RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

2022 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH GOALS
California Health and Safety Code
Section 116470(b)

The City of Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) submits the following public water system report on Public Health Goals (PHGs) to satisfy the requirements of the California Health and Safety Code Section 116470(b). An excerpt from the California Health and Safety Code describing the requirements for the PHG report is detailed in Exhibit 1.

Purpose
The purpose of the PHG report is to provide our customers information in addition to the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) mailed to each customer in June. The PHG report provides additional information on the levels of constituents below the enforceable mandatory Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) and an estimate of the cost to eliminate any trace of the constituents from drinking water regardless of the level of risk. The PHG report was prepared from data listed in the annual CCRs, which is attached in Exhibit 2. A table of regulated constituents and corresponding MCLs, PHGs, or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) is provided in Exhibit 3.

RPU is proud to provide its customers with water that meets all federal and state drinking water standards. The PHG report specifies the constituents in RPU drinking water that are above their respective state PHG or federal (MCLG) during calendar years 2019 to 2021. Both the PHG and MCLG represent non-enforceable goals, at which a theoretical minimal risk to public health is expected. These goals are useful tools for establishing drinking water standards. The PHG report elaborates on the following three important realities of drinking water safety:

- Drinking water in full compliance with existing water quality standards may expose customers to some level of risk, although very low in comparison with other sources of health risk.
- There can be significant costs and technology limitations associated with water treatment to reduce such low risks.
- No large public water system can meet all PHGs and MCLGs.

Definitions
The following definitions are provided to assist in the understanding of this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL is defined as the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to their respective PHG or MCLG as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs are non-enforceable health goals.

Public Health Goal or PHG is the concentration of a drinking water contaminant that poses no significant health risk if consumed for a lifetime, based on current risk assessment principles, practices, and methods. PHGs are established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) pursuant to Health & Safety Code §116365(c) for contaminants with MCLs, and for those for which MCLs will be adopted.

Treatment Technology or TT is defined as a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level or AL is defined as the level at which additional action, as defined by State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW), to reduce copper and lead levels and optimize corrosion control.

Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting or DLR is the state designated minimum level at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from required monitoring.

Best Available Technologies or BAT is defined as the best available technology, treatment techniques, and/or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCL.

ND stands for non-detect. The constituent is below the value set for DLR.

Numeric Health Risk is determined by OEHHA. The risk level is based on long term exposures to low levels of contaminants in drinking water. It is usually stated in terms of additional cancer risk per a stipulated population, e.g., 1×10^{-6} means one excess cancer case per million population.

Part Per Billion or ppb is the weight of a chemical dissolved in a volume of water. One part per billion would be equal to one second in 31 years. ppb = ug/L

Part Per Trillion or ppt is the weight of a chemical dissolved in a volume of water. One part per trillion would be equal to one second in 31,000 years. ppt = ng/L

Picocurie per liter or pCi/L is the measure of the rate of radioactive decay of radon.

Granular Activated Carbon or GAC is a treatment process using granular activated carbon to remove organic contaminants from water by adsorption.

Ion Exchange or IX is a treatment process in which ion contaminants are removed from a liquid phase by contacting a resin that is coated with other ions.

Reverse Osmosis or RO is a treatment process that removes contaminants from water by using pressure to force water molecules through a semipermeable membrane

Applicable PHG or MCLG

There are six constituents found in the RPU drinking water, which do not meet the applicable PHG or MCLG based on compliance monitoring data from 2019 to 2021, which are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. PHG or MCLG Exceedance

Constituent, unit	MCL or (AL)	RPU Average/ (Range)	DLR Detection Limit	PHG or MCLG	Health Risk Category	Numeric Risk @ PHG	Numeric Risk @ MCL	Sources	BAT
Arsenic, ppb	10	<2/ (ND-3.7)	2	0.004 ppt	Cancer	1×10^{-6} (one per million)	2.5×10^{-3} (2.5 per thousand)	Erosion of natural deposits	IX
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	15	<3/ (<3-4.6)	3	0	Cancer	0	up to 1×10^{-3} for ^{210}Po	Erosion of natural deposits	IX & RO
Perchlorate, ppb	6	<2/ (ND-2.4)	2*	1	Endocrine and develop-mental toxicity	NA	NA	Industrial	IX
Radium 228, pCi/L	5	ND/ (ND-2.4)	1	0.019	Cancer	1×10^{-6} (one per million)	3×10^{-4} (3 per ten thousand)	Erosion of natural deposits	RO
Uranium, pCi/L	20	6.4/ (4.3-11)	1	0.43	Cancer	1×10^{-6}	5×10^{-5} (five per hundred thousand)	Erosion of natural deposits	IX
Copper 90% Household Tap, ppb	1300	440/ (<50-840)	50	300	Gastro-intestinal effects	NA	NA	Natural/ Home plumbing	TT

Arsenic

The range of arsenic in RPU's water is non-detect (ND) to 3.7 ppb. The average arsenic level is ND or below the detection limit for reporting (DLR). Arsenic is found in water due to erosion of natural deposits in the soil. Compliance with arsenic MCL is achieved by blending water containing ND to low levels of arsenic with waters that have higher levels of arsenic. Arsenic levels are frequently monitored before and after blending and before being distributed to consumers.

The category of health risk associated with arsenic, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that people who drink water containing arsenic above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience an increased risk of getting cancer.

Gross Alpha Particle

Gross Alpha particle ranges from ND to 4.6 pCi/L. The average gross alpha level is ND pCi/L. Gross alpha is found due to erosion of natural deposits in the soil. Similar to arsenic,

concentrations of gross alpha particle is blended with water from domestic wells with little or no trace of gross alpha particle to comply with the 15 pCi/L drinking water standard. Gross alpha particle is monitored weekly at a designated distribution compliance location.

The category of health risk associated with gross alpha, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that people who drink water containing Gross Alpha above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience an increased risk of getting cancer.

Perchlorate

The range of perchlorate in RPU's water is non-detect (ND) to 2.4 ppb. The average perchlorate level is ND or below the detection limit for reporting (DLR). Compliance with the perchlorate MCL is achieved by a combination of ion exchange treatment and blending water. Perchlorate levels are frequently monitored at the well site, within the treatment plants, before and after blending and before being distributed to consumers. Note: the DLR for perchlorate was reduced from 4 ppb to 2 ppb in 2021.

The category of health risk associated with perchlorate, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that people who drink water containing perchlorate above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience endocrine and developmental toxicity.

Radium 228

The range of Radium 228 level in RPU's water is ND-2.4 pCi/L. Radium 228 is found due to erosions of natural deposits in the soil. Compliance with the Radium 228 MCL is achieved by blending. Radium 228 is analyzed on a weekly basis at a designated compliance location.

The category of health risk associated with Radium 228, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that people who drink water containing uranium above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium

The average uranium level in RPU water is 6.4 pCi/L. Uranium is found due to erosions of natural deposits in the soil. Compliance with the uranium MCL is achieved by blending. Uranium is analyzed on a weekly basis at a designated compliance location.

The category of health risk associated with uranium, and the reason that a drinking water standard was adopted for it, is that people who drink water containing uranium above the MCL throughout their lifetime could experience an increased risk of getting cancer.

Copper

RPU delivers drinking water, which has no detectable level of copper before it is served to homes. Since 1992, RPU has participated in EPA's Lead and Copper First Flush Household Tap Monitoring Program and demonstrated compliance with the Action Levels for lead and copper. This monitoring occurs every three years and requires testing from customer's indoor water faucets. The most recent results showed a copper level of 440 ppb.

The category of health risk for copper is gastrointestinal irritation. According to OEHHA no cancer risk is calculated for chemicals considered "non-carcinogens." For non-carcinogens, an exact numerical public health risk cannot be calculated.

Treatment Options and Cost

RPU has not developed a plan to provide treatment and reduce levels of arsenic, gross alpha particle, perchlorate, uranium, radium 228 and copper in its drinking water to zero. Staff will develop plans and a cost benefit analysis on how to reduce the levels of these constituents should new regulations be developed.

Arsenic

Ion Exchange (IX) treatment is one of several best available technologies (BATs) for arsenic treatment. The estimated cost to install and operate a centralized IX treatment system that would reliably reduce arsenic levels to zero would be approximately $56.2 million a year. This would result in an assumed increased cost for each customer of $860 per year.

Gross Alpha and Radium 228

The BAT for gross alpha is Reverse Osmosis. The estimated cost to install and operate a centralized RO treatment system that would reliably reduce the gross alpha particle to zero would range from be $49 to $195 million a year. This would result in an assumed increase cost for each customer of $760 to $3,023 per year.

Perchlorate

The BAT for perchlorate is IX, which is currently used at four of our treatment plant locations. Additional treatment would be needed to meet the PHG of 1 ppb. This would result in an assumed increase cost for each customer of up $480 per year.

Uranium

Ion Exchange (IX) treatment is one of several BATs for uranium treatment. The estimated cost to install and operate a centralized IX treatment system that would reliably reduce uranium levels to zero would be approximately $56.2 million a year. This would result in an assumed increased cost for each customer of $860 per year.

Copper

Our water is in full compliance with the Federal and State Lead and Copper Rule and deemed to have "optimized corrosion control," RPU is following the BAT for copper. Therefore, RPU will continue to monitor our water quality parameters that relate to corrosivity, such as pH, hardness, alkalinity, and total dissolved solids. Thus, no estimate of cost has been included.

Numeric Health Risk

The numeric public health risk associated with the MCL for each contaminant identified and the numeric public health risk associated with the PHG for that contaminant are to be determined by

the Office of Environmental Health Hazard and Assessment (OEHHA) pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 113670.

According to OEHHA, the cancer risk level is based on a theoretical 70-year lifetime excess cancer risk at the statistical confidence limit. Actual cancer risk may be lower or zero. Cancer risk is stated in terms of excess cancer cases per million (or fewer) populations, e.g., 1×10^{-4} means one hundred excess cancer cases per million constituents.

For more information on health risk please contact the OEHHA website at https://oehha.ca.gov/ Also the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791 offers additional information for customers on drinking water.

Category of Risk to Public Health
The category of risk to public health is summarized in Table 1 and discussed briefly in the sections for each constituent.

Health Effects Language
The State Water Resources Control Board DDW provides an explanation of potential adverse health effects for synthetic organic and inorganic chemicals pursuant to Section 64465. RPU provides this information for your knowledge and benefit for the constituents, which did exceed the PHG or MCLG.

Arsenic: "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."

Gross Alpha: "Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

Perchlorate: "Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function."

Radium 228: "Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer"

Uranium: "Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer."

Copper: "Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal

distress. Some people who drink water containing in excess of the action level over a period of years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor."

Best Available Technology (BAT)

Section 64447.4 Title 22 California Code of Regulations lists the best available technology (BAT), treatment technologies, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCLs for organic chemicals. Section 64671 lists the TT for Copper. The BATs and TT are listed for the constituents of concern in Table 1.

Recommendations for Further Action

The drinking water quality provided by RPU meets all Federal and State drinking water standards set to protect public health. To further reduce the levels of the constituents identified in this report that are already significantly below the health-based MCLs established to provide "safe drinking water," additional costly treatment processes would be required. The effectiveness of the treatment processes to provide any significant reductions in constituent levels at these already low values is uncertain. Therefore, no action is proposed.

Source Water Assessment

In May 2013, RPU completed a comprehensive Source Water Assessment of its drinking water sources, which is available to the public. The continual development and implementation of protective measures and policies is a standard practice conducted by RPU to preserve our valuable drinking water resources for future generations.

EXHIBIT 1

Health and Safety Code §116470.

(b) On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.

(2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.

(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.

(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.

(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.

(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.

(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.

(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.

(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.

(g) This section is intended to provide an alternative form for the federally required consumer confidence report as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 300g-3(c).

EXHIBIT 2

WATER | ENERGY | LIFE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2019

An important message about drinking water sources from the USEPA

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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,** which 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, 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 systems. **Radioactive Contaminants,** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulations: In order to ensure that 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.

Important Health Information: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center 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 Hot Line. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Water Sources: Riverside obtains its water supply from groundwater stored in the Bunker Hill and Riverside groundwater basins. An assessment of these drinking water sources for the City of Riverside was completed in May 2013. These sources are considered most vulnerable to historical contamination from industrial and agricultural operations.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Board District Office, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) offices at 3750 University Ave. 3rd Floor, Riverside, CA 92501. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the State Board district engineer or a RPU water system representative at (951) 351-6370.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

SPANISH

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información por favor llame (951) 351-6370.

CHINESE

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

JAPANESE

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

TAGALOG

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

VIETNAMESE

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

KOREAN

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT	STATE MCL	STATE PHG	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliform (P/A) (a)	>5%	0 (MCLG)	0.18%	0 - 1%	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.1 NTU (Highest)	100% Meeting turbidity limits	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ppb	NS	6.8 ppb	1.2 - 10 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ppb	4 ppt	0.3 ug/L	0 - 2.6 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2 ppm	1 ppm	0.46 mg/L	0.40 - 0.54 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 ppm	10 ppm	5.5 mg/L	4.7 - 7 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ppb	1 ppb	ND	ND	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operatives
RADIOLOGICAL Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.34 pCi/L	ND - 4.6 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6.9 pCi/L	4.7 - 11 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap)					
Copper (b)	1300 ppb	300 ppb	440 ppb	ND - 840 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RIVERSIDE AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE RANGE	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	NS	0.08 ug/L	ND - 0.33 ug/L	2019 UCMR4 Data
Germanium (total)	NS	0.28 ug/L	ND - 0.44 ug/L	2019 UCMR4 Data
Perfluorooctanesulfonic sulfonate (PFOS)	6.5 ppt	5.7 ppt	5.3 - 6.2 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1 ppt	3.7 ppt	3.5 - 3.8 ppt	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	NS	3 ppt	ND - 6 ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	NS	2.3 ppt	2.1 - 2.7 ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NS	3.7 ppt	2.7 - 5 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	3.1 ppt	2.7 - 3.6 ppt	

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 US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) MCLs and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Millirem (mrem) is a unit used to account for various radiations that have an effect on humans.

Parts Per Million (ppm) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

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

Parts Per Billion (ppb) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Trillion (ppt) One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years or one penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) A measure of suspended material in water.

Micromhos (µMHOS) A measure of conductivity (electric current) in water.

UCMR4 Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

NL Notification level

ND Not detected at the detection limit for reporting.

NS No standard.

GPG Grains per gallon of hardness (1 gpg = 17.1 ppm).

< Less than the detectable levels.

(a) Results of all samples collected from the distribution system during any month shall be free of total coliforms in 95% or more of the monthly samples. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found these must be corrected by the water system.

(b) The Lead and Copper Rule requires that 90 percent of samples taken from drinking water taps in the program homes must be below the action levels. Monitoring is required every 3 years. In 2019, 51 homes participated in the monitoring program. No lead was detected in the 90th percentile samples. The average value listed for copper is the 90th percentile result. No home exceeded the action level for either lead or copper. The next monitoring program is scheduled for 2022. In 2019, one school has requested lead sampling. From 2017-2019, RPU has tested all required schools.

Additional Regulatory Information

Fluoride - The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has established an "optimal" fluoride level for water at 1 ppm. Riverside has naturally occurring fluoride levels at 0.46 ppm and is not planning to add fluoride to its water by artificial means.

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. Riverside Public Utilities 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 two 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice about nitrate levels from your health care provider.

Riverside provides drinking water that on average is at 5.5 ppm and has a range from 4.7 ppm to 7 ppm during the year. The State Board has set the MCL for nitrate at 10 ppm. Riverside has 50 wells that are blended to comply with drinking water standards. The city conducts extensive monitoring of the blend operations. Seasonal variation in demand and flow, in addition to system maintenance and repair, impact the nitrate levels during the year.

Perchlorate - Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California. The maximum contaminant level for perchlorate is 6 parts per billion. Perchlorate salts were used in solid rocket propellants and other industrial applications.

Turbidity A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants

This monitoring helps USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data is available at EPA.gov/ogwdw.

SECONDARY STANDARDS
AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES		SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
		AVERAGE	RANGE	
Chloride	500 ppm	35 mg/L	32 - 39 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 ppm	69 mg/L	63 - 78 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 ppm	375 mg/L	310 - 440 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 µmho/cm	595 µmho/cm	560 - 620 µmho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	8.2 Units	7 - 9 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3)	NS	208 mg/L (12 gpg)	200 - 230 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	174 mg/L	160 - 190 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	43 mg/L	41 - 45 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	68 mg/L	65 - 73 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3.2 mg/L	2.8 - 3.5 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	9.7 mg/L	9 - 11 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.14 NTU	0 - 0.39 NTU	Naturally present in environment

Monitoring Report 2019

Riverside Public Utilities tests for more than 200 regulated and unregulated contaminants in our water system. This report provides data from sampling conducted in calendar year 2019. Only those contaminants detected in our water system are listed here. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For a listing of additional chemical tests, please contact our Water Quality Division at (951) 351-6370.

Water Resources

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2019 by utilizing groundwater sources located in the San Bernardino Bunker Hill Basin and the Riverside Basin. RPU directly treats some of its wells and blends all water sources at a central location before entering into distribution. All data provided are from samples collected in the distribution system or at the entry point to the system.

Water Compliance & Monitoring Program

In 2019, we collected more than 27,000 water samples to test for a variety of potential contaminants. Samples were collected at water sources, along transmission pipelines, throughout the distribution system, including reservoirs and booster stations, and treatment plants to ensure water quality from its source to your meter.

The Utility uses state certified independent laboratories to perform water tests. This ensures that an independent set of experts test your water from the source to your meter. Last year, we spent approximately $664,000 on compliance laboratory costs.

Riverside Public Utilities 2019 Water Sampling Data

6,300 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

9,300 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

12,000 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

27,600 - Total samples collected.

We are pleased to report that our water met or surpassed all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2019.

For more information, visit RiversidePublicUtilities.com

WATER | ENERGY | LIFE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2020

WATER RESOURCES

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2020 by utilizing groundwater sources located in the Bunker Hill and Riverside Basins. RPU directly treats some of its wells and blends all water sources at a central location before entering into distribution.

All data provided are from samples collected in the distribution system or at the entry point to the system:

- **Transmission Pipelines**
- **Distribution Pipelines**
- **Reservoirs**
- **Booster Stations**
- **Treatment Plants**

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES: 2020 WATER SAMPLING DATA

We are pleased to report that our water **met or surpassed** all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2020.

6,200 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

13,000 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

Approximately $632,000 - Spent on compliance laboratory costs.

10,000 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

29,200 - Total samples collected.

State certified independent laboratories perform water tests

Riverside Public Utilities tests for more than **200 regulated and unregulated contaminants** in our water system as required by state and federal regulations. This report provides data from sampling conducted in calendar year 2020. Only those contaminants detected in our water system are listed here. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For a listing of additional chemical tests, please contact our **Water Quality Division** at **(951) 351-6370.**

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

SPANISH

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información por favor llame (951) 351-6370.

CHINESE

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

JAPANESE

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

TAGALOG

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

VIETNAMESE

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

KOREAN

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT	STATE MCL	STATE PHG	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliform (P/A) (a)	>5%	0 (MCLG)	0.26%	0 - 1%	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.1 NTU (Highest)	100% Meeting turbidity limits	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ppb	NS	5.3 ppb	1.1 - 6.3 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4.0 ppm as Cl2 (MRDL)	4.0 ppm as Cl2 (MRDLG)	0.62 ppm	0.22 - 0.93 ppm	Naturally present in environment
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ppb	4 ppt	1.4 ppb	0 - 3.6 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2 ppm	1 ppm	0.47 ppm	0.39 - 0.54 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 ppm	10 ppm	5.3 ppm	3.9 - 6.7 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ppb	1 ppb	ND	ND	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operatives
RADIOLOGICAL Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6.4 pCi/L	4.3 - 8.5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5 pCi/L	0.019 pCi/L	0.98 pCi/L	ND - 2.4 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap)					
Copper (b)	1300 ppb	300 ppb	440 ppb	ND - 840 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RIVERSIDE AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE RANGE	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	NS	0.08 ppb	ND - 0.33 ppb	2019 UCMR4 Data
Germanium (total)	NS	0.28 ppb	ND - 0.44 ppb	2019 UCMR4 Data
Perfluorooctanesulfonic sulfonate (PFOS)	6.5 ppt	5.4 ppt	3.7 - 6.4 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1 ppt	4.1 ppt	3.2 - 4.5 ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500 ppt	3.4 ppt	2.7 - 4 ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NS	4.0 ppt	2.9 - 5.5 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	4.7 ppt	4.3 - 5.2 ppt	

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	500 ppm	36 ppm	33 - 39 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 ppm	71 ppm	67 - 76 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 ppm	361 ppm	290 - 390 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 µmho/cm	581 µmho/cm	560 - 640 µmho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	8.2 Units	6.9 - 10 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3)	NS	202 ppm (11 gpg)	190 - 210 ppm	Naturally present in environment

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	162 ppm	140 - 170 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	43 ppm	40 - 44 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	65 ppm	61 - 69 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3 ppm	2.7 - 3.3 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	9 ppm	8 - 10 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.11 NTU	0 - 0.29 NTU	Naturally present in environment

An important message about drinking water sources from the US EPA

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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,** which 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, 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 systems. **Radioactive Contaminants,** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulations: In order to ensure that 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.

Important Health Information: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Center 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 Hot Line. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

Water Sources: Riverside obtains its water supply from groundwater stored in the Bunker Hill and Riverside groundwater basins. An assessment of these drinking water sources for the City of Riverside was completed in May 2013. These sources are considered most vulnerable to historical contamination from industrial and agricultural operations.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Board District Office, 1350 Front Street, Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or at Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) offices at 3750 University Ave. 3rd Floor, Riverside, CA 92501. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the State Board district engineer or a RPU water system representative at (951) 351-6370.

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 US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) MCLs and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Millirem (mrem) is a unit used to account for various radiations that have an effect on humans.

Parts Per Million (ppm) One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in $10,000.

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

Parts Per Billion (ppb) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Trillion (ppt) One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years or one penny in $10,000,000,000.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) A measure of suspended material in water.

Micromhos (µMHOS) A measure of conductivity (electric current) in water.

UCMR4 Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

NL Notification level

ND Not detected at the detection limit for reporting.

NS No standard.

GPG Grains per gallon of hardness (1 gpg = 17.1 ppm).

< Less than the detectable levels.

(a) Results of all samples collected from the distribution system during any month shall be free of total coliforms in 95% or more of the monthly samples. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found these must be corrected by the water system.

(b) The Lead and Copper Rule requires that 90 percent of samples taken from drinking water taps in the program homes must be below the action levels. Monitoring is required every 3 years. In 2019, 51 homes participated in the monitoring program. No lead was detected in the 90th percentile samples. The average value listed for copper is the 90th percentile result. No home exceeded the action level for either lead or copper. The next monitoring program is scheduled for 2022. In 2019, one school has requested lead sampling. From 2017-2019, RPU has tested all required schools.

Additional Regulatory Information

Fluoride - The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has established an "optimal" fluoride level for water at 1 ppm. Riverside has naturally occurring fluoride levels at 0.47 ppm and is not planning to add fluoride to its water by artificial means.

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. Riverside Public Utilities 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 two 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice about nitrate levels from your health care provider.

Riverside provides drinking water that on average is at 5.3 ppm and has a range from 3.9 ppm to 6.7 ppm during the year. The State Board has set the MCL for nitrate at 10 ppm. Riverside has 50 wells that are blended to comply with drinking water standards. The city conducts extensive monitoring of the blend operations. Seasonal variation in demand and flow, in addition to system maintenance and repair, impact the nitrate levels during the year.

Perchlorate - Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California. The maximum contaminant level for perchlorate is 6 parts per billion. Perchlorate salts were used in solid rocket propellants and other industrial applications.

Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants

This monitoring helps USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data is available at EPA.gov/dwucmr.

WATER | ENERGY | LIFE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021

WATER RESOURCES

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2021 by utilizing groundwater sources located in the Bunker Hill and Riverside Basins. RPU directly treats some of its wells and blends all water sources at a central location before entering into distribution.

All data provided are from samples collected in the distribution system or at the entry point to the system:

Transmission Pipelines | **Distribution Pipelines** | **Reservoirs** | **Booster Stations** | **Treatment Plants**

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES: 2021 WATER SAMPLING DATA

We are pleased to report that our water **met or surpassed** all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2021.

5,900 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

15,900 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

$641,081 - Spent on compliance laboratory costs.

7,300 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

29,100 - Total samples collected.

State certified independent laboratories perform water tests

Riverside Public Utilities tests for more than **200 regulated and unregulated contaminants** in our water system as required by state and federal regulations. This report provides data from sampling conducted in calendar year 2021. Only those contaminants detected in our water system are listed here. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. For a listing of additional chemical tests, please contact our **Water Quality Division** at **(951) 351-6370.**

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CHINESE

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

JAPANESE

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

TAGALOG

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

VIETNAMESE

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
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KOREAN

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RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2021 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

CONTAMINANT	STATE MCL	STATE PHG	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliform (P/A) (a)	>5%	0 (MCLG)	0.18%	0 - 1.7%	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.05 NTU (Highest)	100% Meeting turbidity limits	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ug/L	NS	4 ug/L (Highest LRAA)	0.5 - 4.7 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDL)	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDLG)	0.6 mg/L	0.21 - 0.89 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ug/L	0.004 ug/L	ND	ND - 3.7 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.50 mg/L	0.42 - 0.59 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	5.3 mg/L	4.3 - 6.5 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ug/L	1 ug/L	ND	ND - 2.4 ug/L	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operatives
RADIOLOGICAL Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6 pCi/L	4.4 - 8.3 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap)					
Copper (b)	1300 ug/L	300 ug/L	440 ug/L	ND - 840 ug/L	Internal corrosion of home plumbing (2019 data)

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RIVERSIDE AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE RANGE	
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	NS	0.08 ug/L	ND - 0.33 ug/L	2019 UCMR4 Data
Germanium (total)	NS	0.28 ug/L	ND - 0.44 ug/L	2019 UCMR4 Data
Perfluorooctanesulfonic sulfonate (PFOS)	6.5 ng/L	4.1 ng/L	3 - 5.9 ng/L	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1 ng/L	3.6 ng/L	2.8 - 4.7 ng/L	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500 ng/L	2.1 ng/L	ND - 2.9 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NS	3.0 ng/L	2.2 - 4.2 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	4.4 ng/L	3.7 - 5.1 ng/L	

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	500 mg/L	35 mg/L	32 - 37 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 mg/L	68 mg/L	60 - 74 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 mg/L	356 mg/L	330 - 400 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 umho/cm	560 umho/cm	530 - 580 umho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	8.2 Units	7 - 10 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3) (12 gpg)	NS	198 mg/L	170 - 210 mg/L	Naturally present in environment

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	158 mg/L	150 - 160 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	44 mg/L	38 - 49 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	64 mg/L	57 - 70 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3.1 mg/L	2.7 - 3.5 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	8.8 mg/L	7.5 - 9.3 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.08 NTU	ND - 0.62 NTU	Naturally present in environment

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Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) A measure of suspended material in water.

Micromhos (µMHOS) A measure of conductivity (electric current) in water.

UCMR4 Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

NL Notification level

ND Not detected at the detection limit for reporting.

NS No standard.

GPG Grains per gallon of hardness (1 gpg = 17.1 mg/L).

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average

< Less than the detectable levels.

(a) Results of all samples collected from the distribution system during any month shall be free of total coliforms in 95% or more of the monthly samples. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found these must be corrected by the water system.

Additional Regulatory Information

Fluoride - The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has established an "optimal" fluoride level for water at 1 mg/L. Riverside has naturally occurring fluoride levels at 0.5 mg/L and is not planning to add fluoride to its water by artificial means.

Nitrate - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice about nitrate levels from your health care provider.

Riverside provides drinking water that on average is at 5.3 mg/L and has a range from 4.3 mg/L to 6.5 mg/L during the year. The State Board has set the MCL for nitrate at 10 mg/L. Riverside has 46 wells that are blended to comply with drinking water standards. The city conducts extensive monitoring of the blend operations. Seasonal variation in demand and flow, in addition to system maintenance and repair, impact the nitrate levels during the year.

Perchlorate - Perchlorate is a regulated drinking water contaminant in California. The maximum contaminant level for perchlorate is 6 parts per billion. Perchlorate salts were used in solid rocket propellants and other industrial applications.

Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants

This monitoring helps USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data is available at EPA.gov/dwucmr.

LEAD AWARENESS

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

The **Lead and Copper Rule** (LCR) was developed to protect public health and reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water. The most common sources of lead and copper in drinking water is corrosion of plumbing materials that may be made with lead and copper such as pipes, solder, fixtures, and faucets. Water systems are required to monitor lead and copper levels by conducting sampling at select customer taps. The LCR requires that 90 percent of samples taken from drinking water taps in the program homes must be below the action levels. Monitoring is required every 3 years.

In 2019, 51 homes participated in the monitoring program. No lead was detected in the 90th percentile samples. The average value listed for copper is the 90th percentile result. No home exceeded the action level for either lead or copper. The next monitoring program is scheduled for 2022. In 2019, one school has requested lead sampling. From 2017-2019, RPU has tested all required schools.

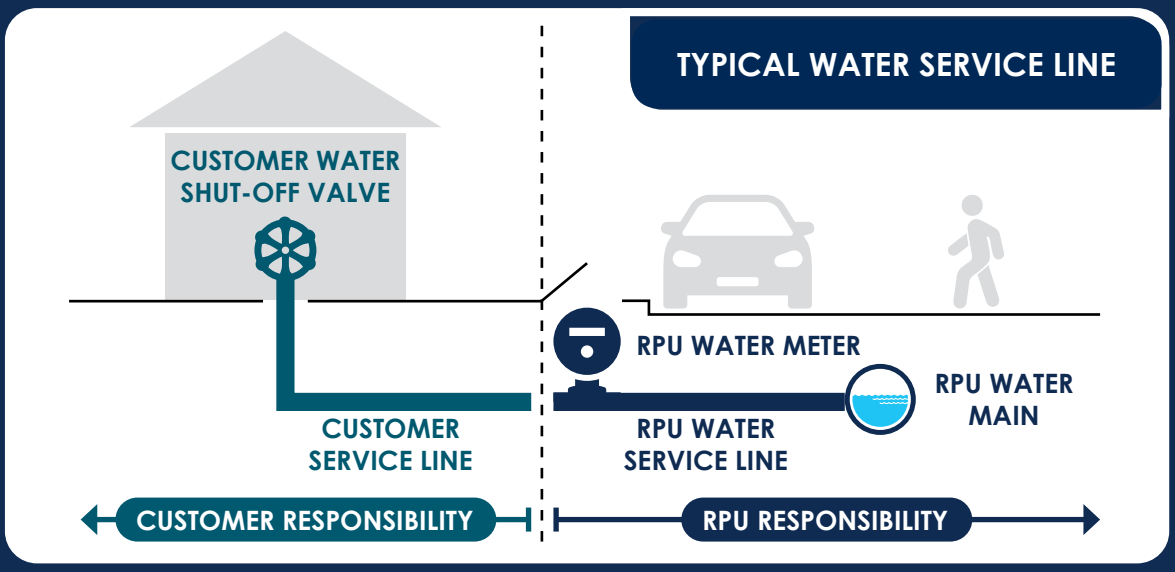
WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD

Riverside Public Utilities' drinking water does not contain lead when it leaves our treatment plants. The risk for lead to get into the water is from pipes and plumbing within your home or property that are made of lead.

CUSTOMERS MIGHT HAVE A PRIVATE LEAD LINE

While Riverside Public Utilities has replaced all its known lead service lines, older homes (those typically built before 1986) may still have a privately owned lead or galvanized line. These privately owned service lines connect to Riverside Public Utilities' water lines at the water meter and are the customer's responsibility to maintain.

New Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) will require community water systems to conduct an inventory of service lines connected to the water system's distribution system, regardless of ownership status, to determine the materials of those lines. As new guidance for the LCRR is issued, Riverside Public Utilities will begin to collect service line inventory for the private-side portion of the water service line.



LEAD AND YOUR HEALTH

The following health information is from the EPA. 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.

Riverside Public Utilities 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 two 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **(800) 426-4791** or online at **EPA.gov/Lead.**

EXHIBIT 3

MCLs, DLRs, PHGs, for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

(Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L), unless otherwise noted.)

Last Update: September 14, 2021

The following tables includes California's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), detection limits for purposes of reporting (DLRs), public health goals (PHGs) from the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). For comparison, Federal MCLs and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) (USEPA) are also displayed.

Inorganic Chemicals Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64431

State Regulated Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Aluminum	1	0.05	0.6	2001	--	--
Antimony	0.006	0.006	0.001	2016	0.006	0.006
Arsenic	0.010	0.002	0.000004	2004	0.010	zero
Asbestos (MFL = million fibers per liter; for fibers >10 microns long)	7 MFL	0.2 MFL	7 MFL	2003	7 MFL	7 MFL
Barium	1	0.1	2	2003	2	2
Beryllium	0.004	0.001	0.001	2003	0.004	0.004
Cadmium	0.005	0.001	0.00004	2006	0.005	0.005
Chromium, Total - OEHHA withdrew the 0.0025-mg/L PHG	0.05	0.01	withdrawn Nov. 2001	1999	0.1	0.1

State Regulated Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Chromium, Hexavalent - 0.01-mg/L MCL & 0.001-mg/L DLR repealed September 2017	--	--	0.00002	2011	--	--
Cyanide	0.15	0.1	0.15	1997	0.2	0.2
Fluoride	2	0.1	1	1997	4.0	4.0
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	0.001	0.0012	1999 (rev2005)*	0.002	0.002
Nickel	0.1	0.01	0.012	2001	--	--
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 as N	0.4	45 as NO3 (=10 as N)	2018	10	10
Nitrite (as N)	1 as N	0.4	1 as N	2018	1	1
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10 as N	--	10 as N	2018	--	--
Perchlorate	0.006	0.002	0.001	2015	--	--
Selenium	0.05	0.005	0.03	2010	0.05	0.05
Thallium	0.002	0.001	0.0001	1999 (rev2004)	0.002	0.0005

Copper and Lead Table, 22 CCR §64672.3

Values referred to as MCLs for lead and copper are not actually MCLs; instead, they are called “Action Levels” under the lead and copper rule.

State Regulated Copper and Lead Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Copper	1.3	0.05	0.3	2008	1.3	1.3
Lead	0.015	0.005	0.0002	2009	0.015	zero

Radiological Table, Radionuclides with MCLs in 22 CCR §64441 and §64443

[units are picocuries per liter (pCi/L), unless otherwise state; n/a = not applicable]

State Regulated Radionuclides Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Gross alpha particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	15	3	none	n/a	15	zero
Gross beta particle activity - OEHHA concluded in 2003 that a PHG was not practical	4 mrem/yr	4	none	n/a	4 mrem/yr	zero
Radium-226	--	1	0.05	2006		
Radium-228	--	1	0.019	2006		
Radium-226 + Radium-	5	--	--	--	5	zero

State Regulated Radionuclides Contaminant	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
228						
Strontium-90	8	2	0.35	2006	--	--
Tritium	"20,000"	"1,000"	400	2006	--	--
Uranium	20	1	0.43	2001	30 µg/L	zero

Organic Chemicals Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64444

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Benzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	2001	0.005	zero
Carbon tetrachloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.0001	2000	0.005	zero
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	0.0005	0.6	1997 (rev2009)	0.6	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	0.005	0.0005	0.006	1997	0.075	0.075
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.003	2003	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	1999 (rev2005)	0.005	zero

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	0.006	0.0005	0.01	1999	0.007	0.007
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006	0.0005	0.013	2018	0.07	0.07
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01	0.0005	0.05	2018	0.1	0.1
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	0.005	0.0005	0.004	2000	0.005	zero
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	0.0005	0.0005	1999	0.005	zero
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.0005	0.0005	0.0002	1999 (rev2006)	--	--
Ethylbenzene	0.3	0.0005	0.3	1997	0.7	0.7
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	0.013	0.003	0.013	1999	--	--
Monochlorobenzene	0.07	0.0005	0.07	2014	0.1	0.1
Styrene	0.1	0.0005	0.0005	2010	0.1	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001	0.0005	0.0001	2003	0.1	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.00006	2001	0.005	zero

State Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Toluene	0.15	0.0005	0.15	1999	1	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.005	0.0005	0.005	1999	0.07	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	0.200	0.0005	1	2006	0.2	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	0.005	0.0005	0.0003	2006	0.005	0.003
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005	0.0005	0.0017	2009	0.005	zero
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	0.15	0.005	1.3	2014	--	--
"1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)"	1.2	0.01	4	1997 (rev2011)	--	--
Vinyl chloride	0.0005	0.0005	0.00005	2000	0.002	zero
Xylenes	1.750	0.0005	1.8	1997	10	10

Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Alachlor	0.002	0.001	0.004	1997	0.002	zero

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Atrazine	0.001	0.0005	0.00015	1999	0.003	0.003
Bentazon	0.018	0.002	0.2	1999 (rev2009)	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002	0.0001	0.000007	2010	0.0002	zero
Carbofuran	0.018	0.005	0.0007	2016	0.04	0.04
Chlordane	0.0001	0.0001	0.00003	1997 (rev2006)	0.002	zero
Dalapon	0.2	0.01	0.79	1997 (rev2009)	0.2	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	0.00001	0.000003	2020	0.0002	zero
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	0.07	0.01	0.02	2009	0.07	0.07
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4	0.005	0.2	2003	0.4	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	0.004	0.003	0.012	1997	0.006	zero
Dinoseb	0.007	0.002	0.014	1997	0.007	0.007

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
				(rev2010)		
Diquat	0.02	0.004	0.006	2016	0.02	0.02
Endothal	0.1	0.045	0.094	2014	0.1	0.1
Endrin	0.002	0.0001	0.0003	2016	0.002	0.002
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005	0.00002	0.00001	2003	0.00005	zero
Glyphosate	0.7	0.025	0.9	2007	0.7	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001	0.00001	0.000008	1999	0.0004	zero
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001	0.00001	0.000006	1999	0.0002	zero
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	0.0005	0.00003	2003	0.001	zero
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	0.001	0.002	2014	0.05	0.05
Lindane	0.0002	0.0002	0.000032	1999 (rev2005)	0.0002	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.03	0.01	0.00009	2010	0.04	0.04
Molinate	0.02	0.002	0.001	2008	--	--
Oxamyl	0.05	0.02	0.026	2009	0.2	0.2

State Regulated Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	0.0002	0.0003	2009	0.001	zero
Picloram	0.5	0.001	0.166	2016	0.5	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	0.0005	0.00009	2007	0.0005	zero
Simazine	0.004	0.001	0.004	2001	0.004	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07	0.001	0.042	2016	--	--
Toxaphene	0.003	0.001	0.00003	2003	0.003	zero
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.000005	0.000005	0.0000007	2009	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	3x10-8	5x10-9	5x10-11	2010	3x10-8	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	0.001	0.003	2014	0.05	0.05

Disinfection Byproducts Table, Chemicals with MCLs in 22 CCR §64533

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Total Trihalomethanes	0.080	--	--	--	0.080	--

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
Bromodichloromethane	--	0.0010	0.00006	2020	--	zero
Bromoform	--	0.0010	0.0005	2020	--	zero
Chloroform	--	0.0010	0.0004	2020	--	0.07
Dibromochloromethane	--	0.0010	0.0001	2020	--	0.06
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	0.060	--	--	--	0.060	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	0.0020	--	--	--	0.07
Dichloroacetic Adic	--	0.0010	--	--	--	zero
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	0.02
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	0.0010	--	--	--	--
Bromate	0.010	0.0050**	0.0001	2009	0.01	zero
Chlorite	1.0	0.020	0.05	2009	1	0.8

Chemicals with PHGs established in response to DDW requests. These are not currently regulated drinking water contaminants.

State Regulated Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants	State MCL	State DLR	State PHG	State Date of PHG	Federal MCL	Federal MCLG
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	0.000003	2006	--	--

*OEHHA's review of this chemical during the year indicated (rev20XX) resulted in no change in the PHG.

**The DLR for Bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Method 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.