

City of Norco 2008 Consumer Confidence Report For Calendar Year 2007

Message from the Director

We are pleased to provide you with this in-depth report on your water quality and supply. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, the water quality and how it compares to State standards. The City of Norco water customers enjoy high-quality water that complies with all state and federal standards. This past year, we provided 3.3 billion gallons of drinking water to Norco residents and businesses. More than 2,000 tests are conducted each year on your water, and these results are continually monitored and compared to state and federal standards.

In order to ensure that we continue to provide high-quality drinking water, this past year we purchased 337 million gallons of treated RO (reverse osmosis) water from the Chino Desalter Authority and 1.6 billion gallons of RO water from the Arlington Desalter. This accounts for more than 58 percent of the City's annual water demands.

What is the City of Norco Water Department?

The City of Norco Department of Public Works is responsible for the operation, maintenance, production and distribution of water to residents located within our water system. Under the direction of the Public Works Director, the water supply system is monitored constantly to ensure that a sufficient volume of safe drinking water is always available to meet the needs of the community. The City chlorinates (disinfects) all well water and operates an iron and manganese removal plant.

The City of Norco produces 40 percent of its water from 5 deep wells, 4 within the Temescal Basin and 1 lying north of the Santa Ana River within the Chino Basin. Water is also purchased from the Arlington Desalter, Chino Desalter Authority and Western Municipal Water District.

The personnel that operate, monitor, and maintain the City's water system from the source to your water meter are all certified by the State of California in the safe and proper methods and procedures required to safeguard the system from contamination. The City of Norco does not maintain its own water analysis laboratory. Water analysis work is performed by an independent state-certified laboratory, and test results are sent to the City as well as the State Department of Public Health.

Bottom Line - Is the Water Safe to Drink?

ABSOLUTELY! The drinking water provided you is monitored and tested on a regular basis in compliance with established federal, state, and local regulations. Norco water drawn from local groundwater and purchased sources is strictly monitored, and every possible measure has been taken to protect those sources from contamination. An assessment of the drinking water sources for the city water system was completed in December 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activity associated with contaminants detected in the water supply; animal feeding operations, agricultural drainage, grazing, high-density septic systems, and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment summary is available at the City.

The City of Norco Has Detected Arsenic in our Drinking Water

Through periodic routine monitoring the City discovered it had exceeded the USEPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.010 mg/l for arsenic. The city's twelve month average was 0.011 mg/l. The City is required to notify all consumers when water quality violations occur. In January 2007 the arsenic MCL was reduced from 50 mg/l to 10mg/l. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City has discontinued production from the sources

2007 CITY OF NORCO WATER QUALITY RESULT SUMMARY

	MEASURE		PHG		NORCO WATER				Sources of
Sampling Results from 2007				WELL WATER	ARLINGTON	CHINO	W.M.W.D.	NORCO	
	UNIT	T MCL	(MCLG)	RANGE	DESALTER	DESALTER	MILLS	AVERAGE	Contamination
RCENT OF PRODUCTION		[MRDL]	[MRDLG]	27.7%	48.6%	10.2%	13.5%	100%	
CROBIOLOGICAL	# of positive	No More than							
tal Coliform	samples	One (1) per mon	th	(0)	0	0	0	0	Naturally occurring
ARITY (NTU)	oup.oo	0.10 (1) poi 111011		(0)					. tatarany cooag
rbidity	NTU	5	NS	0.1 - 0.2	0.2	0.3	0.05	0.2	Naturally occurring
EGULATED INORGANIC	IVIO	<u> </u>	110	0.1 - 0.2	0.2	0.0	0.03	0.2	rvaturany occurring
trate (NO3)	Mg/l	45	45	ND - 46	21.3	22	21	17.3	Naturally occurring
uoride *	Mg/l	2	1	ND - 4.1	0.1	0.2	ND	0.6	Naturally occurring
senic		10							, ,
	Ug/l	10	0.004	ND - 22	ND	ND	ND	0.99	Naturally occurring
ADIOLOGICAL	0.4								
oss Alpha	pCi/l	15	NS	ND - 2.8	NA	NA	ND	0.2	Errosion of natural deposits
anium	pCi/l	20	0.43	ND - 5.1	ND	ND	0.0	0.3	Naturally occurring
DDITIONAL MONITORING									
nlorine	Mg/l	[4.0 as Cl2]	[4.0 as Cl2]	0	0.94	0	0.72	0.61	Drinking water disinfectant
erchlorate (PAL)	Ug/l	6	6	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Rocket fuel
anadium	Ug/l	3	NL= 50	ND - 5.3	ND	ND	1.2	0.9	Naturally occurring
ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Ug/I	5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Petroleum By-product
	, i		CITY OF	NORCO DISTRIBI	UTION SYSTEM S	AMPLES			, i
EGULATED ORGANIC									
otal Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Ug/I	80	NS	ND - 26.5	2.3	1.7	1.0	4.72	Byproduct of disinfection treatm
aloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Ug/I	60	NS	ND - 4.8	<5	<5	< 5	0.8	Byproduct of disinfection treatm
ECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthe	etic Standards								
	MEASURE	STATE	PHG		NORCO WATER				Sources of
				WELL WATER	ARLINGTON	CHINO	W.M.W.D.	NORCO	
	UNIT	MCL	(MCLG)	RANGE	DESALTER	DESALTER	MILLS	AVERAGE	Contamination
olor Units	UNITS	15	NS	ND - 5	<3	<3	<3	<3	Naturally occurring
dor Threshold Units	UNITS	3	NS	ND - 2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Naturally occurring
hloride	Mg/I	500	NS	38 - 220	40.0	72.0	79.0	85.1	Naturally occurring
	-								,
ulfate	Mg/I	500	NS	8.0 - 67.0	42	8.0	53.0	42.7	Naturally occurring
otal Dissolved Solids "TDS"	Mg/I	1000	NS	223 - 560	257	303	223	316.5	Naturally occurring
H Units	UNITS	NS	NS	7.5 - 8.5	8.3	7.8	8.4	8.2	Naturally occurring
ardness as (CaCO3)	Mg/l	NS	NS	28.0 - 230.0	118.0	172.0	103.0	116.2	Naturally occurring
odium	Mg/l	NS	NS	27.0 - 230.0	36	27.0	63.0	70.6	Naturally occurring
alcium	Mg/l	NS	NS	7.8 - 62.0	29	56.5	21.0	30.7	Naturally occurring
otassium	Mg/l	NS	NS	ND - 2.8	0.1	1.4	2.8	0.9	Naturally occurring
agnesium	Mg/l	NS	NS	ND - 12	11	8	12	9.3	Naturally occurring
anganese	Ug/I	50	NS	ND - 68	0.1	ND	ND	3.9	Naturally occurring
n	Ug/I	300	NS	ND - 150	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
	NUMBER OF		90TH	140 - 100	NUMBER OF	140	140	110	reactionary occurring
	SAMPLES		PERCENTILE		SITES	AL	PHG		Sources of
						AL	PHG		
AD AND CORDET	COLLECTED		LEVEL		EXCEEDING AL				Contamination
							_		Internal corrosion of househol
EAD AND COPPER			0 044		2	15	2		water plumbing systems;
ad AND COPPER	30 30		0.011 0.2		2 3	1.3	0.17		erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS. ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the PHG's and MCLG's as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Mq/I Milligrams per liter (parts per million) is equal in time to one second out of a week and a half. Uq/I Micrograms per liter (parts per billion) translates to just one second in nearly 33 years.

PCi/I Pico curies per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units is the measurement of suspended material.

No Standard NS

ND None Detected, laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Collected Notification Level NC NI

Less Than

Nitrate: levels above 45 Mg/l are 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 rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall of agricultural activity. Large fluctuations of nitrate levels are not common in Norco, the City is consistently below the State MCL.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. The City of Norco has natural occurring Fluoride levels in some of their groundwater wells that exceed the State MCL of 2.0 Mg/l. In 1998, the City held public hearings and obtained a variance from compliance with the State fluoride standard. The variance establishes the City standard at 3.0 Mg/l, or three fourths of the Federal MCL of 4.0 Mg/l. To ensure compliance the City collects fluoride samples at each active well and at specific location points. The compliance point represents the blend of fluoride within our water distribution system. The highest quarterly average for 2007 at the specified compliance point was 2.55 Mg/l, the water system average was 1.4 Mg/l. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4.0 Mg/l over many years may contract bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2.0 Mg/l may result in mottled teeth.

A NOTE FROM THE EPA

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

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic tanks, 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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic tanks.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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)

Public participation regarding water quality issues are welcome at our Streets, Trails and Utility Commission meetings, which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first Monday of each month at the Norco City Hall, Council Chambers, located at 2870 Clark Avenue, Norco, California. Norco water operations staff is also available to answer any questions you may have regarding our water supply at (951)270-5607.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYERS, LANDLORDS, AND SCHOOLS, State Law (Section 116465(G)(3) of the California Health and Safety Code) requires that you provide copies of this notice to all of your employees, tenants, or students (and parents of minor students) within ten days of you receiving this notice. Generally, you may fulfill this responsibility by posting this notice at each site where drinking water is dispensed and/or mailing a copy of the notice. Failure to give notice as required could make you civilly liable in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day of delay in notification.

Where to Contact Us

Should you have additional questions regarding your water quality, please feel free to contact us at:

Public Works Department 951-270-5607; Utility Billing 951-582-5546; After Hours Emergency 951-371-1143

Este informe contiene information muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien 951-270-5607

CITY OF NORCO

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NORCO'S WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

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