2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: TERRACE WATER COMPANY

Report Date: 6/23/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Intertie with City of Colton. Located in the Terrace Water Company service area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: See pages 11-13 for City of Colton source assessment information.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM via Zoom or 1095 ½ Stevenson St Colton, CA 92324

For More Information, Contact: TERRACE WATER COMPANY 909-825-5224

About This Report

*********TERRACE WATER COMPANY IS SUPPLIED DRINKING WATER FROM THE CITY OF COLTON. CITY OF COLTON'S TEST RESULTS ARE FOUND ON PAGES 11-13**********

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, 2025, 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 TERRACE WATER COMPANY a 1095 ½ STEVENSON ST COLTON, CA 92324. 909-825-5224 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TERRACE WATER COMPANY以获得中文的帮助:1095 STEVENSON ½ COLTON CA, 92324. 909-825-5224

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa TERRACE WATER CO 1095 ½ STEVENSON COLTON CA, 92324 o tumawag sa 909-825-5224 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 TERRACE WATER COMAPNY tại 909-825-5224 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 TERRACE WATER COMPANY ntawm 909-825-5224 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 *E. coli* 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)

Term	Definition
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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, 6, and 8 list all of 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. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli.*

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

Lead and copper is tested every three years. Next sample August 2026

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/23	10	0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/23	10	0	0	0 -.17	1.3	0.3	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) SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	None	None	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
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

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
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
SEE PAGES 11-13	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]

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: 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. Terrace Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Terrace Water Company 909-825-5224. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s). N/A

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment. N/A

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]

Estimados clientes: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para ver la versión en español, por favor escanee el código QR en la página 12 de este informe. Si tiene alguna pregunta adicional, comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos de Agua de la Ciudad de Colton al **(909) 370-6131** para recibir asistencia.

Introduction

The City of Colton Water Utilities is proud to share this year's Consumer Confidence Report with you. Our mission is simple: People First, Water Always. We know how important safe, high-quality drinking water is to every home, business, and family in our community — and we want to keep you informed about the work we do to protect this essential resource.

Our team is dedicated to providing you with clean, reliable water every time you turn on the tap. We continually improve our treatment processes, maintain our infrastructure, and safeguard our water sources to ensure your water meets the highest standards.

Colton's drinking water comes from a blend of local supplies, including seven (7) wells that draw from three (3) groundwater basins: Colton/Rialto, Bunker Hill, and North Riverside. We also receive water through an interconnection with the City of Rialto and, when needed, can supplement our supply with treated groundwater from the City of San Bernardino.

We take great pride in delivering this essential service to our community and remain committed to transparency and accountability. Thank you for trusting us to provide water you can rely on — today and for years to come.

Routine Water Testing / Ensuring Tap Water Safety

City of Colton Water Utilities 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, 2025. 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 HFPO-DA/GenX

Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX) - Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Effects of PFHxS

Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) - Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Effects of PFNA

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) - Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Effects of PFOS

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

Effects of PFOA

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) - Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.

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 Contaminate 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.

Effects of Lead

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. City of Colton Water Utilities Dept. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Colton Water Utilities Dept. at **909-370-6131**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Lead and Copper

The City of Colton conducted Tri-Annual (every three years) Lead and Copper monitoring in 2025. Below are the 90th Percentile results. The City is in full compliance for both constituents. The next Tri-Annual cycle of Lead and Copper sampling will take place in September 2028.

Effects of Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

Contacts Regarding Questions or Concerns

If you have any questions concerning your water quality or about this report, please contact Frank Mora, Water Production Supervisor, for the City of Colton (**909-370-6131**). For more information, please visit the City's website at **www.coltonwaterutilities.com**. 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 that the City's water system did not have any violations.

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 matter. 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 - Nephrelometric 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.

CITY OF COLTON - WATER DEPARTMENT

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2025

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	TEST RESULTS Minimum	Maximum	Average	UNIT MEASURE	STATE MCL / MRDL	STATE PHG / MRDLG	YEAR TESTED* / Colton/Rialto	Other Water Source City of Rialto Year Tested 2017-2025		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS - PRIMARY STANDARDS											
Fluoride	N	0.25	0.64	0.44	mg/L	2	1	2024	Range Average	0.25-0.32 0.27	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for dental hygiene, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	N	ND	2.4	0.4	ug/L	10	0.004	2023/2025	Range Average	ND-5.1 2	Erosin of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass electronics production wastes
Aluminum	N	ND	ND	ND	ug/L	1000	600	2023/2024	Range Average	ND-83 28.57	Erosin of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Hexavalent Chromium	N	0	4.7	1.85	ug/L	10	0.02	2025	Range Average	0.58-2.8 1.5	A heavy metal used in industrial applictions; also found naturally occurring throughout the environment.
Nitrate (as N)	N	ND	7.50	4.18	mg/L	10	10	2025	Range Average	1.5-3.6 2.55	Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	N	0.00	4.30	0.54	mg/L	10	10	2023	Not Tested		Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
CHEMICAL PARAMETERS - SECONDARY STANDARDS											
Chloride	N	5.00	34.00	14.85	mg/L	500	NS	2024	Range Average	3.7-10 5.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)**	N	0.00	0.19	0.02	units	NC	NS	2023	Not Tested		Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature and other factors.
Aggressiveness Index ***	N	0.00	12.00	1.50	units	NS	NS	2023	Not Tested		
Manganese	N	ND	23.00	2.88	ug/L	50	NS	2025	Range Average	ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	440.00	620.00	530.00	umhos/cm	1600	NS	2024	Range Average	ND-500 288	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	N	25.00	69.00	51.33	mg/L	500	NS	2024	Range Average	14-51 25	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	N	270.00	400.00	338.33	mg/L	1000	NS	2024	Range Average	210-290 238	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS											
Odor - Threshold	N	1.00	2.00	1.2	TON	3	NS	2025	Range Average	ND-1 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	N	6.90	7.80	7.4	units	NS	NS	2025	Range Average	8.0-8.0 8.0	
Turbidity	N	<0.1	0.74	<0.1	NTU	5	N/A	2025	Range Average	ND-0.49 0.11	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	6.1	3.42	pCi/L	15	NS	2025	Range Average	ND-2.63 1.08	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	N	229	458	333.3	pCi/L	NS	NS	2000	Not Tested		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	3.5	8	5.3	pCi/L	20	0.43	2025	Range Average	ND-4.56 2.46	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOC's)											
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	N	ND	ND	ND	ug/L	5	1.7	2025	Range Average	ND-2.4 1.2	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	ND	ND	ug/L	0.005	0.0007	2025	Range Average	ND ND	Industrial facilities, hazardous waste sites and landfills.
cis-1,2,Dichloroethylene	N	ND	0.55	0.05	ug/l	6	13	2025	Not Tested		From the breakdown of solvents in soil and groundwater.
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS											
Alkalinity	N	150.00	190.00	176.67	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	140-140 140	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	N	190.00	230.00	220.00	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	180-180 180	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	N	50.00	74.00	67.00	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	52-52 52	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness	N	150.00	230.00	206.67	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	130-220 160	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N	7.00	12.00	9.60	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	7.4-7.4 7.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	N	2.20	3.50	3.03	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	1.7-1.7 1.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	13.00	81.00	32.17	mg/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	12-25 16	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	N	ND	210.00	78.33	ug/L	NS	NS	2024	Range Average	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
Microbiological-Total Coliform Bacteria	N	Met Standard? Yes			Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples****			2025	Met Standard? Yes		Naturally present in the environment
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
Total Trihalomethanes	N	3.70	10.10	6.9	ug/L	80	NS	2025	Range Average	ND-3.3 0.62	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	1.2	0.6	ug/L	60	NS	2025	Range Average	ND ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	0.46	1.77	1.08	mg/L	4	4	2025	Range Average	0.4-1.95 1.06	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Perchlorate)											
Perchlorate	N	ND	5.60	0.8	ug/L	6	1	2025	Range Average	1.7-140 50.12	Component of explosives,fireworks,matches,and solid rocket fuels.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
PFOS - Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	6.00	20.00	13.75	ng/L	NL 4.0	RL 40	2025	Range Range	ND ND	Industrial facilities, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic Acid	N	3.10	10.00	5.34	ng/L	NL 4.0	RL 10	2025	Range Range	ND ND	Industrial facilities, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
PFBA - Perfluorobutanoic Acid	N	2.5	7.1	4.2	ng/L	NR	NR	2025	Range	ND	Industrial facilities, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
PFBS - Pefluorobutane Sulfonic Acid	N	2.5	5.6	3.7	ng/L	NL 500	RL 5,000	2025	Range	ND-2.4	
PFHxS - Pefluorohexane Sulfonic Acid	N	3.9	9	5.3	ng/L	NL 3.0	RL 10.0	2025	Range	ND	Industrial facilities, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
PFHxA - Perfluorohexanoic Acid	N	3.3	7.9	4.9	ng/L	NL 1,000	RL 10,000	2025	Range	ND	
PFHpA - Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	N	3.2	4.8	4.0	ng/L	NR	NR	2025	Range	ND	Industrial facilities, landfills and wastewater treatment plants.
PFPeA - Perfluoropentanoic Acid	N	3.9	9.7	6.3	ng/L	NR	NR	2025	Range	ND	

LEAD AND COPPER

The City of Colton conducted Tri-Annual (every three years) Lead and Copper analysis in 2025. Below are the 90th Percentile results. They City is in full compliance for both Lead and Copper.
The next Tri-Annual Lead and Copper sampling will take place in September 2028.

Contaminant	90th Percentile Result	Unit Measurement	Action Level	PHG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
LEAD	0	ug/l	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial mfg, erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	300	ug/l	1,300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.