

HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2014

Each year the Home Gardens County Water District (District) sends you a report to keep you informed about the quality and source of water you receive and how you can get information on that water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Each month the District runs tests to ensure the drinking water delivered to you and your family here in the Home Gardens area meets or exceeds the State and Federal requirements for high quality drinking water.

All of the potable water that is served by the Home Gardens County Water District is ground water from the City of Riverside wells (Riverside) through a 12 inch connection. Riverside obtains its water supply from groundwater stored in the Bunker Hill and Riverside groundwater basins. An assessment of these drinking water sources for the City of Riverside was completed in May 2013. These sources are considered most vulnerable to historical contamination from industrial and agricultural operations.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Board District Office, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) offices at 3750 University Ave. 3rd Floor, Riverside, CA 92501. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the State Board district engineer or a RPU water system representative at (951) 351-6370.

In the attached table, you will see results of the testing shown as the average and range of results of the water that was supplied to District customers. Although each source was tested for more than 200 constituents, the table in this report lists only those detected and compares them with state and federal standards. The data presented in this table are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. As can be seen in the table, the results indicate the water served was in compliance with the drinking water standards

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 storm-water 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, 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.

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 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).

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

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.*

Radon: *Small amounts of Radon have been detected in the water supply in the past. There is no federal regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.*

Lead: *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

The contents and format of this report are based on requirements supplied by the State Board, Division of Drinking Water effective January 2015.

If you have any questions on the report please call (951) 737-4741 between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM Monday through Thursday, and ask for David Vigil. You may also attend the meeting of the Board of Directors, which generally meets on the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM in the District Office

ESTE ES UN DOCUMENTO IMPORTANTE

La informacion aqui contenida se refiere a el Reporte Sober La Calidad Del Agua de 2014. Si desea una copia en espanol sober este documento, si desea que alguien se lo explique, por favor llame a Margie a la Compania Del Agua De Home Gardens al numero 951-737-4741

**HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR YEAR 2014**

<u>PARAMETER (units)</u>	<u>MCL (AL) [MRDL]</u>	<u>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</u>	<u>RANGE</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS</u>
CONSTITUENTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Total Coliform Bacteria (# Positive/Month)	1	(0)	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NS	2.5-7.2	4.9	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NS	ND-1.9	1.0	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Inorganics					
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND-3.5	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.5-0.6	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	45	45	22-30	25	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Radionuclides					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3-5	7.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (A)(pCi/L)	20	0.43	4.2-13	7.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Residual					
Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	0.48-0.64	0.61	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Odor-Threshold (TON)	3	NS	1-<3	1	Naturally occurring organic material.
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	32-34	33	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	69-82	73	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	330-510	385	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (Micromhos/cm)	1,600	NS	580-650	617	Substances that form ions in water
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	<0.1-0.38	<0.1	Soil Runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS					
Total Hardness (ppm)	NS	NS	200-220	208	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	38-45	43	Naturally occurring
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1000	NS	120-190	134	
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	NS	5.7-7.9	6.2	
Molybdenum (ppb)	NS	NS	4.0-4.2	4.1	
Chlorate (ppb)	NL=800	NS	56-66	61	
Strontium (ppb)	NS	NS	490-500	495	
Chromium VI (ppb)	NS	0.02	1.8-2.4	2.1	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries,wooe preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER					
(Collected at household tap in 2012)	(AL)	PHG	# > AL/ # Sampled	90th Percentile	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper (ppb)	(1300)	300	0/10	600	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	0/10	ND	

The Home Gardens source was 100% from City of Riverside. The Range and Average listed represent the levels detected in water supplied to District customers in 2014.