6/23/2016

HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2015

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 and its drinking water suppliers run 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 either ground water from the City of Riverside wells or groundwater and surface water from City of Corona wells and water treatment plants.

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.

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).

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.*

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.*

Hardness and Sodium (Separated by supplier)

Constituent	Unit	Corona		Riverside	
		Range	Average	Range	Average
Hardness	ppm	10-340	154	180-200	186
Sodium	ppm	26-98	62	40-45	42

The contents and format of this report are based on requirements supplied by the State Board, Division of Drinking Water effective January 15, 2016.

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

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015
DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

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 (USEPA).

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 MLC's are set to protect the odor,taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCL's or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment reqirements.

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

Parts Per Million (ppm): One part in 1 Million parts.
Parts Per Billion (ppb): One part in 1 Billion parts.
PicoCuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radiation.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A measure of suspended material in water.
ND: Not detected at the limit for reporting.
NS: No standards.
NT: Testing not required.
NL: Notification Level.
NA: Not Applicable

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PARAMETER (units)	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	RANGE	AVERAGE/RAA	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-Related Standards					
Clarity					
Turbidity	TT	NA	100% meeting limits		Soil runoff
Microbiological					
Total Coliform Bacteria (# Positive/Month)	1	(0)	0	**0**	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfection Residual					
Free Chlorine (ppm)	NA	NA	0.01-.82	**0.41**	
Total Chlorine (ppm)	[4.0 as Cl_2]	[4 as Cl_2]	1.27-2.4	**0.61**	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramines (ppm)	[4]	[4]	0.21-3.66	**1.8**	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes, TTHMs (ppb)	80	NS	9.6-11	**10.3**	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5 (ppb)	60	NS	ND-5.0	**4.8**	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2.2-12	**4.5**	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Inorganics					
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND-0.45	**0.15**	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND-3.1	**ND**	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	ND-0.8	**0.58**	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	10	10	4.4-5.7	**4.9**	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Radionuclides					
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND-22	**8.7**	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	6.1-12	**9.0**	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards					
Odor-Threshold (Units)	3	NS	<1-3	**2**	Naturally occurring organic material.
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	22-100	**46**	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	3-250	**86**	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	94-710	**372**	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NS	151-1090	**606**	Substances that form ions in water
Turbidity (Units)	5	NS	<0.1-1.7	**0.1**	Soil Runoff
Aluminum (ppb)(a)	200	NS	ND-450	**150**	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED PARAMETERS					
Total Hardness (ppm)	NS	NS	10-340	**170**	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	26-98	**52**	Naturally occurring
LEAD AND COPPER					
(Collected at household tap in 2015)	**(AL)**	**PHG**	**# > AL/ # Sampled**	**90th Percentile**	**TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS**
Copper (ppm)	(1.3)	0.3	0/10	**0.59**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	0/10	**ND**	

The Home Gardens source was 100% from City of Riverside for first six months and then 100% from Corona since July 1 2015. The Range and Average listed represent the levels detected in water supplied to District customers in 2015. (a) Corona water had up tp 450 ppb of Alumiinum when the secondary MCL is 200 ppb however the public health goal is 600 ppb.