HOME GARDENS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2024

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 groundwater and surface water from City of Corona wells and water treatment plants.

Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of Corona were completed most recently in February 2012 to assess the vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination. These sources are considered most vulnerable to contamination from industrial and commercial operations, sewer systems, septic tanks, and wastewater treatment plants not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply. A copy of the complete assessment is available the City of Corona's City Clerk's office at 400 S. Vincentia, Corona, CA 92882, or by using the online Public Records Request form at http://www.CoronaCA.gov/Services/Public-Records-Request.

In the attached table, City of Corona, Utilities Department 2024 Water Quality Report, 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. In addition, the Home Gardens water distribution system was sampled 52 times for Total Coliform and all were absent of Coliform. The Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR) Report tests for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) in the Home Gardens water distribution system is also attached.

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, 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. The 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 (Nitrogen) 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 (as Nitrogen) 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: *Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. Although no schools served by the District have requested lead sampling, five samples were taken at the one school with no lead detected. 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.*

LEAD AND COPPER

(Collected at household tap in 2024)	**(AL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**# > AL/ # Sampled**	**90th Percentile**	**TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT**
Copper (ppm)	(1.3)	0.3	0/10	**0.062**	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	(15)	0.2	0/10	**ND**	

The contents and format of this report are based on requirements supplied by the State Board, Division of Drinking Water effective January 2025.

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 2024. 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.

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	Water Source		Major Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY								
Combined Filter	%	95[a]			% < 0.3	100%	Metropolitan Water District	Soil runoff
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	--	Highest	0.08	Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant	
Combined Filter	%	95[a]			% < 0.3	100%	City of Corona, Lester & Sierra Del Oro	Soil runoff
Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT 0.3	NA	--	Highest	0.05	Water Treatment Facilities	

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	Regulated in Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	%	5.0 [b]	(0)	--	--	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	[c]	[c]	(0)	--	--	Total number of positive samples collected in 2024 = 0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	%	TT [d]	--	--	--	Highest % of positive samples collected in any one month = 0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Federal Total Coliform Rule)	[e]	[e]	(0)	--	--	Total number of positive samples collected in 2024 = 0	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	Distribution System Wide: ND-969	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	Distribution System Wide:25	

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water	Major Sources in Drinking Water
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (f)										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [k]	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND	ND - 3.2	ND - 7.5	-	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average		ND	3.84		
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND	2.8 - 3.1	ND - 16.8	-	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average		2.9	4.71		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	2	ND - 6.5	ND - 2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
					Average			ND	ND	
Barium	mg/L	1	2	0.1	Range	ND	0.13	ND - 0.13	ND - 0.13	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
					Average			ND	ND	
Chromium (hexavalent)	µg/L	10	0.02	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND - 8.2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
					Average			ND		
Fluoride [e, h]	mg/L	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.6 - 0.9	0.3 - 0.4	0.26 - 2.0	ND - 0.78	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
					Average	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.22	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [k, t]	mg/L	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	0.4	Range	0.6	ND	ND - **20**	ND - 5.9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
					Average			9.5	2.3	
Perchlorate [k, s]	µg/L	6	1	1	Range	ND	ND	ND - **9.4**	ND - 2.9	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			3.3	ND	
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including Pesticides/PCBs										
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) [k, s, t]	µg/L	0.005	0.0007	0.005	Range	ND	ND	ND - **0.02**	ND	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
					Average			ND		
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS										
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.06	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
					Average			ND		
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	1.7	0.5	Range	ND	ND	ND - 1.1	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
					Average			ND		

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards

Aluminum [i]	µg/L	200	600	50	Range	ND - 110	ND	ND	ND - **230**	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
					Max RAA	ND			120	
Chloride	mg/L	500	NA	(2)	Range	41 - 67	108	110 - 210	16 - 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	54		162	71	
Color	units	15	NA	(1)	Range	1 - 2	3	ND - 3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	2		ND		
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.2 - 12.3	-	12 - 13	10 - 12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12.2		13	12	
Foaming Agents - Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	µg/L	500	NA	(50)	Range	ND	ND	ND - 120	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average			36		
Manganese [f, k]	µg/L	50	NL=500	(5)	Range	ND	ND	ND - **580**	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average			49		
Odor Threshold	Units	3	NA	1	Range	1	**5**	ND - 2	ND - 1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average			ND	ND	
Specific Conductance [k]	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	317 - 466	1,040 - 1,050	1,011 - **1,800**	115 - **3,037**	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
					Average	392	1,040	1,374	655	
Sulfate	mg/L	500	NA	0.5	Range	21 47	231 - 240	140-260	3.0 - 240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	34	236	197	127	
Total Dissolved Solids [j, k, s]	mg/L	1,000	NA	(2)	Range	178 - 263	663 - 696	610 - **1,200**	64 - 700	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	220	680	872	408	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Range	ND	0.6 - 1.3	0.1 - 0.55	0.15 - 0.2	Soil runoff
					Average		0.9	0.18	0.17	

State of California
Division of Drinking Water

State Water Resources Control Board
Riverside District

Stage 2 DBPR TTHM and HAA5 Report for Disinfection Byproducts Compliance (in µg/L or ppb)

For Systems Monitoring Annually or Every Three Years

TTHM MCL = 0.080 mg/L or 80 ug/L
HAA5 MCL = 0.060 mg/L or 60 ug/L

System Name: **Home Gardens County WD** System No.: **CA3310018** Year: **2024** Quarter: **3rd**

Year:		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sample Date (month/day):		7/23	7/7	7/11	7/18	7/25	7/23	7/13	9/27	7/11	7/9
#	Monitoring Location	TTHM Results (ug/L)									
1	4150 Temescal	5.0	19	18	20	17	21	25	27	14	19
2	3473 Andover	9.6	26	17	18	19	18	21	27	13	19
Number of Samples Taken		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meets standard for all monitoring locations (i.e., TTHM results ≤ MCL)?		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
If no, list monitoring location # where MCL not met (a)											
#	Monitoring Location	HAA5 Results (ug/L)									
1	4150 Temescal	11	6.6	4.8	7.3	6.4	8.2	9.1	6.9	7.0	6.7
2	3473 Andover	4.5	7.9	4.9	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.9	6.8	6.8	7.2
Number of Samples Taken		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meets standard for all monitoring locations (i.e., HAA5 results ≤ MCL)?		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
If no, list monitoring location # where MCL not met (a)											

(a) If a TTHM sample is greater than the TTHM MCL or a HAA5 sample is greater than the HAA5 MCL at any monitoring location, system is required to increase monitoring to dual sample sets once per quarter (taken every 90 days) at all locations. A quarterly reporting form is available from the local District Office. Compliance with the MCLs shall then be determined by the average of the sample that triggered the quarterly monitoring and the following three quarters of monitoring. The average for each monitoring location is called a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). If the results of fewer than four quarters of monitoring will cause the LRAA to exceed the TTHM MCL or HAA5 MCL, system is in violation immediately.

Signature

4/21/25
Date

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) with Notification Levels, Analyzed by EPA Methods 533 (s)										
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic (PFBS)	ng/L	NL=500	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 52	ND - 2.2	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
					Average			20	ND	
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	ng/L	NL=3	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 68	ND	
					Average			22		
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ng/L	NL=5.1	0.007	4	Range	ND	ND	ND - 300	ND - 4.3	
					Average			80	ND	
Perfluorooctanesulfonate acid (PFOS)	ng/L	NL=6.5	1	4	Range	ND	ND	ND - 330	ND - 4.2	
					Average			93	ND	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs (g)										Health Effects
Boron (p)	mg/L	NL=1	NA	0.1	Range	0.13	0.15	0.29 - 3.4	0.11 - 0.41	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
					Average			1.33	0.24	
Vanadium	µg/L	NL=50	NA	3	Range	ND	ND	ND - 19	ND - 3.9	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
					Average			6.39	ND	

OTHER PARAMETERS									
Chemical	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	State Project Water	Colorado River Water	Ground Water	Treated Average System Water
Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	68 - 71	123 - 128	120 - 390	16 - 130
					Average	70	126	230	79
Bicarbonate	mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	-	-	120 - 390	14 - 130
					Average			230	78
Calcium	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.1)	Range	15 - 22	72 - 75	55 - 170	1.6 - 83
					Average	18	74	118	43
Hardness (q)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	68 - 99	291 - 296	200 - 590	5.5 - 320
					Average	84	294	419	171
Magnesium	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.01)	Range	8.4 -11	28 - 29	15 - 45	0.37 - 30
					Average	9.7	28	30	15
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	8.7 - 8.8	8.1 - 8.2	7.7 - 8.0	7.4 - 10.2
					Average	8.7	8.1	7.9	7.5
Potassium	mg/L	NA	NA	(0.2)	Range	1.9 - 3.1	5.4	1.9 - 14	ND - 6
					Average	2.5		5.4	3.3
Sodium (r)	mg/L	NA	NA	(1)	Range	35 - 54	104 - 108	54 - 180	21 - 110
					Average	44	106	118	67

Key to Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
CCDLP	Consumer Confidence Report Detection Level
CFU/mL	Colony-Forming Units per Milliliter
DBP	Disinfection Byproducts
DLR	Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances
mg/L	Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
ng/L	Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	PicoCuries per liter
RAA	Running Annual Average
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
µg/L	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
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.

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 2024, 1591 samples were analyzed and there were no positive detections for total coliform. 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) Total coliform TT trigger, Level 1 assessments, and total coliform TT violations: More than 5.0% total coliform-positive samples in a month trigger Level 1 assessments. Failure to conduct assessments and correct findings within 30 days is a total coliform violation. No triggers, Level 1 assessments, or violations occurred.

(e) *E. coli* MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for assessments: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either sample is E. coli-positive or system fails to collect all repeat samples following an E. coli-positive sample, or fails to test for E. coli when the repeat sample is total coliform-positive. No samples were E. coli-positive. No MCLs violations or no assessments occurred.

(f) Results included in this section range from 2016-2024.

(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) Aluminum has a secondary standard limit. In 2024 the secondary standard limit was exceeded at our Treatment Facility effluent. The Maximum Running Annual Average (Max RAA) was 158 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.

(j) 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.

(k) This constituent was detected at levels exceeding the MCL, results shown in bold. Please note that this water is blended with water from other sources to provide customers with the highest quality drinking water.

(l) 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). The average reported reflects the highest TTHM and HAA5 LRAAs for the year.

(n) Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

(o) HAA5 is the sum of dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, and 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) Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

(r) Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

(s) Fluoride, nitrate, perchlorate, TDS, 1,2,3-TCP, PFOA, PFOS, PFBS and PFHxS 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.

(t) 1,2,3-TCP was monitored quarterly in Corona's source and treated waters for the State's initial monitoring requirement and continues to be monitored per our Blending Plan requirements.

(u) UCMR 4 sampling took place from 2018-2019. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 4. Detected parameter results are included in the CCR.

(v) UCMR 5 sampling took place 2023-2024. Minimum reporting levels are as stipulated in the Federal UCMR 5. Detected parameter results are included in the CCR.

(w) HAA6Br: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dibromochloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

(x) HAA9: Bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, tribromoacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2024
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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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).

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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: 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.

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.
AL: Action Level.
NA: Not Applicable

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)	µg/L	80	NA	1	Range LRAA	ND - 34 29.3	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.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (o)	µg/L	60	NA	1	Range LRAA	ND - 11 9.7	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.
Bromate (Mills - WR-24 Conn.) (l)	µg/L	10	0.1	1	Range Max RAA	ND - 19 7.9	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.
Chloramines	mg/L	[4 as Cl2]	[4 as Cl2]	NA	Range Max RAA	1.21 - 2.8 2.0	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.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NA	0.3	Range Average	2.2 - 2.7 2.4	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.

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	Distribution System
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4) (u)						
Haloactic Acid (HAA) Group						
HAA5 [(o)]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-15.8
					Average	5.9
HAA6Br [(w)]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-17.3
					Average	6.1
HAA9 [(x)]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-28
					Average	10.2
Total Organic Carbon	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-2600
					Average	1925
Bromide	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-32
					Average	15.3
Metals and Metalloids Group						
Manganese	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	Range	ND-62
					Average	2

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR/ CCRDL(RL)	Range Average	Distribution System
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5) (v)						
Lithium by ICP						
Lithium	µg/L	NA	NA	9	Range	ND-55.1
					Average	16
EPA 533						
PFBA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.005	Range	ND-0.0076
					Average	ND
PFHxA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0038
					Average	ND
PFHxS	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0033
					Average	ND
PFPeA	µg/L	NA	NA	0.003	Range	ND-0.0061
					Average	ND