2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Cabazon Water District is pleased to provide you with the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water, detected contaminants and possible health risks. We believe these regulations are very important and we make every effort to present this detailed information in a simple manner. We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact, Calvin Louie General Manager at (951) 849-4442. The information in this report is also submitted to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). They monitor our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap.

SOURCES OF WATER

As a Cabazon WD customer, tap water comes from our groundwater sources, consisting of four wells, Well #01, Well #02, Well #04, and Well #05. Well #05 was inactive during 2015.The Water District has completed Source Water Assessments on our drinking water wells. Completed Source Water Assessments may be visited http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pagesdefault.aspx.

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

Cabazon WD has listed the following as a health risk informational guide only. Health risk assessments are based upon exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 results 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 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 an 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. EPA Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS THAT EXCEEDED AN MCL

In 2015 Cabazon WD did not collect the required samples for nitrates on their active wells. There is a requirement to analyze annually for nitrates each year. Cabazon WD overlooked the requirement and has since taken sample(s) showing no violation. The California Code of Regulations states, that the above listed sources are required to be sampled at least annually for nitrate.

Since the nitrate levels at Well 01, Well 02, Well 04, and Well 05 have never exceeded half the maximum contaminant level (MCL), " … the failure to monitor for nitrate during 2015 did not pose a risk to public health."

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Regular public meetings of the CWD Board of Directors are generally held on the third (3rd) Monday of each month at 6:00 pm. If you wish to attend a meeting, please call the office during normal working hours at (951) 849-4442.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Secondary MCL's: 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PPHG's are set by CDPH.

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, MRDLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWs: MCLs for contaminants that affects health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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Annual 2015
Consumer Confidence Report

CABAZON WATER DISTRICT 2015 CONSUMER CONDFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected between January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

PARAMETER	UNITS	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	CABAZON WATER DISTRICT WELLS	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria		1 positive/mo	0		Highest Monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - .5700 94	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Chemicals							
Chromium	ppb	50	-100	1	Range Average	6.3 6.3	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.6 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives for tooth health
Nitrate (NO3) (b)©	ppm	45	45	0.2	Range Average	2.0 - 2.3 2.2	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposit erosion
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	1.19-1.6 1.4	3.71 Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	ND-0.615 0.31	1.46 Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Particle activoity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Particle activoity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	0.152-0.652 0.402	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTTHM)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range Average	0.00 - 0.54 0.18	D By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ©	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	6.3 6.3	D By-product of drinking water chlorination
LEAD and COPPER			Samples Required	Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	
Lead (d)	ppb	AL = 15	10	10	50	4	House pipes internal corrosion;erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (d)	ppb	AL = 1,300	10	10	680	0	House pipes internal corrosion;erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ppm		1000	NA	NA	Range Average	260 260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	NA	Range Average	150-170 160	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial in the water
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	100	Range Average	6.1-7.8 7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	420-430 425	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	19-20 20	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	1	Range Average	16-27 22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;

Abbreviations:
CFU/mL = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
N = Nitrogen
DBP = Disinfection By-Products
NA = Not Analyzed
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liger (mg/L)
GW = Groundwater
DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
TT = Treatment Technique
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
MCL = Maximum Contamination Level
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liger (ug/L)
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Footnotes: **(a) Analyzed in 2012** **© Analyzed in 2016** **© Analyzed in 2010** **(d) Analyzed in 2011**
(b) MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as NO3-N