



Consumer Confidence Report

2015
For the year 2014

CITY of CORONA

Department of Water and Power

"Protecting Public Health"

Message from the General Manager

The City of Corona Department of Water and Power (DWP) has been working over the years to reduce our water use by developing a reclaimed water system, an active water conservation program, ensuring sustainability through developing relationships within our region and increasing our local water supplies. We are proud of our efforts and the community's for working over the years to reduce our water use, but we are now called on by the Governor and fellow Californians who need us to do more. Corona has been required by the SWRCB to reduce our water use by 28%. Since most indoor water use cannot be reduced, we must look outdoors to provide us with the savings needed.

In response to the Governor's Executive Order, in May the DWP announced that we will go to Stage 3 of our Water Conservation Ordinance. Stage 3 requires 3 days per week watering, with 10 minutes maximum per station. The goal is to reduce outdoor water use by 50%. We know that the coming months will be tough for everyone as the State grapples with its water problems and temperatures increase. But we know that together as a community, we will do what is necessary to meet those requirements. DWP is here to help with programs and incentives to reduce both indoor and outdoor water use.

I am proud to provide this annual report to you. It lists the types and amounts of key elements in your water supply, their likely sources and the maximum contaminant level (MCL) that the United States Environmental Protection Agency considers safe. We utilize a multi-barrier treatment process to assure safe drinking water is delivered to your home or business. Information contained in this report includes both required statistics and other information on water quality

to provide you with the tools you need to make informed choices about the water you drink. This report not only reflects our ability to meet and exceed health standards, it also demonstrates our commitment to you and our community that we will always provide you with the best product and service that we can offer.

I invite you to please contact me with any questions on this report or if you require additional information.

Jonathan Daly
General Manager
951-736-2477
www.CoronaDWP.org



Exceeding Standards

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. The City of Corona safeguards its water supplies, and we are proud to report that our system has not violated any primary drinking water standard.

This report is a snapshot of the water quality in 2014. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the State's standards.

Corona's Water Sources

In 2014, Corona residents and businesses used approximately 12.5 billion gallons of drinking water. Corona's water supply comes from three main sources: local groundwater supplies, the Colorado River and the State Water Project in Northern California. Groundwater wells owned and operated by the City of Corona provided 57.4% of our water supply, with another 35.4% coming through Lake Mathews from the Colorado River, 4% is from the State Water Project's California Aqueduct and the final 3.2% is purchased from Western Municipal Water District's Arlington Desalter treatment facility.

Water Treatment Processes

The water from the Colorado River requires treatment to remove and inactivate harmful organisms. This process is accomplished using the City of Corona's two surface water treatment facilities: the Sierra Del Oro and Lester Water Treatment Facilities. These facilities incorporate the use of coagulants, which bind small particles together to form larger particles that can be easily removed through multimedia filtration and disinfection. Through independent laboratory testing, 100% of the samples taken in 2014 were free of harmful organisms.

About half of the groundwater pumped in Corona is sent through a state-of-the-art reverse osmosis membrane treatment facility, the Temescal Desalter. This facility incorporates nitrate and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) removal, and also provides disinfection.

The Department of Water and Power disinfects the distribution system with monochloramines (a ratio of chlorine and ammonia). This allows us to achieve a long-lasting chlorine residual and reduce the production of disinfection byproducts. Disinfection byproducts are formed when disinfectants (i.e. chlorine and monochloramines) react with naturally occurring organic matter in water.



Lester Treatment Plant

Blending

The Department of Water and Power has five active blending facilities that blend water with low nitrate, fluoride, perchlorate and Total Dissolved Solids with the remaining groundwater sources to deliver safe, reliable drinking water to your tap.

You will notice in the tables of detected contaminants that the groundwater exceeds the primary standard for fluoride, nitrate and perchlorate. The Department of Water and Power is required by law to report the range of all samples monitored, as well as the average concentration delivered to your tap. The averages of what you receive at your tap are much lower because the Department of Water and Power treats and blends water from several sources to meet water quality standards. The blending stations are continuously monitored and routinely sampled to ensure that the water delivered to your tap meets all health standards with a safety margin of no less than 10%. Please refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column in the tables at the end of the report for a more accurate representation of system water quality.

For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues visit: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-15

After viewing the non-existent snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountains earlier this year, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-29-15. This executive order mandated a net 25% statewide reduction in potable, or drinking, water use from 2013 water usage. Governor Brown's executive order can be found online at http://gov.ca.gov/docs/4.1.15_Executive_Order.pdf.

Governor Brown's executive order contained many prohibitions on water use. Watering turf medians with potable water is restricted. All new homes must have drip or subterranean irrigation – no overhead spray heads are allowed. Watering within 48 hours of measurable rainfall is prohibited. Agencies or individuals that do not do their part to reduce water use will be fined or otherwise penalized.

The Governor called on the State Water Resources Control Board, or SWRCB, to implement and oversee the water reduction mandates. The SWRCB created eight different tiers of water reduction, ranging from 4% to 36%. They put each water agency in a tier based on their water usage from June through September 2014. Despite Corona's past conservation efforts and a robust reclaimed water system, Corona's conservation target tier is a 28% reduction from our water use in 2013. A 28% reduction is a staggering amount for Corona at nearly 2.2 billion gallons of water. Since most indoor water use is essential for health and safety, **the Governor's message is clear: reduce outdoor watering.**

What is Corona Doing About the Governor's Mandate?

The City of Corona Department of Water and Power (DWP) thanks everyone for their overwhelming participation in conservation over the past several years. While those conservation efforts have not gone unnoticed, the City is still responsible for ensuring that we comply with the SWRCB's mandated reduction. Therefore, in response to the SWRCB's determination, the DWP is taking the following actions:

- Enacting Stage 3 of our Water Conservation Ordinance, calling for a 50% reduction in outdoor watering.
- Accelerated Turf Removal Projects, including increasing the residential rebate to \$3 per square foot of turf removed, with a maximum of 3,000 square feet removed.
- Accelerated Reclaimed Water Conversions
- Reducing the outdoor water budget for landscapes by 50%
- Reassigning staff to assist our customers with landscape check-ups
- Turf disposal days at City facilities
- Sponsoring community projects to help those who cannot remove turf themselves
- Utilizing the California Conservation Corps to help remove turf from City parkways
- Partnerships with the Corona Norco Unified School District



- Free installation of high-efficiency sprinkler nozzles
- Rebates on high-efficiency toilets, pool covers, sprinkler timers and recirculating pumps

Stage 3 Water Conservation Ordinance

Stage 3 of Corona's Water Conservation Ordinance requires the following:

- No watering between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.
- Odd numbered addresses can water on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday only.
- Even numbered addresses can water on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday only.
- Watering on Fridays is prohibited. Since government institutions are not open on weekends, they may water three days per week of the agency's choosing.
- Sprinkler times are limited to **10 minutes maximum** per station per watering day. You can have two cycles of five minutes a day, which can also help reduce runoff.
- Drip irrigation, which waters in gallons per hour, can water for a maximum of 90 minutes per day, provided there is no runoff.
- Watering during and within 48 hours after rainfall measuring ½" or more is prohibited.

- Leaks and broken sprinklers must be fixed in a timely manner.
- Water cannot be allowed to runoff property.
- Washing hard surfaces is prohibited.
- Vehicles can only be washed using a bucket and hose with an automatic shut-off nozzle.
- Food establishments are prohibited from providing drinking water to patrons unless requested.
- The overfilling of swimming pools and spas is prohibited. The filling or refilling of ornamental ponds, streams and artificial lakes is prohibited.
- The operation of any ornamental fountain or similar structure is prohibited except for short periods of time to prevent damage, unless the fountain is recirculating.

What Can We Expect?

A 28% reduction in water use is a lot. These mandates will have a definite impact on the City and the way it looks. Watering three days per week at a maximum of 10 minutes per station may cause your lawn stress. Many lawns will turn yellow. There will be increased activities by the DWP to help both individuals and businesses set their watering schedule to comply with Stage 3 requirements. You may receive a notification regarding a leak, water running off your property or watering outside the watering days and times. If you do, it is important to address the issue promptly.

Cash For Grass

While we may not like or agree with the Governor's mandate, the facts about outdoor water use are staggering. For example, did you know that about 60 – 70% of your annual water use is used outside your home? Corona receives only about 12 inches of rain in an average year. As a comparison, Las Vegas receives about 4 inches of rain per year; we are not that far off. Grass needs around 52 inches of water a year to live in our climate. That means that we are applying 40 inches of water, or more, to help grass survive in our semi-arid landscape. Removing some grass can dramatically reduce your water use and also beautify your landscape.

Think about removing small areas of grass if you don't want to completely remove your turf – make an existing planter larger, or remove the grass in your parkway. The Water Resources Team makes this easy for you through the Cash for Grass Rebate Program. Front yard, parkway and backyard projects are eligible to receive a rebate of \$3 per square foot of grass replaced with a maximum of 3,000 square feet. Artificial turf is also eligible for the rebate. Visit www.CoronaDWP.org/res-rebates for the full Cash for Grass rebate application and guidelines.



We Are In This Together, and We Are Here To Help!

This summer is sure to be challenging. Restrictions of any kind cause tension, and the summer heat will only add to the situation. We want to remind the community that DWP is here to help everyone get through these issues. Our goal is to first provide help to residents and businesses to meet these mandates. We're the experts on water, so let us help you. We offer a variety of programs, including rebates for high-efficiency appliances, free sprinkler nozzles and devices, landscape check-ups and more. Just give our Water Resources Team a call at 951-736-2234 to find out more on how you can help do your part to reach this target.

Water: An Undervalued Resource

Earth is called the blue planet because most of its surface is covered with water. Yet only 3% of the earth's water is fresh water that is used for drinking, with 2/3 stored in ice caps and glaciers. That's a small amount of water for everyone on the planet to share. Yet many of us don't think twice about the water that we use every day. All too often, water that has been pumped in from afar and treated for human consumption can be seen running down the storm drains – wasted.

At a cost of less than a penny a gallon, the real value of water is not represented in the price that we pay for it. Water is a precious resource; we all need it to live. The current drought situation in California has proven that water availability is not guaranteed. A water supply can be highly variable, with many factors that affect it, including drought, legislative restrictions, water quality issues and environmental needs.



See how your water is treated and delivered by attending a quarterly facility tour.

We must always use our resources efficiently, and focus on sustainable water supplies. Make every drop count – use water efficiently always.

Tour Our Facilities – In Person or On the Web!

A lot goes on behind the scenes to provide our customers with clean and affordable drinking water. Do you want to learn more about how your water is treated and delivered? Are you interested in seeing how we produce reclaimed water? If you have any questions about our water supply or water reclamation facilities, or you're

just curious, we encourage you to attend one of our quarterly facility tours. Visit our website at www.CoronaDWP.org to be put on an interest list for future tours, or contact our Water Resources Team at 951-736-2234 or by e-mail at StopTheDrop@discovercorona.com to sign up for an

upcoming tour. You must be at least 18 years old and a customer of the Department of Water and Power to attend.

Don't have the spare time to come on a tour? The Department of Water and Power has created 11 new videos of our facilities and services for you to watch from the convenience of your home computer or tablet. Simply go to our website at www.CoronaDWP.org.

Reclaimed Water

To improve water supply reliability for the City, the Department of Water and Power developed and built our reclaimed water system in 2006. Utilizing reclaimed water to help meet water demands for the City reduces the impact of imported water supply shortages and costs.

The reclaimed water system uses highly treated wastewater from our state-of-the-art water reclamation facilities and distributes it throughout the reclaimed water system. The reclaimed system is completely separate from the drinking water system, utilizing a purple pipe system and sprinkler caps and signage to denote its location. Reclaimed water is used primarily on landscaping at parks, schools and parkway areas, and even in a commercial building. By re-using water that would normally have been wasted, we save potable water for our homes and businesses.



The City of Corona's infrastructure for the reclaimed water system consists of approximately 47 miles of pipeline, three storage tanks, and four pump stations. The reclaimed water system produced 2.25 billion gallons of reclaimed water in 2014. We currently have 286 connections, and are continually adding new sites.

Did You know?

- There are 748 gallons of water in one unit of water.
- One acre-foot of water equals 325,829 gallons or 435.6 billing units.
- One acre-foot of water can supply two typical families with water for a whole year.
- A leaky toilet can waste between 30 to 500 gallons of water per day.

From Your Drain to the Environment – Keep it Clean

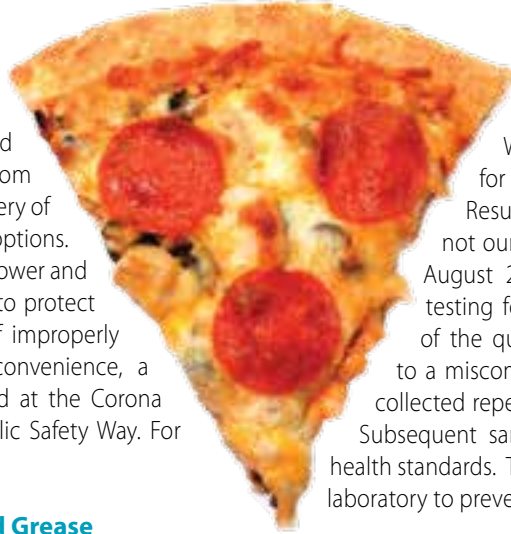
While water reclamation treatment removes most pollutants, even trace amounts of some substances may be harmful to the environment. The best solution is to prevent pollution from going down the drain in the first place.

Dispose of unwanted medicine properly... No Drugs Down the Drain!

For years, unwanted medicine was flushed down the drain to protect children and pets from accessing it, and to ensure against illegal recovery of controlled substances. Today, there are better options. The City of Corona Department of Water and Power and the Police Department are working together to protect our environment from the harmful effects of improperly discarded, unused medications. For your convenience, a pharmaceutical disposal bin has been placed at the Corona Police Department lobby located at 730 Public Safety Way. For more information, please call 951-736-2330.

Keep drains free of FOG – Fats, Oils and Grease

When washed down the drain, cooking fats, oils and grease, or “FOG,” can block sewer lines, causing raw sewage to back up into your home or into neighborhood streets and storm drains. Overflows can be costly, and pose health and environmental hazards. Keep your sewer lines FOG-free by scraping cooking fats into the garbage or into your food scrap recycling bin, where available – not down the drain.



A Note About Water Quality Monitoring in 2014

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring indicate whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During August 2014, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliform, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. Due to a miscommunication/error from the laboratory, the City collected repeat samples at a different location than required. Subsequent samples taken at the correct locations met the health standards. The City has taken the necessary actions with our laboratory to prevent this issue from occurring again.

General Water Quality Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board

(State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 **USEPA'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/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)**.



100% of the samples taken in 2014 were free from harmful organisms.

Nitrate

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.

Source Water Assessment

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management developed a program, called the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Corona were completed most recently in February 2012. The assessment concluded that the City of Corona's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply: automobile – gas stations, chemical/petroleum pipelines, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, dry cleaners, historic gas stations, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, mining – sand/gravel, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, plastics/synthetics

producers, septic systems – low density [$<1/\text{acre}$], sewer collection systems, underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks, utility stations – maintenance areas, and wastewater treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessments are available through the City of Corona's City Clerk's office at 400 S. Vicentia, Corona, CA 92882, or by using the online Public Records Request form at www.CoronaDWP.org.

Lead and Copper Rule Monitoring

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water. The LCR established an action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead and 1.3 parts per million (ppm) for copper based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples collected. Lead and copper are sampled on a mandated three year testing cycle with sampling conducted at the customer's tap.

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG	State DLR	Date Sampled	90 th Percentile	No. Sites Sampled	No. Sites Exceeding AL
Lead	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	2014	2	50	0
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	2014	0.11	50	0

AL	Action Level	ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level		
PHG	Public Health Goal		

Primary Standards – Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Water Source	Major Sources in Drinking Water
-----------	-------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	---------------	--------------	---------------------------------

CLARITY

Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	–	Highest	Metropolitan Water District Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant	0.09	Soil runoff
	%	95(a)			% < 0.3		100%	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	–	Highest	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro Water Treatment Facilities	0.17	Soil runoff
	%	95(a)			% < 0.3		100%	
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Regulated in Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water	

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	–	–	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 2%				Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Total Coliform Rule)	(c)	(c)	(0)	–	–	Total number of positive samples collected in 2014 = 0				Human and animal fecal waste	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	Distribution System Wide: ND-1200				Naturally present in the environment	
					Average	Distribution System Wide: 4					
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Desalter	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (j)

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (k)	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND-4	ND-4	2.4	ND-11	–	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3	2.4	5.8	–	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-4	2-3	2.63	ND-15	–	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3	2.63	7.5	–	

Primary Standards –(continued)

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Desalter	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	2.2	ND	ND-7.2	ND-2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	ND	2.2	ND	2.1	ND	
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range	ND	0.11	ND	ND-0.34	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	0.11	ND	ND	ND	
Fluoride (e, h)	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range	0.7-1.0	0.3	ND-0.1	ND-2.9	ND-0.83	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.8	0.3	ND	0.4	0.25	
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	1	Range	ND	ND	-	ND-5	ND	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-12	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Nitrate (as N03) (d,e,k)	ppm	45	45	2	Range	ND	ND	14-23	ND-97	ND-34	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	19	40	19	
Perchlorate (e, i, k)	ppb	6	6	4	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-12	ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-10	ND	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	

Primary Standards –(continued)

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Desalter	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
-----------	-------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------------	--------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including Pesticides/PCBs

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ppt	200	1.7	10	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-28	ND	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.72	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	1.7	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.7	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
					Average	ND	ND	ND	0.6	ND	

SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards

Aluminum (u)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND-190	ND	ND	ND	ND-390	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
					Max RAA	117	ND	ND	ND	377	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	94-97	82-88	30-41	ND-250	23-90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	96	85	37	132	65	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1	2	ND	ND-5	ND-3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	2	ND	ND	1	
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	Al	NA	NA	NA	Range	11.9-12	-	-	5.8-13	9.9-13	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12	-	-	12	11.8	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	-	ND-100	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average	ND	ND	-	6.9	ND	

Primary Standards –(continued)

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Desalter	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
-----------	-------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	---------------	---------------------	----------------------	--------------------	--------------	------------------------------	---------------------------------

SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards

Manganese (f, k)	ppb	50	NL=500	20	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-820	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	45	ND	
Odor Threshold	ppb	3	NA	NA	Range	2	8	ND	ND-8	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	2	8	ND	0.8	1	
Specific Conductance (k)	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	618-623	922-961	332-570	3-2,100	210-980	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	621	942	457	1,246	680	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	62-65	220-231	36-50	ND-380	3-220	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	64	226	43	185	113	
Total Dissolved Solids (e, k, t)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	333-349	580-615	190-390	ND-1,400	100-680	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	341	598	269	783	402	
Turbidity	Units	5	NA	NA	Range	ND	0.87-2.7	ND	0.05-0.5	0.07-0.12	Soil runoff
					Average	ND	1.8	ND	0.12	0.09	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (g)

Health Effects

Boron (p)	ppm	NA	NL=1	0.1	Range	0.17	0.1	–	0.35-5.2	ND-1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
					Average	0.17	0.1	–	1.5	0.31	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	Range	ND	ND	4.1-6.1	ND-22	ND-3.4	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
					Average	ND	ND	5	5.7	ND	

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Distribution System
-----------	-------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	---------------	---------------------

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3) (v)

List 1 - Assessment Monitoring

1,4-Dioxane	ppb	NA	NA	0.07	Range	ND-0.14
					Average	0.04
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	20	Range	75-360
					Average	152
Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.2	Range	ND-0.52
					Average	0.103
Hexavalent Chromium (Dissolved)	ppb	NA	NA	0.03	Range	ND-0.43
					Average	0.134
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range	ND-17
					Average	3.7
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	0.3	Range	25-1100
					Average	589
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	0.2	Range	ND-6.4
					Average	2.4
Perfluoro octanesulfonic acid - PFOS	ppb	NA	NA	0.04	Range	ND-0.046
					Average	0.007
Perfluorooctanoic acid - PFOA	ppb	NA	NA	0.02	Range	ND-0.042
					Average	0.007
Perfluoroheptanoic acid - PFHpA	ppb	NA	NA	0.01	Range	ND-0.013
					Average	0.002

Water-saving Tip: *Install faucet aerators on your bath and kitchen sinks and save over 1,700 gallons a year.*

Other Parameters

Chemical	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Arlington Desalter	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	86-90	132-133	65-150	ND-310	22-110
					Average	88	133	91	196	67
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	-	-	79-190	ND-380	26-140
					Average	-	-	112	241	82
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	26-28	71-74	28-35	ND-200	3-84
					Average	27	73	32	113	45
Carbonate	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	-	-	-	ND-4.9	ND-2
					Average	-	-	-	0.4	0.7
Hardness (r)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	120-122	282-290	110-140	ND-720	10-320
					Average	121	286	128	410	168
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	13	25-27	10-13	ND-77	0.72-28
					Average	13	26	12	31	15
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.1-8.3	8.3-8.4	7-8.7	6.3-12	7.3-9.1
					Average	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.3	8
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.1	4.4-4.7	ND-1.3	ND-13	1.2-5
					Average	3.1	4.6	1	4.2	3.4
Sodium (s)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	72-78	84-91	36-41	ND-200	26-91
					Average	75	88	38	103	65

Water-saving Tip: *The typical person can use as much as 150 gallons of water to wash an average size car. Using a pail of soapy water to wash your vehicle and using the hose only for rinsing is a better alternative.*

2015 Annual Water Quality Report for 2014

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average/LRAA/RAA	Distribution System Wide	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Health Effects Language
-----------	-------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS FEDERAL RULE (m)

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (n)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	ND-38	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
					RAA	32.3		
Haloacetic Acids (o)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	ND-12	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
					RAA	12.4		
Bromate (Mills - WR-24 Conn.) (l)	ppb	10	0.1	1	Range	ND-23	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
					Max RAA	4.8		
Chloramines	ppm	[4]	[4]	NA	Range	0.4-3.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
					Max RAA	1.6		
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.3	Range	2.3-2.5	Various natural and manmade sources	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.
					Average	2.4		

Water-saving Tip: *Get hot water faster with a recirculating hot water pump or by insulating your pipes with pre-slit foam pipe insulation. It could save thousands of gallons of water per year.*

Key to Abbreviations

CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter	MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
DBP	Disinfection Byproducts	N	Nitrogen	pCi/L	PicoCuries per liter	RAA	Running Annual Average
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	NA	Not Applicable	ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average	ND	Not Detected	ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Extended Abbreviations

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

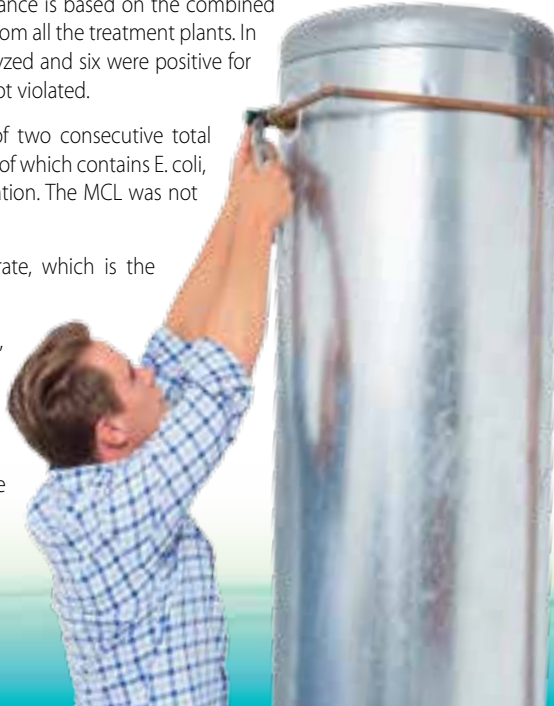
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

Water-saving Tip: *Don't let the faucet run while washing dishes by hand. Fill one side of a double-basin sink with soapy water and the other side with rinse water.*

Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2014, 1601 samples were analyzed and six were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) E. coli MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
- (e) Fluoride, nitrate, perchlorate, and TDS are a part of Corona's blending remediation plan to reduce the levels being delivered to the consumer's tap. Refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column for a more accurate representation of system water quality.
- (f) The high concentration of Manganese is from two groundwater wells; the City utilizes over 20 wells. Refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column for a more accurate representation of system water quality.
- (g) Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
- (h) City of Corona was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. This is part of the City of Corona's blending plan to reduce the levels of fluoride being delivered to the consumer's tap. Refer to the "Treated Average System Water" column for a more accurate representation of system water quality.
- (i) Perchlorate reporting level is 4 ppb.
- (j) Data collected from four consecutive quarters of monitoring.
- (k) This constituent was detected at high levels exceeding the MCL at the high-lighted source. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water.
- (l) Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb and reported from Mills Filtration Plant Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Mills MWD water is blended with other Corona water sources. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water.



- (m) The City of Corona was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules (D/DBP). Compliance was based on the locational running annual average (LRAA).
- (n) Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the trihalomethanes (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane).
- (o) DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
- (p) The sources that were detected for Boron are all directed to the Temescal Desalter for reverse osmosis treatment. The treated water is monitored at the effluent of the facility which is represented in the "Treated Average System Water" column.
- (q) Chromium VI reporting level is 1 ppb.
- (r) Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
- (s) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
- (t) Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is a measure of the total amount of all the materials that are dissolved in water. These minerals, both natural and anthropogenic (made by humans), are mainly inorganic solids, with a minor amount of organic material.
- (u) Aluminum has a secondary standard limit. In 2014 the secondary standard limit was exceeded at our Treatment Facility effluent with a Maximum Running Annual Average (Max RAA) of 287 ug/L. No consumer action is necessary since secondary standards for aluminum are established only for aesthetic effects (water color). We are continually calibrating our aluminum base coagulant to achieve the non mandatory secondary standard limit of 200 ug/L. We expect to achieve this limit by the end of 2015. Our current Max RAA for 2015 is 217 ug/L.
- (v) Data was collected in 2014 and reported per UCMR3 guidance. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 3. List 1 – Assessment Monitoring consists of 21 chemical contaminants for which standard analytical methods were available. List 2 – Screening Survey consists of 7 contaminants for which new analytical methods were used. All analyses conducted by contract laboratories. Values listed in state DLR column are federal minimum reporting levels.



Free landscape check-ups help identify ways to lower your water bill.

Frequently Asked Questions

How hard is my water?

Hardness is dissolved minerals, including calcium and magnesium. This may cause a deposit or water spots on fixtures and dishes. Our average hardness in the system is 168 ppm or 9.8 grains per gallon, classified as hard. Our water hardness can change depending on the water demand and the season.

When I turn on my kitchen or bathroom faucet, the water comes out white. What is wrong?

Dissolved air in the water causes a milky appearance. When you open your faucet, the pressure is relieved and this allows the air to form bubbles that rise to the top of the glass. It will clear within a minute, beginning at the bottom of the glass. The water is safe to drink.

I went over my budget – now what?

Give our Customer Care Team a call. We can verify that your budget factors are correct and provide some common sources for you to check. If that doesn't resolve the issue, we will help you work with our Water Resources Team to figure out what is the cause. Everyone should be within their water budget; going over is usually a sign that there may be a leak or overwatering issue. The great news is once you find and fix the issue, we offer a Variance Program to provide a credit for charges on your over-budget bill. Call us – we are here to help!

How do I flush my water heater?

We have general instructions for flushing your water heater; for specific instructions consult your user's manual or look on the manufacturer's website. Below are general instructions; for more information, please call 951-736-2234.

1. Turn the gas valve to "pilot."
2. Hook up a garden hose to the water heater and find a proper location to drain the water; use caution – water will be hot when it comes out.
3. Open the valve until all of the hot water has drained from the water heater.
4. Close the valve where the garden hose is hooked up.
5. Allow the heater to fill up, and then close the cold water supply on top of the water heater.
6. Open up the hose bib again and let it drain.
7. Repeat the cycle a couple of times.
8. Disconnect the garden hose, turn the water supply back on and turn the gas valve to the "on" position.

My water pressure has been very high recently, what's wrong?

The City has six separate water pressure zones. Your pressure should be constant throughout the day, but may decrease when system demands go up, such as during the night when a lot of water is used for irrigation. If your pressure has suddenly increased, it may mean that your pressure regulator needs to be adjusted or replaced. Call us at 951-736-2234 and we will be happy to help troubleshoot the issue for you.

There is odor coming from my water, what's wrong? Is the water safe to drink?

We sometimes receive phone calls from customers stating that their water smells. However, the source of the odor is usually not the water, but from something else in the home. To test this, simply fill a glass with water and smell it. If the water itself does not smell, but you still smell the odor, there could be another issue such as a sink that needs to have the garbage disposal cleaned or run, or a front loading washing machine can also develop an odor from mold if the lid remains closed.



To view this report in another language, please go to www.CoronaDWP.org/CCRtranslation and select the language of your choice.

Español: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Visite la siguiente página desde el 1ro de Julio y use la opción del traductor para traducir el informe en el idioma de su preferencia: www.CoronaDWP.org/CCRtranslation.

If you are interested in participating in decisions that affect the quality and supply of the water in the City of Corona, or for general information about this report and questions related to water quality, please call 951-736-2234.

Regular City Council meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of every month.

Water-saving Tip: *Wait until you have a full load of clothes or dishes before running the washing machine or dishwasher.*



City of Corona

Department of Water and Power
P.O. Box 940
Corona, CA 92878



PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT #146
CORONA, CA

Postal Customer