



**City of Norco
2006 Consumer Confidence Report
For 2005**

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 exceeds all state and federal standards. This past year, we provided 2.9 billion gallons of drinking water to Norco residents and businesses. More than 2,100 tests are conducted each year on our water, and these results are continually monitored and compared to state and federal standards. The City's water complies with the state and federal standards and in most cases tests much better than required.

In order to ensure that we continue to provide high-quality drinking water, this past year we purchased 164.1 million gallons of treated RO (reverse osmosis) water from the Chino Desalter Authority and 1.4 billion gallons of RO water from the Arlington Desalter. This accounts for more than 50 percent of the city's annual water demands.

What is the City of Norco Water Department?

The water supply and distribution system for the City of Norco is one of the operation and maintenance responsibilities of the Public Works Department. 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 draws 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. Our 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 Health Services.

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.

Where to Contact Us

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

Public Works Department - 951.270.5607; Water Billing - 951.582.5546; After Hours Emergency 951.371.1143

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

CITY OF NORCO
WATER QUALITY RESULT SUMMARY
2005

PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health Related Standards

	MEASURE UNIT	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	NORCO WATER		Sources of Contamination
				Average	Range	
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	NO MORE THAN ONE (1) PER MONTH		0	0	0	Naturally occurring
CLARITY (NTU)						
Turbidity	NTU	5	NS	0.2	ND - 0.33	Naturally occurring
REGULATED ORGANIC						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	Ug/l	80	NS	9.4	ND - 49.7	Byproduct of disinfection treatment
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Ug/l	6	NS	1.7	ND - 13.2	Byproduct of disinfection treatment
Tetrachloroethane "PCE"	Ug/l	5	0.06	ND	ND	Industrial, commercial and aircraft activities
Trichloroethylene "TCE"	Ug/l	5	0.8	ND	ND	
REGULATED INORGANIC						
Nitrate (NO3)	ppb	45	45	14.8	ND - 59	Naturally occurring
Fluoride *	Mg/l	2	1	0.5	ND - 3.7	Naturally occurring
Arsenic	Ug/l	50	0.004	1.47	ND - 9.9	Naturally occurring
Aluminum	Ug/l	200	0.6	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
Barium	Mg/l	1	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	50	NS	0.8	ND - 4.2	Naturally occurring
Uranium	pCi/l	20	0.43	3.0	ND - 5.1	Naturally occurring
LEAD/COPPER						
Lead	Mg/l	15	2	ND	90th percentile	Home plumbing
Copper	Mg/l	1.3	170	0.23	90th percentile	Home plumbing
Number of homes required to be sampled = 30			Number of homes exceeding 90th percentile = 3 for lead and 3 copper			
ADDITIONAL MONITORING						
Perchlorate (PAL)	Ug/l	NS		ND	ND	Rocket fuel
Vanadium	Ug/l	NS		1.2	ND - 5.3	
Boron	Ug/l	NS		ND	ND - 4400	
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Ug/l	13	13	ND	ND	Petroleum By-product

SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards

	MEASURE UNIT	STATE MCL	PHG (MCLG)	NORCO WATER		Sources of Contamination
				Average	Range	
Color Units	UNITS	15	NS	<3	<3	Naturally occurring
Odor Threshold Units	UNITS	3	NS	1	ND - 1	Naturally occurring
Chloride	Mg/l	500	NS	93.6	9.1 - 220	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	Mg/l	500	NS	44.9	12.0 - 67.0	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	Mg/l	1000	NS	344.4	165 - 560	Naturally occurring
pH Units	UNITS	NS	NS	8.1	7.5 - 8.4	Naturally occurring
Hardness as (CaCO3)	Mg/l	NS	NS	113.7	28 - 230	Naturally occurring
Sodium	Mg/l	NS	NS	79.4	22 - 230	Naturally occurring
Calcium	Mg/l	NS	NS	30.9	18 - 65	Naturally occurring
Potassium	Mg/l	NS	NS	1.5	<1 - 2.8	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	Mg/l	NS	NS	8.6	ND - 11.5	Naturally occurring
Manganese	Mg/l	50	NS	ND	ND - 68	Naturally occurring
Iron	Mg/l	300	NS	ND	ND	Naturally occurring

Other Secondary Standards that were not detected in City of Norco water include:

Silver, Copper, Foaming Agents (MBAS), and Zinc

Nitrate levels above 45 Mg/l 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 rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. The EPA advises that if you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your healthcare provider. Large fluctuations in nitrate levels are not common in Norco, we consistently well below the State MCL.

***Fluoride Variance**, 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 new standard the city must comply with is 3.0 mg/L, or three fourths of the Federal MCL of 4.0 mg/L. To insure compliance the City collects fluoride samples at each active well and at a specified compliance point. This compliance point represents the blend of fluoride within our water system. The City of Norco exceeded the variance level of 3.0 mg/L during six months of 2002, the annual average for 2002 at the specified compliance point was 2.98 mg/l, water system average was 1.4 mg/L.

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

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. PHGs are set by the **California Environmental Protection Agency**.

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**.

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

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Mg/l Milligrams per liter (parts per million) is equal in time to one second out of a week and a half.

Ug/l Micrograms per liter (parts per billion) translates to just one second in nearly 33 years.

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

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units is the measurement of suspended material.

NS No Standard

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

NC Not Collected

< Less Than

• Fluoride Standard State Variance.

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 pick up 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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Health Services (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 Community Services Commission meetings, which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the fourth Thursday 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.

**CITY OF
NORCO**

**PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
CORONA CA
PERMIT 44**

**POSTAL CUSTOMER
NORCO CA 92860**

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

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