2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: TERRACE WATER COMPANY

Report Date: 06/27/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Intertie with City Of Colton located in Terrace Water service area.]

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source is most vulnerable to activities associated with landfills, railroad yards and fuel stations.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm. Located at 1095 ½ W. Stevenson St Colton, Ca 92324

For More Information, Contact: Terrace Water Company 909-825-5224

*******ALSO INCLUDED IS CITY OF COLTON'S CCR TEST RESULTS LOCATED PAGES 11-13. FURTHER TEST ARE FROM COLTON SINCE THEY'RE OUR SOURCE. FOR FULL REPORT*****:

https://www.coltonca.gov/512/Water-Reliability

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Terrace Water Company a 909-825-5224 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Terrace Water Company以获得中文的帮助：1095 ½ Stevenson St Colton Ca, 92324. 909-825-5224.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Terrace Water Co 1095 ½ Stevenson St Colton Ca, 92324 o tumawag sa 909-825-5224 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Terrace Water Co tại 909-825-5224 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Terrace Water Co ntawm 909-825-5224 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. 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 expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs 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 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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Term	Definition
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than

one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/10/2023 8/11/2023	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/10/2023 8/11/2023	10	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) (SEE PAGE 11)	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm) (SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
SEE PAGE 11	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Terrace Water Company 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
0	N/A	0	[Enter Actions Taken]	[Enter Language]
0	N/A	0	Enter Actions Taken]	[Enter Language]

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	[Enter Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] N/A	[Enter Treatment Technique]
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] N/A	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. N/A

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). 0 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s). N/A

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment. N/A

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample. N/A

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. N/A

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. N/A

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. N/A

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.] N/A

CITY OF COLTON WATER DEPARTMENT
Consumer Confidence Report for 2023

Estimado cliente –Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor encuentre alguien que se lo pueda traducir. *"Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Colton Water Dept. a [(909)370-6163 para asistirlo en español. "*

Introduction

The City of Colton Water Department is pleased to present the latest Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the quality of water and services that, through our efforts, are delivered to you every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our constant and main goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want to help you understand the measures we continuously take to improve the water treatment process and protect the water system resources. These resources consist of nine (9) wells, which draw water from three (3) underlying groundwater basins (Colton/Rialto Basin, Bunker Hill Basin and North Riverside Basin). Another source, is provided by Veolia Water District. And if needed, the City of San Bernardino's water supply, which is treated groundwater from the Bunker Hill Basin.

Assessment Information

In September 2002, an assessment was completed of the drinking water from all sources to the City. The report is a vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contaminants for each water source. If you would like to request a summary of the assessments, please contact John Ahearn, City of Colton Senior Water Quality Technician, at (**909-370-6164**).

Routine Water Testing / Ensuring Tap Water Safety

City of Colton Water Department staff routinely monitors the drinking water for contaminants. These tests are conducted according to Federal and State laws/regulations. On the following page, you will find a Monitoring Table showing the results for the period covering January 1 to December 31, 2023. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. The same protection is provided by FDA regulations that establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Common Contaminants

Sources of drinking water (both tap & 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, which 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,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture or residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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Obtaining Contaminant Information

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

Possible Vulnerability

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. If any of these apply to you, please seek advice from your health care provider regarding the drinking of water. US EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (**1-800-426-4791**).

Effects of PFOA & PFOS

Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA) exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals. Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) exposure resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.

Effects of Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may quickly rise for short periods because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should seek the advice of your health care provider. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards.

Effects of Perchlorate

The SWRCB set the Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL) for Perchlorate at 6 ppb. As a result, the City of Colton has completed installation of two (2) treatment systems for three (3) wells that were impacted by this new level. These systems remove perchlorate to below detection levels, ensuring that the water served never exceeds the State MCL. Drinking water containing Perchlorate in excess of the MCL may cause effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre-/postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.

CITY OF COLTON WATER DEPARTMENT
Consumer Confidence Report for 2023

Effects of 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 City of Colton 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 to the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or **at** ppt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The City tested the Colton Unified School District's schools in 2018. The District took remedial action at any schools with lead detection resulting in non-detection for those facilities.

Effects of cis-1,2-dichlroethylene
Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.

Contacts Regarding Questions or Concerns
If you have any questions concerning your water quality or about this report, please contact John Ahearn, Senior Water Quality Technician for the City of Colton **(909)-370-6164**. For more information, please visit the City's website at http://www.ci.colton.ca.us, **City Departments, Public Utilities**. In addition, the **State Water Resources Control Board** can also be contacted at **(909)383-4328**. The City Council Meeting Agendas/Minutes are also accessible on the website and contain detailed reports of some of the information offered here. You can also attend Utilities Commission Meetings held every second Monday of the month (except October and November, when they are held on the third Monday) at City Hall.

YOUR WATER IS SAFE!
The City of Colton is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Though we have learned through monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, the CAL-EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. Please refer to the following page, which shows that the City's water system did not have any violations.

Key to Abbreviations and Footnotes
N/A Not Applicable NC Non – Corrosive ND Monitored but not detected NS No Standard has been set. NTU Nephrelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of suspended material in water pCi/L PicoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity. mg/L Milligrams per liter, or parts per million ug/L Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion ng/L Nanograms per liter –parts per trillion. TON Threshold Odor Number TT Treatment Technique (See Definitions) Umhos Micromhos, a measure of total mineral content < Less than *The State allows for less than annual monitoring for certain constituents because the concentrations do not change frequently. Therefore, the data, though representative, is more than a year old. ** A positive Langlier Index indicates that the water is non – corrosive. *** An aggressiveness index greater than 10 indicates that the water is not aggressive (corrosive) **** For systems collecting 40 or more samples, if more than 5.0 percent of samples collected are total coliform positive, then the MCL is violated. NL Notification Level – Level at which the water purveyor must notify their governing body of detection. RL Response Level – Level at which DDW recommends a source be taken out of service. AL Action Level – Lead and Copper levels whereby remedial action is required. **CCRDL (ng/L)** – The established detection level requirement for each PFAS analyte.

Definitions

Public Health Goal The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risks. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to PHG's (or MCLG's) as is technologically and economically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Primary Drinking Water Standards
MCL's for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 the control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Terms
Clarity Cloudiness or turbidity in water is caused by tiny particles such as clay, silt or other suspended mater. Clarity is regulated because minute particles can shield bacteria from the disinfection process.
Radionuclides
Radioactivity in water originates from both natural sources and human activities. In most low risk areas, potential exposure to radiation in water is a fraction of the background exposure from all other natural sources.
Primary Standards
Were established to protect the consumer from health hazards associated with bacteria and chemicals.
Secondary Standards
The measure of aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and color, which do not affect health.

CITY OF COLTON - WATER DEPARTMENT

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 2023

Contaminant	Violation Y / N	TEST RESULTS Minimum	Maximum	Average	UNIT MEASURE	STATE MCL / MRDL	STATE PHG / MRDLG	YEAR TESTED* / Colton/Rialto	Other Water Source City of Rialto Year Tested 2023		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CHEMICALS - PRIMARY STANDARDS											
Fluoride	N	0.24	0.6	0.35	mg/L	2	1	2023	Range Average	0.20-0.26 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive for dental hygiene, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	N	0	6.9	3.1	mg/L	10	10	2023	Range Average	1.4-6.0 3.03	Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite as Nitrogen	N	0	4.3	0.54	mg/L	10	10	2023	Not Tested		Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
CHEMICAL PARAMETERS - SECONDARY STANDARDS											
Chloride	N	4.4	64	19	mg/L	500	NS	2023	Range Average	3.7-10 6.73	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)**	N	0	0.19	0.02	units	NC	NS	2023	Not Tested		Natural or industrial-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water, affected by temperature and other factors.
Aggressiveness Index ***	N	0	12	1.5	units	NS	NS	2023	Not Tested		
Iron	N	0	0	0	ug/L	300	NS	2023	Not Tested		Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	N	0	44	5.5	ug/L	50	NS	2023/2020	Range Average	ND-70 9.5	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N	380	760	522	umhos	1600	NS	2023	Range Average	300-500 382	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	N	21	83	47.4	mg/L	500	NS	2023	Range Average	17-51 25	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	N	240	1000	387.5	mg/L	1000	NS	2023	Range Average	160-370 223	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
PHYSICAL PARAMETERS											
Odor - Threshold	N	1	1	1	TON	3	NS	2023	Range Average	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	N	7.4	7.7	7.63	units	NS	NS	2023	Not Tested		
Turbidity	N	0	0.69	0.2	NTU	5	N/A	2023	Range Average	ND-0.5 0.07	Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder disinfectant effectiveness.
RADIONUCLIDES											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	N	0	7.2	3.6	pCi/L	15	NS	2018/2023	Range Average	1.68-4.06 2.78	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon 222	N	229	458	333.3	pCi/L	NS	NS	2000	Not Tested		Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	N	0	4.8	2.4	pCi/L	20	0.43	2019/2017	Range Average	1.45-4.56 2.46	Erosion of natural deposits
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOC's)											
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	ND	ND	ug/L	5	0.06	2019/2021	Range Average	Not Tested Not Tested	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	N	ND	ND	ND	ug/L	0.005	0.0007	2018/2023	Range Average	ND ND	
cis-1,2,Dichloroethylene	N	0	0.6	0.2	ug/l	6	13	2023/NA	Not Tested		
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS											
Alkalinity	N	150	230	190	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	150-220 182	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	N	190	280	231	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	150-220 182	
Calcium	N	31	96	61	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	41-70 54	
Total Hardness	N	120	290	192	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	130-220 163	
Magnesium	N	7	13	9.6	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	4.8-12 7.1	
Potassium	N	1.8	3.7	2.7	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	1.7-3.2 2.1	
Sodium	N	13	130	42.5	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	10-25 14	
Boron	N	0	200	59	mg/L	NS	NS	2023	Range Average	Not Tested Not Tested	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM											
Microbiological-Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	ND	ND	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples****			2023	Range Average	0-6 1	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes	N	0	7.6	1.3	ug/L	80	NS	2023	Range Average	ND-17 5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	0	0	0	ug/L	60	NS	2023	Range Average	ND ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	0.8	1.2	0.98	mg/L	4	4	2023	Range Average	0.7-1.18 0.99	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Perchlorate)											
Perchlorate	N	0	5.1	2.5	ug/L	6	1	2023	Range Average	ND ND	Component of explosives,fireworks,matches,and solid rocket fuels.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS											
PFOS - CCRDL=4	N	0	17.5	4.4	ng/L	NL-6.5	RL-40	2023	Range Average	ND ND	Used to make a variety of products that resist heat, oil, grease and water.
PFOA - CCRDL=4	N	0	5.83	1.37	ng/L	NL-5.1	RL-10	2023	Range Average	ND-6.1 2.85	

LEAD AND COPPER

The Lead & Copper Rule became effective in 1993. The City of Colton has performed nine rounds of sampling. The last was performed in August 2022. The next round is scheduled for 2025. All samples are taken from the first draw of morning water. The 1st two rounds were from 60 single-family residences with copper pipe with lead solder installed since 1982. The 1998, 2001, 2004,2007, 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019 & 2022 sampling included only 30 single-family residences due to favorable results in the previous rounds The next round is scheduled for August 2025. The **2022** results were:

Contaminant	90th Percentile Result	Unit Measurement	Action Level	PHG		LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
LEAD	0	ug/l	AL 15	2		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial mfg, erosion of natural deposits
COPPER	130	ug/l	AL 1300	300		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IS EXPERIENCING A PROLONGED DROUGHT
IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF US ALL TO TREAT WATER AS THE LIFE SUSTAINING AND PRECIOUS RESOURCE IT IS.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use water efficient showerheads. They are inexpensive and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Use your clothes and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary. Water during cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation. Use drip irrigation when possible.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Place a few drops of food coloring in the toilet tank, if it seeps into the bowl without flushing, you have a leak.
  Fixing it or replacing it with a new efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

WATER PROTECTION TIPS

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have a septic system, properly maintain the system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to the public wastewater system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center. Do not use toilets or drains to dispose of prescriptions.