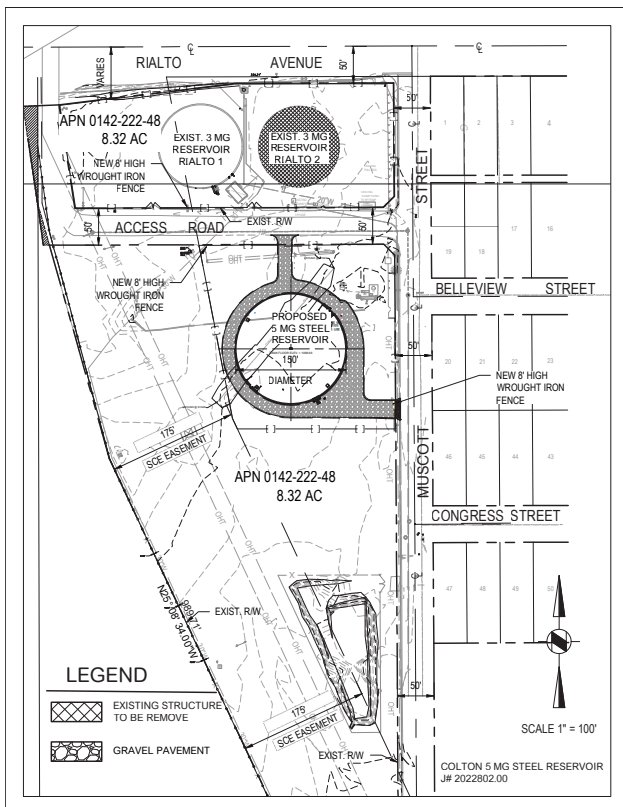


## La Loma Reservoir No. 2



This project includes adding a 3.0 MG (127' diameter and 34 feet High Water Level) welded steel tank to the existing La Loma Reservoir No. 1 Site. The new tank will include interior and exterior epoxy coating, and the following reservoir appurtenances: common inlet/outlet piping with flexible coupling, interior duckbill valve type mixing system on the inlet/outlet, stairs with security gate, roof hatch with platform, flush cleanout manway, standard manway, level gauge, SCADA level monitoring, sample ports, drain and overflow. The project also includes site improvements, new access road, and re-alignment of the existing access roads to adhere to existing easement and right of way boundaries. This project is in design and approximately 75% complete.

## Rialto Reservoir No. 3



The City of Colton is currently under design for an additional water reservoir near the intersection of Rialto Avenue and Muscott Road in the City of San Bernardino. The site

currently houses two 3-million-gallon (3-MG) water reservoirs and two potable groundwater wells. The new reservoir is envisioned to be a 5-MG reservoir built to the south side of the two existing reservoirs. According to the Water Master Plan updated in 2016, the City plans to remove existing not-in-use Rialto Tank No. 1 that was constructed in 1934 and build a new 5-MG Tank. This will increase the capacity for 5-MG and address the City's water system storage deficiency of 9.3 MG in the central zone of its service area. Currently, this project is approximately 60% completed in design.

## Well No. 31 Pumping Plant



This project includes construction of a new well pumping plant design to extract up to 3,000 gpm from the existing developed well. The Pumping Plant includes a masonry building with air conditioned electrical and chemical rooms, and a forced air ventilated pump room with removable steel framed roof and wall sections for well access. The pumping unit is a deep well vertical turbine pump with a 450 HP electric motor that is VFD controlled. The project also include site work, electrical service, connection to existing water system and storm drain facilities, fencing, paving, and various other site work. This project is in construction and is approximately 80% complete. Expected completion is in July 2023.

Estimado cliente –Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor encuentre alguien que se lo pueda traducir. “Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Colton Water Dept. a (909)370-6163 para asistirlo en español.”

## Introduction

The City of Colton Water Department is pleased to present the latest Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of water and services that, through our efforts, are delivered to you every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our constant and main goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to help you understand the measures we continuously take to improve the water treatment process and protect the water system resources. These resources consist of nine (9) wells, which draw water from three (3) underlying groundwater basins (Colton/Rialto Basin, Bunker Hill Basin and North Riverside Basin). Another source, if needed, is the City of San Bernardino's water supply, which is treated groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin.

## Assessment Information

In September 2002, an assessment was completed of the drinking water from all sources to the City. The report is a vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contaminants for each water source. If you would like to request a summary of the assessments, please contact John Ahearn, City of Colton Senior Water Quality Technician, at (909-370-6164).

## Routine Water Testing / Ensuring Tap Water Safety

City of Colton Water Department staff routinely monitors the drinking water for contaminants. These tests are conducted according to Federal and State laws/regulations. On the following page, you will find a Monitoring Table showing the results for the period covering January 1 to December 31, 2022. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. The same protection is provided by FDA regulations that establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

## Common Contaminants

Sources of drinking water (both tap & 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture or residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

## Obtaining Contaminant Information

All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Possible Vulnerability

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. If any of these apply to you, please seek advice from your health care provider regarding the drinking of water. US EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Effects of PFOA & PFOS

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) exposure resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

## Effects of 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.

## Effects of Perchlorate

The SWRCB set the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Perchlorate at 6 ppb. As a result, the City of Colton has completed installation of two (2) treatment systems for three (3) wells that were impacted by this new level. These systems remove perchlorate to below detection levels, ensuring that the water served never exceeds the State MCL. Drinking water containing Perchlorate in excess of the MCL may cause effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre-/postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.

Lead and Copper

The Lead & Copper Rule became effective in 1993. The City of Colton has performed nine rounds of sampling. The last was performed in August 2022. The next round is scheduled for 2025. All samples are taken from the first draw of morning water. The 1st two rounds were from 60 single-family residences with copper pipe with lead solder installed since 1982. The 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019 & 2022 sampling included only 30 single-family residences due to favorable results in the previous rounds. The next round is scheduled for August 2025. See page 9 of this report for the 2022 results.

Effects of Lead

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 City of Colton 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 to the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at [ppt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The City tested 12 schools in the Colton Unified School District in 2018. The District took remedial action at any schools with lead detection resulting in non-detection for those facilities.

Contacts Regarding Questions or Concerns

If you have any questions concerning your water quality or about this report, please contact John Ahearn, Senior Water Quality Technician for the City of Colton (909-370-6164). For more information, please visit the City’s website at <http://www.ci.colton.ca.us>, City Departments, Public Utilities. The City Council Meeting Agendas/Minutes are also accessible on the website and contain detailed reports of some of the information offered here. You can also attend Utilities Commission Meetings held every second Monday of the month (except October and November, when they are held on the third Monday) at City Hall.

YOUR WATER IS SAFE!

The City of Colton is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Though we have learned through monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Please refer to the following page, which shows the City’s monitoring table for Calendar year 2022.

Definitions

Public Health Goal

The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risks. PHG’s are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL’s are set as close to PHG’s (or MCLG’s) as is technologically and economically feasible. Secondary MCL’s are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards

MCL’s for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Terms

Clarity

Cloudiness or turbidity in water is caused by tiny particles such as clay, silt or other suspended mater. Clarity is regulated because minute particles can shield bacteria from the disinfection process.

Radionuclides

Radioactivity in water originates from both natural sources and human activities. In most low risk areas, potential exposure to radiation in water is a fraction of the background exposure from all other natural sources.

Primary Standards

Were established to protect the consumer from health hazards associated with bacteria and chemicals.

Secondary Standards

The measure of aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color, which do not affect health.

Key to Abbreviations and Footnotes

- N/A - Not Applicable
- NC - Non-Corrosive
- ND - Monitored but not detected
- NS - No Standard has been set.
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of suspended material in water
- pCi/L - PicoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.
- mg/L - Milligrams per liter, or parts per million
- ug/L - Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion
- ng/L - Nanograms per liter -parts per trillion.
- TON - Threshold Odor Number
- TT - Treatment Technique (See Definitions)
- Umhos Micromhos - A measure of total mineral content < Less than
- Units - Unit of measurement

\*The State allows for less than annual monitoring for certain constituents because the concentrations do not change frequently. Therefore, the data, though representative, is more than a year old.

\*\* A positive Langlier Index indicates that the water is non - corrosive.

\*\*\* An aggressiveness index greater than 10 indicates that the water is not aggressive (corrosive).

\*\*\*\* For systems collecting 40 or more samples, if more than 5.0 percent of samples collected are total coliform positive, then the MCL is violated.  
NL Notification Level - Level at which the water purveyor must notify their governing body of detection. AL Action Level - Level at which DDW recommends a source be taken out of service.

## Know Your Water

The City of Colton is committed to providing detailed information about your drinking water quality. The annual report includes helpful information about where your drinking water comes from and how we make it safe for use, the constituents found in your drinking water, and how the water quality compares with regulatory standards. We are pleased to report that in 2022, water quality across our service area met or exceeded all federal and state drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing a reliable supply of high-quality drinking water at a reasonable cost.

For more information or questions regarding this report, you can contact John Ahearn, Senior Water Quality Technician at 909-370-6164 or by email at [jahearn@coltonca.gov](mailto:jahearn@coltonca.gov), or Bassam Alzamar, Water/Wastewater Operations Manager at 909-370-6101 or by email at [balzamar@coltonca.gov](mailto:balzamar@coltonca.gov).

### CITY OF COLTON - WATER DEPARTMENT

## MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2022

| Contaminant                               | Violation | Test Results |         |         | UNIT MEASURE | STATE MCL MRDL | STATE PHG MRDLG | YEAR TESTED* | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                           | Y / N     | Minimum      | Maximum | Average |              |                |                 |              |                                                                                                                               |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS - PRIMARY STANDARDS   |           |              |         |         |              |                |                 |              |                                                                                                                               |
| Fluoride                                  | N         | 0.24         | 0.6     | 0.35    | mg/L         | 2              | 1               | 2022         | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for dental hygiene, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories              |
| Nitrate (as N)                            | Y         | 0            | 6.9     | 3.1     | mg/L         | 10             | 10              | 2022         | Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits                                  |
| Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen               | N         | 0            | 4.3     | 0.54    | mg/L         | 10             | 10              | 2022         | Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits                                  |
| CHEMICAL PARAMETERS - SECONDARY STANDARDS |           |              |         |         |              |                |                 |              |                                                                                                                               |
| Chloride                                  | N         | 4.4          | 64      | 19      | mg/L         | 500            | NS              | 2022         | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence                                                                   |
| Corrosivity (Langlier Index)**            | N         | 0            | 0.19    | 0.02    | units        | NC             | NS              | 2020         | Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature and other factors.    |
| Aggressiveness Index ***                  | N         | 0            | 12      | 1.5     | units        | NS             | NS              | 2020         |                                                                                                                               |
| Iron                                      | N         | 0            | 0       | 0       | ug/L         | 300            | NS              | 2022         | Leaching from natural deposits                                                                                                |
| Manganese                                 | N         | 0            | 44      | 5.5     | ug/L         | 50             | NS              | 2022         | Leaching from natural deposits                                                                                                |
| Specific Conductance                      | N         | 380          | 760     | 522     | umhos        | 1600           | NS              | 2022         | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence                                                                        |
| Sulfate                                   | N         | 21           | 83      | 47.4    | mg/L         | 500            | NS              | 2022         | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes                                                                    |
| Total Dissolved Solids                    | N         | 240          | 1000    | 387.5   | mg/L         | 1000           | NS              | 2022         | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits                                                                                       |
| PHYSICAL PARAMETERS                       |           |              |         |         |              |                |                 |              |                                                                                                                               |
| Odor - Threshold                          | N         | 1            | 1       | 1       | TON          | 3              | NS              | 2020         | Naturally occurring organic materials                                                                                         |
| pH                                        | N         | 7.4          | 7.7     | 7.63    | units        | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                                                                               |
| Turbidity                                 | N         | 0            | 0.69    | 0.2     | NTU          | 5              | N/A             | 2020         | Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder disinfectant effectiveness. |
| RADIONUCLIDES                             |           |              |         |         |              |                |                 |              |                                                                                                                               |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity             | N         | 0            | 7.2     | 3.6     | pCi/L        | 15             | NS              | 2018         | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                   |
| Radon 222                                 | N         | 229          | 458     | 333.3   | pCi/L        | NS             | NS              | 2000         | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                   |
| Uranium                                   | N         | 0            | 4.8     | 2.4     | pCi/L        | 20             | 0.43            | 2019         | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                   |

## MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2022

| Contaminant                             | Violation | Test Results |         |         | UNIT MEASURE                                               | STATE MCL MRDL | STATE PHG MRDLG | YEAR TESTED* | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT                                                |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                         | Y / N     | Minimum      | Maximum | Average |                                                            |                |                 |              |                                                                             |
| ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS                   |           |              |         |         |                                                            |                |                 |              |                                                                             |
| Alkalinity                              | N         | 150          | 230     | 190     | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity                  | N         | 190          | 280     | 231     | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Calcium                                 | N         | 31           | 96      | 61      | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Total Hardness                          | N         | 120          | 290     | 192     | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Magnesium                               | N         | 7            | 13      | 9.6     | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Potassium                               | N         | 1.8          | 3.7     | 2.7     | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Sodium                                  | N         | 13           | 130     | 42.5    | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| Boron                                   | N         | 0            | 200     | 59      | mg/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         |                                                                             |
| DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM                     |           |              |         |         |                                                            |                |                 |              |                                                                             |
| Microbiological-Total Coliform Bacteria | N         | ND           | ND      | ND      | Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples**** |                |                 |              | Naturally present in the environment                                        |
| Total Trihalomethanes                   | N         | 0            | 7.6     | 1.3     | ug/L                                                       | 80             | NS              | 2022         | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                   |
| Haloacetic Acids                        | N         | 0            | 0       | 0       | ug/L                                                       | 60             | NS              | 2022         | By-product of drinking water chlorination                                   |
| Chlorine                                | N         | 0.8          | 1.2     | 0.98    | mg/L                                                       | 4              | 4               | 2022         | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment                             |
| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Perchlorate)    |           |              |         |         |                                                            |                |                 |              |                                                                             |
| Perchlorate                             | N         | 0            | 2.7     | 1.3     | ug/L                                                       | 6              | 1               | 2022         | Component of explosives,fireworks,matches,and solid rocket fuels.           |
| UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS                |           |              |         |         |                                                            |                |                 |              |                                                                             |
| Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS)    | N         | 0            | 19.8    | 3.2     | ng/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         | Used to make a variety of products that resist heat, oil, grease and water. |
| Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)            | N         | 0            | 4.3     | 0.54    | ng/L                                                       | NS             | NS              | 2022         | Used to make a variety of products that resist heat, oil, grease and water. |

| Contaminant | 90th Percentile Result | UNIT MEASURE | Action Level | PHG | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT                                                                                 |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead        | 0                      | ug/L         | 15           | 2   | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial mfg, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper      | 130                    | ug/L         | 1300         | 300 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.                               |

| Violation                        | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Duration | Action Taken to Correct Violation                                               | Health Effects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Monitoring/Reporting Requirement | We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2022, we did not monitor well 21 for Nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. However, In August of 2022, Well 21 was taken out of service due to construction and drilling activities for a new water production well. Each year the City is required to sample for Nitrates and this sampling is typically done during the months of August - October. Historically, Well 21 has been significantly under the MCL for Nitrates with our most recent analysis showing Non-detectable limits. | 2022     | Well 21 was sampled in January 2023, prior to the well going back into service. | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. |

# TREE PROGRAMS

## The Need for Trees



**Trees Provide Shade and Cooling**, thereby reducing irrigation demands.



**Trees Reduce Air Contaminants** by cleaning our air while increasing greenhouse gas retention.



**Trees Support Storm Water Infrastructure** by capturing pollutants and rainfall in their roots and canopies.

Responsible water use during drought conditions includes irrigation to our urban trees. During state and local watering restrictions, the City encourages you to make maintaining and watering trees a priority.

## Incentives: Free and Rebated Trees



The City's tree canopy is currently only 6%, with a goal of 30%. Help us improve our air, sound and noise quality as well as reduce Urban Heat Island Effect by planting and properly caring for trees.

Take advantage of the resources below, provided by Colton Public Works and Utility Services Department:

- Adopt-A-Tree Program: **These trees come at no cost, and we plant them for you!**
- Electric Utility "Treebate" Program: **Customers get \$50 each for shade trees they plant on their property.**
- Water Utility IE Garden Friendly Tree Incentive: **50% rebate on select trees, up to \$150.**

Learn more  
about our tree  
programs



# WATER USE PROHIBITIONS



The weather is heating up here in Colton and the healthy snowpack our local mountains received is starting to melt, flowing right into the rivers that feed Colton's groundwater supplies. However, even with this bump in water supply, we must continue to use water efficiently. In fact, Colton well levels for the last 5 years show our local groundwater basins are in decline.

Although the City has sufficient water supply to meet normal demands, Colton will remain in Stage 3 Water Conservation measures. This will allow groundwater levels to recover, as well as assist in ensuring long-term water reliability, especially as water conservation becomes the new way of life for California.

## Current Watering Restrictions

The following is prohibited:

- irrigation on an unassigned irrigation day or time;
- residential washing of all vehicle/mobile equipment. Washing is only permitted at commercial carwashes utilizing water-recycling systems. Exemptions: Vehicles requiring cleaning for health, safety & welfare;
- filling/refilling of swimming/ornamental pools, fountains and artificial lakes;
- use of potable water to clean, fill or maintain decorative fountains, lakes, or ponds, unless such water is recycled;
- irrigation of landscape during/within 48 hours of rainfall (1/4" or more);
- restaurants – no drinking water served unless upon request;
- failure to repair water leaks in a timely manner;
- washing down of structures, pavement, concrete and other hard surface areas; and
- overspray, runoff or other waste from irrigation, in excess of 5 minutes.

THE USE OF WATER IS NOT PROHIBITED WHEN NEEDED TO ADDRESS AN IMMEDIATE HEALTH AND SAFETY NEED

### ATTENTION:

Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Water Users\*

Effective June 10, 2022: Irrigation of all grass areas with no recreational use (solely ornamental), is prohibited.

### Exemptions:

- watering of trees and other perennial plants
- irrigation zones where grass is watered as a result of irrigation to trees.

\*Includes common areas of HOA's, Condominiums, Apartments, Planned Developments and Co-Ops

## Assigned Watering Days for Residential Customers



### EVEN ADDRESSES

Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays

PERMITTED IRRIGATION TIME: 8:00 PM-6:00 AM  
FRIDAYS-NO IRRIGATION CITYWIDE

### EXEMPTIONS

- Use of drip irrigation system
- Electronic Moisture Sensor Control System
- Tree Irrigation
- Use of water during repair or maintenance of irrigation system



### ODD ADDRESSES

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays

For more information on restrictions and enforcement, please contact Colton Water Conservation staff at: [conservation@coltonca.gov](mailto:conservation@coltonca.gov)

City of Colton  
Water Utility  
650 N. La Cadena Drive  
Colton, CA 92324

Presorted Standard  
US Postage  
**PAID**  
San Bernardino, CA  
Permit No. 2518  
ECRWSS

## City Council

Frank J. Navarro, Mayor  
David J. Toro, Council Member District 1  
Kelly J. Chastain, Council Member District 2  
Dr. Luis S. Gonzalez, Council Member District 3  
John R. Echevarria, Council Member District 4

## City Manager

William R. Smith

## Water Utility Director

Brian A. Dickinson

## Who to Call

### Billing Questions

Customer Service:  
(909) 370-5555  
650 N. La Cadena Drive  
Colton, CA 92324

### Water Inquiries & Quality

Water Utility Administration:  
(909) 370-6131  
160 S. 10th Street  
Colton, CA 92324

### After Hours

(909) 370-5000



Operations Building

Español/Spanish  
Versión en Español

