



City of Corona
Water Utilities Department

Consumer Confidence Report

2002

Message From the Director

This year will be an exciting year for the community and the Department. The Temescal Desalter is on-line producing better quality water for the community. The second phase is underway and should be on-line in one year. This project not only improves the quality of our water, but also reduces our reliance on imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River. The Department is also re-drilling four of the City's 1930-era wells to increase local ground water production.

Wastewater Treatment Plant #3 just came on-line serving the needs of Southeast Corona in the Temescal Canyon areas. This plant uses the latest wastewater treatment technology and produces reclaimed water, which is used to irrigate the Eagle Glen Golf Course and City parks in the area. Several State and Local agencies such as the Department of Health regulate the use of reclaimed water.

Also this year the City Corporation Yard on Corporation Way will be complete and operational. The complex includes a centralized Warehouse, Vehicle Maintenance, Vehicle Fuel (including natural gas fuel for the general public) City Shops, Training Centers, Shooting Range for the Police, and Field Offices. This centralized facility will allow field crews to

become more efficient by sharing equipment and other resources. The Corporation Complex will reduce the City's operating costs as well as enable the City's crews to more readily share equipment.

The Department has started a new division to assist the community and the City's operational departments in reducing electrical costs. The City formed a Municipal Power Utility in the spring of 2001. Additionally, the region is suffering a crisis with sludge disposal (sludge is a by-product of wastewater treatment). The City has taken two problem issues and developed the cost-effective solution with the construction of building a small electric power plant (23 megawatts). The waste heat from the power plant will dry the City's sludge to 25% of its original weight and at the same time produce a class "A" sludge that is safe to use as a fertilizer. This project also reduces the City's and the City's electrical customers' costs by 10%.

The Department is constantly seeking to improve the quality of our water, reduce operational costs, and improve our local environment. If you have any questions or suggestions, please call me at 909-279-3590.

Informed Customers

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Corona vigilantly safeguards it's water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Recycled Water

Corona Water Utilities Department has developed a Recycled Water Program to reduce the demand for imported water. Using recycled water for irrigation purposes preserves drinking water resources and reduces the demand for imported water. The Recycled Water Program is an element of the City's water resources policy that emphasizes conservation, reuse and sustainability of local resources. Implementing the use of recycled water will help maintain healthy parks, greenbelts, golf courses and schools, even during times of drought.

The recycled water undergoes a rigorous treatment that includes filtration and disinfection at the City's wastewater treatment facilities. The treated water is transported to irrigation areas through a series of purple pipelines that are completely separate from drinking water pipelines. Recycled water for reuse must meet stringent regulatory

requirements monitored by the Department of Health Services and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. In 40 years of use for irrigation, there has never been a documented case of anyone becoming ill from contact with recycled water.

The City of Corona will be selling recycled water for irrigation to parks, cemeteries, schools, golf courses and industrial processing plants. Recycled water is a sustainable local resource and will allow the City to reduce its demand for imported, higher priced water and will help conserve our most precious resource. The City will receive a \$5 million grant and a \$20 million 2.4% loan from the State Water Resources Control Board that will assist the City to install the needed infrastructure for recycled water.

Conservation Programs

As the City of Corona's population continues to increase, the water supply remains the same. The formation of innovative conservation and education programs helps the city to maintain the balance of supply and demand. The residential conservation programs address both indoor and outdoor water use. Since 1997 the Water Utilities Department has exchanged over 8,000 toilets in its Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet replacement program. This year, over 1200 toilets were exchanged resulting a gift of over \$4,500 for each high school in Corona. Other residential customer programs include classes on landscape design and irrigation, landscape water use audits, and

rebates for High Efficiency Clothes Washers. Businesses in Corona are eligible to receive rebates on approved water saving fixtures.

Our comprehensive Water Education Program reaches a significant number of children and adults, teaching them to use water wisely. The program offers education material, facility tours and presentations on topics including water production, water recycling and conservation. Helping Corona citizens utilize our conservation programs will maximize our existing water supplies and meet demand expectations in the future.

Corona's Water Sources

In 2001, Corona residents and businesses used 12.1 billion gallons of water.

36% of the water used was pumped from ground water wells owned and operated by the City. Another 51% came from the Colorado River by way of the California Aqueduct and Lake Matthews. The final 13%

came from Northern California, by way of the State Water Project. In order to provide Corona residents with the highest quality water, while maintaining fiscal responsibilities, one or all three sources can be delivered to any part of the service area depending on the demands and the season.

Water Treatment

The water from the Colorado River must be treated to remove harmful organisms before it is delivered to your tap. This is done at the City's two treatment facilities, the Sierra Del Oro and Lester Water Treatment Plants. The treatment process involves adding coagulants which make the harmful organisms and very fine particles stick together and

become big enough to be removed by filtration, then disinfecting your water with chlorine and ammonia. In independent laboratory testing, 100% of the samples taken in 2001 were free of harmful organisms.





Nitrates and Blending

You will notice in the tables of detected contaminants that the ground water exceeds the standard for nitrates. The City of Corona is required by law to report the levels of contaminants detected in the SOURCES of water, not the water delivered to your tap. To lower the concentration of nitrates, The City of Corona operates three blending stations to mix the groundwater with water from the two treatment plants. The water delivered to your tap meets the standard established by the State Department of Health Services by a safety margin of no less than 10%.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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.

Arsenic Above 5 Up Through 10 ppb

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of

Health Services 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 damage.

Primary Standards

Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by the State of California Department of Health Services

CLARITY (NTU)	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)			State Project Water
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	5.0 & .5	NS	High %<0.5	Metropolitan Water District Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant	0.1 100%
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a)	NTU	5.0 & .5	NS	High Avg %<0.5	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro Water Treatment Plants	-- -- --
Turbidity (Monthly) (a)	NTU	5	NS	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: .01 Distribution-System-Wide High: 4.0 Distribution-System-Wide Avg: .02	0.04 0.06 0.05
MICROBIOLOGICAL (CFU/100mL) Ground Water						
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	(b)	5.0%	(0)	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0% Distribution-System-Wide High: 0% Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0%	0% 0% 0% ND 0.46% 0.06%
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i>	(c)	(c)	(0)	Low High Avg	Distribution-System-Wide Low: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide High: 0 Positive Samples Distribution-System-Wide Avg: 0 Positive Samples	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%

Footnotes

- The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to .5NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the **Secondary Standards** section.
- Total Coliform MCLs: (systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month) no more than 5.0% of monthly samples may be positive; (systems that collect <40 samples/month), no more than 1 positive monthly sample.
- Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli* MCL: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. Coli* constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2001.

Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
-- -- 0.15 0.08 100% 0.65 2.0 1.2	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium of microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
NA NA NA	Naturally Present in the Environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
NA NA NA	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's as economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard: MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Primary Standards

Radioactive Contaminants

[Analyzed every four years, for four consecutive quarters (sampled from April 2000 to January 2001)]

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NS	Low	ND	ND	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
				High	8.00	2.1	5.2		
				Avg	3.55	ND	4.3		
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NS	Low	NC	ND	ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation know as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase risk of getting cancer.
				High	NC	4.3	8.1		
				Avg	NC	ND	5.8		
Combined Radium (d)	pCi/L	5	NS	Low	NC	0.6	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase risk of getting cancer.
				High	NC	2.1	1.7		
				Avg	NC	1.2	0.7		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	Low	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increase of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
				High	7.0	ND	3.8		
				Avg	2.50	ND	2.7		

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Footnotes

- (d) MWD results are for 1998/99 4-quarter monitoring program except for gross alpha and uranium Colorado River water where there is monthly monitoring.
- (e) Aluminum, thiobencarb, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
- (f) Toulene values at MWD's Mills Plant effluent may be the result of sampling contamination; the cause is being investigated.
- (g) State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as N.
- (h) Calculated from the highest of quarterly filtration plant effluent samples MWD compliance is based on a running annual mean value of more than 40 quarterly distribution system samples.

Inorganic Contaminants

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Description
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppm	1	0.05	Low High Avg	ND 0.24 ND	ND ND ND	ND 0.05 ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic [AS]	ppb	50	N/A	Low High Avg	ND 6.5 2.0	ND ND ND	ND 2.7 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Fluoride [F]	ppm	2	1	Low High Avg	0.20 2.80 0.50	ND 0.2 0.1	0.26 0.29 0.27	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. Mottling (dental fluorosis) may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate [NO ₃] (g)	ppm	45	45	Low High Avg	ND 97.0 41.2	ND 4.6 3.0	ND ND ND	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	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. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. Pregnant women who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may experience anemia.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (mg/L)

Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE] (e)	ppb	13	13	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	ND 3.8 1.3	ND ND ND	Leaking underground tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories	Some people who use water containing methyl-tert-butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]	ppb	5	0.06	Low High Avg	ND 1.0 ND	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops	Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Trichloroethylene [TCE]	ppb	5	0.8	Low High Avg	ND 2.8 1.1	ND ND ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (f)	ppb	150	150	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	ND 0.6 ND	ND ND ND	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries	Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, nervous system, and circulatory system problems.
Total Trihalo methanes [THM] (h)	ppb	100	N/A	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	41 83 65	NC NC NC	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chemical Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Aluminum [AL] (e)	ppm	1	600	Low High Avg	ND 240 72	ND ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits.	
Color [units]	Units	15	NS	Low High Avg	ND 5 0.3	1 2 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Corrosivity (i)	Si	Non-Corrosive	NS	Low High Avg	Non-Corrosive	Non-Corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature.	
Iron [Fe]	ppb	300	NS	Low High Avg	ND 230 17.5	ND ND ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE] (e)	ppb	5	13	Low High Avg	ND ND ND	ND 3.8 1.3	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.	
Odor-Threshold (units) (j)	Units	3	NS	Low High Avg	ND 2 0.1	(j) (j) (j)	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Turbidity Monthly (a)	NTU	5	NS	Low High Avg	0.1 0.7 0.2	0.04 0.06 0.05	0.65 2.1 1.2	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	ppm	1000	NS	Low High Avg	140 1000 686	278 352 307	558 573 564	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	umho/cm	1600	NS	Low High Avg	140 1600 1090	514 660 573	902 926 912	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride [Cl]	ppm	500	NS	Low High Avg	20 170 107	87 128 100	68 72 70	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate [So4]	ppm	500	NS	Low High Avg	69 240 181	34 51 41	218 260 223	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Unregulated Chemical Parameters

Unregulated--Monitoring Required

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Boron	ppm	NS	AL-1000	Low	ND	150	ND	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
				High	5300	170	120	
				Avg	828	160	110	
Chromium VI (Hexavalent Chromium)	ppb	NS	NS	Low	1.2	ND	ND	n/a
				High	2.1	ND	ND	
				Avg	ND	ND	ND	
Perchlorate	ppb	NS	AL-18	Low	NC	ND	5	Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.
				High	NC	4	7	
				Mean	NC	ND	5	
tert-Butyl alcohol [TBA]	ppb	NS	AL-12	Low	ND	3.6	ND	Some people who use water containing ter-butyl alcohol in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
				High	ND	8.7	ND	
				Avg	ND	5.8	ND	
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NS	Low	3	ND	3	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
				High	18	ND	3	
				Avg	9.0	ND	3	

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to .5NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Monthly turbidity values are listed in the **Secondary Standards** section.
- (e) Aluminum, thiobencarb, and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.
- (i) Corrosivity is measured by the Langlier Stability Index. A positive index, indicating non-corrosivity, was maintained.
- (j) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For information contact MWD.

Additional Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
Alkalinity [AS CaCO3]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	66	123
				High	84	133
				Avg	72	129
Bicarbonate [HCO3]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	NC	NC
				High	NC	NC
				Avg	NC	NC
Calcium [Ca]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	21	66
				High	25	71
				Avg	22	69
Magnesium [Mg]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	11.5	26
				High	15.5	28
				Avg	13.5	27
pH	Units ph	NS	NS	Low	8.2	8.0
				High	8.4	8.4
				Avg	8.3	8.3
Potassium [K]	ppm	NS	NS	Low	2.8	4.1
				High	3.7	4.4
				Avg	3.1	4.2
Total Organic Carbons (l)	ppm	NS	NS	Low	1.8	3.0
				High	3.3	4.1
				Avg	2.1	3.3

(l) Total Organic Carbons at the MWD filtration plants were taken at the filter effluents.

Additional Parameters

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Low	48	77
				High	130	88
				Avg	85.0	82
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	NS	Low	230	278
				High	560	291
				Avg	427	283
Heterotrophic Plate Count (k)	CFU/mL	NS	NS	Low	NC	NC
				High	NC	NC
				Avg	NC	NC

"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and Calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring.

"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.

(k) Pour plate technique, 48-hour incubation at 35 degrees C, monthly mean value.

ICR Disinfection By Products

PARAMETER	UNIT	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)		Ground Water	State Project Water	Colorado River Water
Chloral Hydrate	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	2.4	NC
				High	NC	8.2	NC
				Avg	NC	4.4	NC
Chloropicrin	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	ND	NC
				High	NC	1.1	NC
				Avg	NC	ND	NC
Cyanogen Chloride	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	2.7	NC
				High	NC	7.2	NC
				Avg	NC	4.4	NC
Haloacetic acids	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	22	NC
				High	NC	64	NC
				Avg	NC	35	NC
Haloacetonitriles	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	6.2	NC
				High	NC	13	NC
				Avg	NC	8.7	NC
Haloketones	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	0.6	NC
				High	NC	2.9	NC
				Avg	NC	1.5	NC
Total organic halides	ppb	NS	NS	Low	NC	166	NC
				High	NC	250	NC
				Avg	NC	194	NC
Total chlorine residual	ppm	NS	NS	Low	NC	2	NC
				High	NC	2.9	NC
				Avg	NC	2.5	NC

Key to Abbreviations

AL Regulatory Action Level
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG. Public Health Goals
mclg Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ND Not Detected, for Avg, ND is considered "0"
NC. Not Collected
NS. No Standard
NA Not Applicable
umho/cm Micromhos per centimeter
NTU. Nephelometri Turbidity Units
pCi/L PicoCuries per liter
ppm Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppt Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
ppq Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
GPM Gallons per minute
MG Million Gallons
TT Treatment Technique

General Water Quality Information

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, which 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, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The Department of Health Services has developed a program to assess the areas surrounding sources of drinking water. By cataloging activities that may lead to a release of chemical or biological contaminants, we will be able to determine if our drinking water is vulnerable. The next phase of the program will be a concerted effort to protect our

drinking water sources. The Water Utilities Department is currently conducting a study of all the areas surrounding our wells. When this detailed assessment is complete in November of 2002, you will be able to obtain a copy of the summary report from the public counter at City Hall.



For general information about this report please call (909) 736-2263.

For questions related to water quality, please contact the Water Production & Distribution Division at (909) 736-2478.

If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect the quality and supply of the water in The City of Corona, you can attend

the regular City Council meetings on the first and third Wednesday of every month.

-Español- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



City of Corona

*Water Utilities Department
P.O. Box 940
Corona, CA 92878*

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Permit No. 146

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