

CABAZON WATER DISTRICT 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
 Drinking Water Contaminants Detected Between January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

* Specific Drinking Water Contaminants Detected may reflect results from previous years

PARAMETER	UNITS	State or Federal MCL/[MRDL]	PHG/ (MCLG)/ [MRDLG]	Violation Yes/No	Range/ Average	CABAZON WATER DISTRICT WELLS	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING							
E. Coli (in the distribution system)		0	(0)	No	Range	0	Human or animal fecal waste.
					Range	ND-870	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	No	Average	17.794	Naturally present in the environment; soil runoff.
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Chromium (a)	UG/L	50	(100)	No	Range	ND-3.6	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	0.9	
Fluoride (a)	MG/L	2	1	No	Range	0.37-0.77	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives for tooth health.
					Average	0.525	
Nitrate (as N)	MG/L	10	10	No	Range	1.6-2.8	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposit erosion.
					Average	2.25	
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (b)	pCi/L	15	(0)	No	Range	ND-3.27	Erosion of natural deposits.
					Average	1.73	
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING							
Chlorine	MG/L	[4.0 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	No	Range	0.59-1.35	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
					Average	0.992	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	UG/L	80	NA	No	Range	ND-5.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
					Average	1.766	
LEAD AND COPPER							
			Samples Required	Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	
Lead	UG/L	AL=15	10	10	1.2	ND	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper	UG/L	AL=1,300	10	10	130	1	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards (c)							
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	MG/L	1000	NA	No	Range	220-260	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
					Average	240	
Total Hardness	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	170-190	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
					Average	175	
Chloride	MG/L	500	NA	No	Range	7.4-12	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
					Average	9.6	
Conductivity	umhos/cm	1600	NA	No	Range	360-430	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence.
					Average	397.5	
Sulfate	MG/L	500	NA	No	Range	17-22	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
					Average	20.25	
Sodium	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	13-27	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
					Average	20	
Potassium	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	2.3	Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use
					Average	2.3	
Calcium	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	49-53	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock
					Average	50	
Magnesium	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	11-13	Erosion of salt deposits in soil and rock
					Average	12.25	
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	MG/L	NA	NA	No	Range	170-200	Naturally occurring; Biochemical role in PH buffering
					Average	187.5	
Turbidity	NTU	NA	NA	No	Range	ND-1.1	Soil runoff
					Average	0.275	
pH	pH	NA	NA	No	Range	7.8-8	Characteristics of water
					Average	7.9	

Abbreviations: •CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter •UG/L= Micrograms Per Liter •ND= Not Detected •NA = Not Applicable •TT = Treatment Technique •PHG = Public Health Goal
 •DLR = Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting •MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal •MG/L = Milligrams Per Liter •MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 •pCi/L = picoCuries Per Liter •MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level •MCLG= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal •AL= Action Level •me/L = milliequivalents Per Liter

Footnotes: (a)= Results are from 2022-2023 (b)= Results are from 2017-2023 (c)= Results are from 2021-2023

Cabazon Water District



2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Cabazon Water District (CWD) is pleased to provide you with the 2023 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 CWD staff at (951) 849-4442.

The information in this report is also submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). They monitor our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap. This report can also be viewed on our website at <http://cabazonwater.org/documents.html>.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Cabazon Water District a 14618 Broadway St. Cabazon, CA 92230, (951) 849-4442 para asistirlo en español.

SOURCES OF WATER

As a CWD customer, tap water comes from our groundwater sources, consisting of 4 wells, Well #1, Well #2, Well #4, and Well #5. CWD has completed Source Water Assessments on our drinking water wells on October 2002. According to the DSWA Well #1 is vulnerable to chemical/petroleum pipeline activities, Well#2 is vulnerable to mining operations and Wells #4 and #5 are vulnerable to sewer collection systems. Completed Source Water Assessments are available at the CWD office and the State Board office.

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

CWD 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 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 contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 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. 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).

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).

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS THAT EXCEEDED AN MCL

In 2023 there were not any contaminants exceeding any MCLs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Regular public meetings of the CWD Board of Directors are generally held on the third (3rd) Tuesday 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 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. 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.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

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

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.

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: A measure of the aesthetic standards in water.