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 2022

WATER RESOURCES

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2022 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: 2022 WATER SAMPLING DATA

We are pleased to report that our water **met or surpassed** all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2022.

6,000 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

15,800 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

$586,310 - Spent on compliance laboratory costs.

8,000 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

29,800 - 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 2022. 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 2022 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 - 0.99%	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.06 NTU (Highest)	100% Meeting turbidity limits	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ug/L	NS	4 ug/L (Highest LRAA)	1.2 - 6.0 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDL)	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDLG)	0.61 mg/L	0.21 - 0.88 mg/L	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ug/L	0.004 ug/L	2.1 ug/L	ND - 4.4 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.48 mg/L	0.44 - 0.52 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	5.6 mg/L	5.0 - 7.5 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ug/L	1 ug/L	ND	ND - 2.9 ug/L	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operatives
RADIOLOGICAL Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6.3 pCi/L	4.3 - 8.6 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L (Net)	NS	ND	ND - 10 pCi/L "Net" Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap) Copper	1300 ug/L	300 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: 520 ug/L, Zero samples exceeded the Action Level		
Lead	15 ug/L	0.2 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: ND, Zero samples exceeded the Action Level		

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	ND	ND - 4.9 ng/L	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	5.1 ng/L	ND	ND - 4.6 ng/L	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500 ng/L	ND	ND - 3.0 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	NS	ND	ND - 3.0 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	4.8 ng/L	4.2 - 6.5 ng/L	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	NS	ND	ND	

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	500 mg/L	36 mg/L	32 - 39 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 mg/L	66 mg/L	60 - 72 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 mg/L	350 mg/L	210 - 390 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 umho/cm	563 umho/cm	500 - 610 umho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	8 Units	7.2 - 9.9 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3) (12 gpg)	NS	202 mg/L	180 - 220 mg/L	Naturally present in environment

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	166 mg/L	150 - 180 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	44 mg/L	41 - 45 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	65 mg/L	59 - 71 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3 mg/L	2.8 - 3.4 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	9.1 mg/L	7.9 - 10 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	0.09 NTU	ND - 1.5 NTU	Naturally present in environment
Odor	3 TON	ND	ND - 1 TON	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 (mg/L) 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 (ug/L) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Trillion (ng/L) 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 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 5.6 mg/L and has a range from 5.0 mg/L to 7.5 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 2022, 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 2025. From 2017-2019, RPU tested all required schools per State regulations.

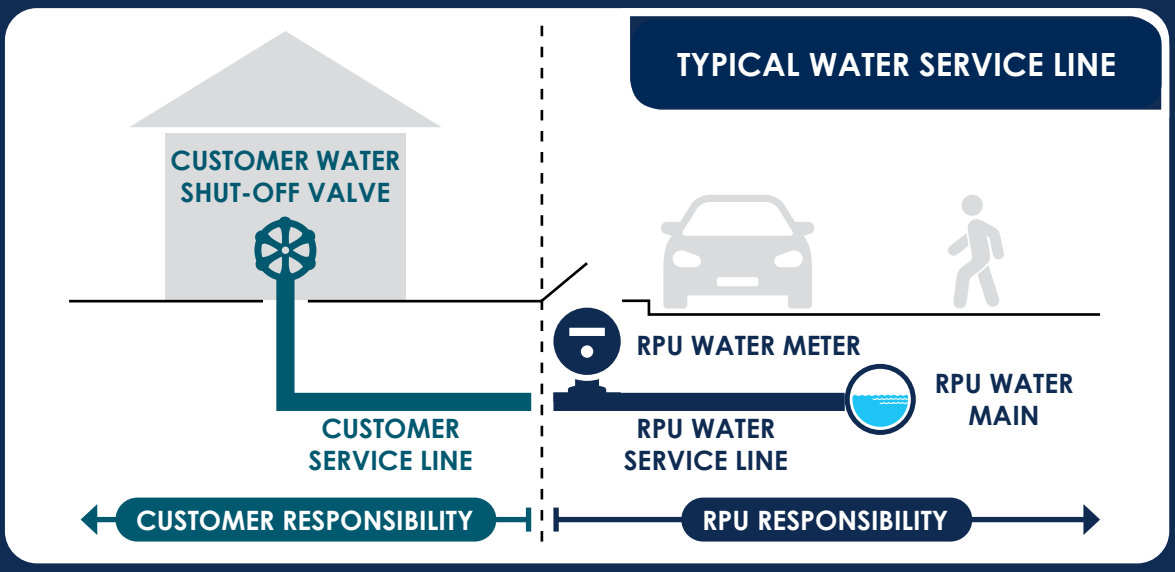
WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD

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.**

WATER | ENERGY | LIFE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2023

WATER RESOURCES

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2023 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: 2023 WATER SAMPLING DATA

We are pleased to report that our water **met or surpassed** all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2023.

6,163 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

15,723 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

$791,648 - Spent on compliance laboratory costs.

12,401 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

34,287 - 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 2023. 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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RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2023 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
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.07 NTU (Highest)	100% Meeting turbidity limits	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ug/L	NS	7.0 ug/L (Highest LRAA)	0.7 - 11.0 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDL)	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDLG)	0.57 mg/L	0.20 - 0.99 mg/L	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ug/L	0.004 ug/L	2.8 ug/L	ND - 4.0 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.47 mg/L	0.27 - 0.54 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	5.5 mg/L	4.8 - 6.8 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ug/L	1 ug/L	ND	ND - 2.5 ug/L	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial & agricultural operatives, and also found naturally
Aluminum	1 mg/L	0.6 mg/L	ND	ND - 0.09 mg/L	
Nickel	100 ug/L	12 ug/L	ND	ND - 29 ug/L	
RADIOLOGICAL Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6.1 pCi/L	4.2 - 10.8 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L (Net)	0	ND	ND - 3.2 pCi/L "Net" Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap) Copper	1300 ug/L	300 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: 520 ug/L, zero samples exceeded the Action Level (triannual sampling completed in 2022)		
Lead	15 ug/L	0.2 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: ND, zero samples exceeded the Action Level (triannual sampling completed in 2022)		

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
Lithium	NS	ND	ND - 9.1 ng/L	2023 UCMR5 Data
Perfluorooctanesulfonic sulfonate (PFOS)	6.5 ng/L	ND	ND - 4.3 ng/L	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	500 ng/L	ND	ND - 3.0 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	ND	ND - 4.2 ng/L	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	NS	4.9 ng/L	3.6 - 6.7 ng/L	

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	500 mg/L	38 mg/L	29 - 95 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 mg/L	63 mg/L	55 - 69 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 mg/L	339 mg/L	280 - 460 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 umho/cm	560 umho/cm	540 - 600 umho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	7.8 Units	7.5 - 8.2 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3)	NS	189 mg/L	170 - 220 mg/L	11 grains per gallon

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	173 mg/L	160 - 200 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	42 mg/L	38 - 44 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	61 mg/L	54 - 69 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3.1 mg/L	2.8 - 3.3 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	8.6 mg/L	7.3 - 10 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	ND	ND - 0.96 NTU	Naturally present in environment

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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.

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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 (mg/L) 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 (ug/L) One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000.

Parts Per Trillion (ng/L) 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 mg/L).

LRAA Locational Running Annual Average

< Less than the detectable levels.

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 5.5 mg/L and has a range from 4.8 mg/L to 6.8 mg/L during the year. The State Board has set the MCL for nitrate at 10 mg/L. Riverside has 45 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, in addition to leaching from fertilizer use and erosion of natural deposits.

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 2022, 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 2025. From 2017-2019, RPU tested all required schools per State regulations.

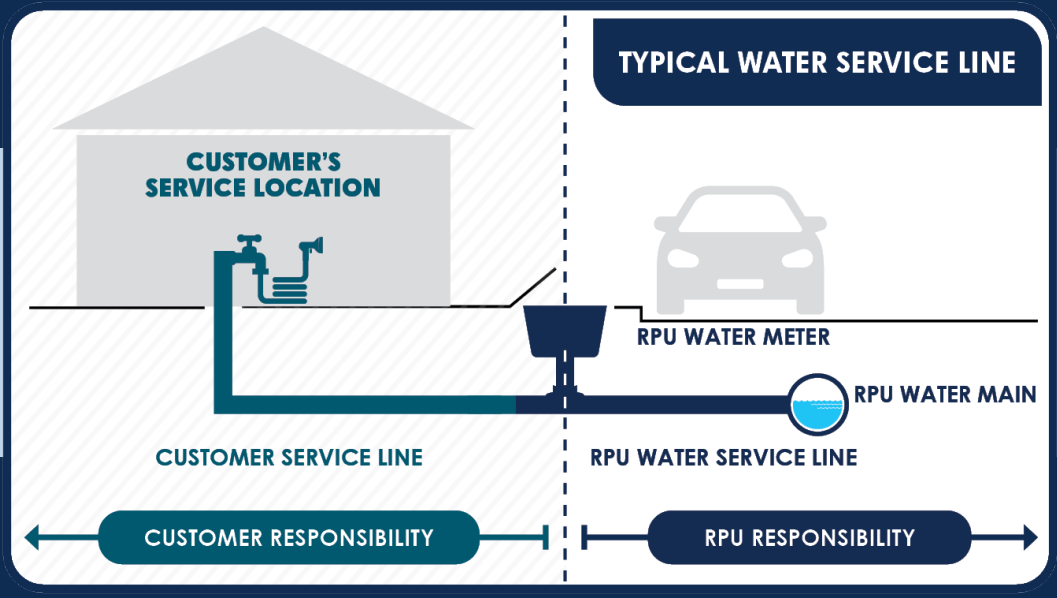
WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT LEAD

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) 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. Riverside Public Utilities is in the process of collecting service line material information for the private-side portion of the water service line. More information can be found at RiversidePublicUtilities.com/LeadAwareness



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.**

WATER | ENERGY | LIFE

CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES

2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER RESOURCES

RPU met all of its water supply needs in 2024 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.

Unless otherwise noted 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: 2024 WATER SAMPLING DATA

We are pleased to report that our water **met or surpassed** all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2024.

6,615 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.

16,980 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.

$828,852 - Spent on compliance laboratory costs.

12,409 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.

36,004 - 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 2024. Only those contaminants detected in our water supply 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 사용하십시오.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2024 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
CLARITY Turbidity (John W. North Treatment Plant)	TT	NS	0.17 NTU (Highest)	99.30%	Soil runoff
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ug/L	NS	6.3 ug/L (Highest LRAA)	0.8 - 7.6 ug/L	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDL)	4 mg/L as Cl2 (MRDLG)	0.60 mg/L	0.24 - 0.88 mg/L	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED INORGANIC Arsenic	10 ug/L	0.004 ug/L	2.8 ug/L	ND - 6.5 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.46 mg/L	0.41 - 0.51 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	5.4 mg/L	4.6 - 6.8 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ug/L	1 ug/L	2.0 ug/L	ND - 2.9 ug/L	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial & agricultural operatives, and also found naturally
Selenium	50 ug/L	30 ug/L	1.9 ug/L	ND - 16 ug/L	
Chromium, Hexavalent	10 ug/L	0.02 ug/L	2.1 ug/L	N/A	
RADIOLOGICAL Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.43 pCi/L	6.5 pCi/L	5.1 - 11.7 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15 pCi/L (Net)	0	ND	ND - 4.7 pCi/L "Net" Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap) Copper	1300 ug/L	300 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: 520 ug/L, zero samples exceeded the Action Level (triannual sampling completed in 2022)		
Lead	15 ug/L	0.2 ug/L	90th percentile of 51 samples: ND, zero samples exceeded the Action Level (triannual sampling completed in 2022)		

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	RIVERSIDE AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE RANGE	
Lithium	NS	ND	ND - 9.1 ng/L	2023 UCMR5 Data
Perfluoro-N-Butanoic acid (PFBA)	NS	ND	ND - 5.4 ng/L	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NS	3.5 ng/L	ND - 4.4 ng/L	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	NS	5.9 ng/L	4.3 - 8.1 ng/L	

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	500 mg/L	33 mg/L	31 - 36 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 mg/L	66 mg/L	55 - 72 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1000 mg/L	350 mg/L	320 - 380 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600 umho/cm	555 umho/cm	530 - 580 umho/cm	Substances form ions in water
pH Units	NS	7.8 Units	7.5 - 8.2 Units	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO3)	NS	194 mg/L (11 grains per gallon)	180 - 210 mg/L	Naturally present in environment

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity (CaCO3)	NS	161 mg/L	150 - 180 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	41 mg/L	38 - 44 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	63 mg/L	59 - 67 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3.2 mg/L	3.1 - 3.4 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	9.0 mg/L	8.3 - 9.8 mg/L	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	5 NTU	ND	ND - 0.28 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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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 result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. **Pesticides and Herbicides**, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. **Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems. **Radioactive Contaminants**, that 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. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. 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. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. 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.

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UCMR5 Fifth 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.

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 5.4 mg/L and has a range from 4.6 mg/L to 6.8 mg/L during the year. The State Board has set the MCL for nitrate at 10 mg/L. Riverside has 45 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.

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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 source 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 2022, 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 2025. From 2017-2019, RPU tested all required schools per State regulations.

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.

LEAD AND YOUR HEALTH

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

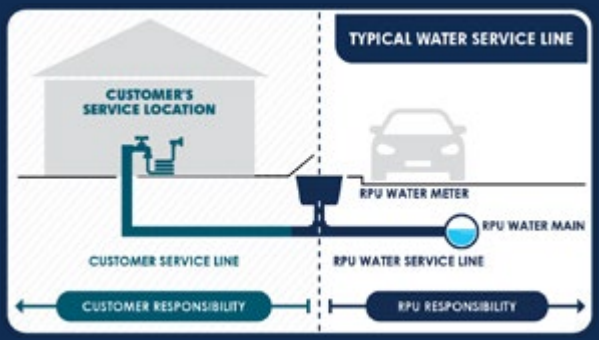
Riverside Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time.

You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact our Water Quality Division at **(951) 351-6370**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **EPA.gov/Safewater/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.

EPA lead and copper rules require community water systems to conduct an inventory of service lines connected to the water system's distribution system to determine the materials of those lines. Riverside Public Utilities has prepared a Service Line Material Inventory Map that is updated as lines are inspected, worked on, or replaced. This Inventory Map can be found at RiversidePublicUtilities.com/ServiceLineInventory

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL & BACKFLOW PREVENTION

Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) works hard to ensure your drinking water is safe by meeting or exceeding all State and Federal standards. One important part of this is our Cross-Connection Control Program, which prevents backflow—when water flows backward and could contaminate the public water supply. Cross-connections, like garden hoses left in pools or irrigation systems, can pose serious risks if not properly managed. To help protect our water, RPU encourages customers to use and maintain Backflow Prevention Assemblies (BPAs), follow backflow prevention tips, and take steps to prevent BPA theft.

EXHIBIT 3

MCLs, DLRs, and PHGs for Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

Updated November 2024

The following tables include 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) from the U.S. EPA are also displayed. Previous MCLs that are no longer effective are shown in *italics*. Regulatory citations refer to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (22 CCR) and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR).

This document refers to several units of measurement commonly used in assessing water quality. Concentrations of substances in drinking water are typically expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L), micrograms per liter (µg/L), nanograms per liter (ng/L), and picocuries per liter (pCi/L). These units help quantify the presence of various chemicals, metals, or radioactive materials. For reference, 1 mg/L equals 1,000 µg/L, and 1 µg/L equals 1,000 ng/L, providing a clear scale for understanding the quantities discussed. Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) measure radioactive material, where 1 pCi/L represents a trillionth of a curie, a standard unit for radioactivity.

Inorganic Chemicals

The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64431 (California MCLs), 22 CCR §64432 (California DLRs), OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.23 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.51 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)** unless otherwise stated.

Inorganic Chemicals	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Aluminum	1,000	1989-02-25	50	600	2001	--	--	--
Antimony	6	1994-09-08	6	1	2016	6	1994-01-17	6
Arsenic	10 *50*	2008-11-28 *1977*	2	0.004	2004	10 *50*	2006-01-23 *1977-06-24*	zero
Asbestos[1]	7	1994-09-08	0.2	7	2003	7	1992-07-30	7

[1] Asbestos units are in million fibers per liter (MFL); for fibers >10 microns long.

Inorganic Chemicals	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Barium	1,000	1977	100	2,000	2003	2,000 *1,000*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	2000
Beryllium	4	1994-09-08	1	1	2003	4	1994-01-17	4
Cadmium	5 *10*	1994-09-08 *1977*	1	0.04	2006	5 *10*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	5
Chromium, Hexavalent	10	2024-10-01	0.1	0.02	2011	--	--	--
Chromium, Total	50	1977	10	none[2]	--	100 *50*	1992-07-30 *1997-06-24*	100
Cyanide	150 *200*	2003-06-12 *1994-09-08*	100	150	1997	200	1994-01-17	200
Fluoride	2,000	1998-04	100	1,000	1997	4,000	1987-10-02	4000
Mercury (inorganic)	2	1977	1	1.2	1999	2	1977-06-24	2
Nickel	100	1994-09-08	10	12	2001	--	Remanded	--
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	10,000 as N	1977	400	10,000 as N[3]	2018	10,000	1977-06-24	10 mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	1,000 as N	1994-09-08	400	1,000 as N	2018	1,000	1992-07-30	1 mg/L
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	10,000 as N	1994-09-08	--	10,000 as N	2018	10,000	1992-07-30	10,000
Perchlorate	6	2007-10-18	1	1	2015	--	--	--
Selenium	50 *10*	1994-09-08 *1977*	5	30	2010	50 *10*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	50
Thallium	2	1994-09-08	1	0.1	1999	2	1994-01-17	0.5

[2] In November 2001, OEHHA withdrew the 0.0025 mg/L PHG adopted in 1999.

[3] The PHG for nitrate can also be expressed as 45 mg/L as NO_3.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64444 (California MCLs), 22 CCR §64445.1 (California DLRs), OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.61 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.50 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)**.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Benzene	1	1989-02-25	0.5	0.15	2001	5	1989-01-09	zero
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	1989-04-05	0.5	0.1	2000	5	1989-01-09	zero
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600	1994-09-08	0.5	600	1997	600	1992-07-30	600
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	5	1989-04-05	0.5	6	1997	75	1989-01-09	75
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	5	1990-06-24	0.5	3	2003	--	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	0.5	1989-04-05	0.5	0.4	1999	5	1989-01-09	zero
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	6	1989-02-25	0.5	10	1999	7	1989-01-09	7
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	6	1994-09-08	0.5	13	2018	70	1992-07-30	70
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	10	1994-09-08	0.5	50	2018	100	1992-07-30	100
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	5	1994-09-08	0.5	4	2000	5	1994-01-17	zero
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	1990-06-24	0.5	0.5	1999	5	1992-07-30	zero
1,3-Dichloropropene	0.5	1989-02-25	0.5	0.2	1999	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	300 *700* *680*	2003-06-12 *1994-09-08* *1989-02-25*	0.5	300	1997	700	1992-07-30	700
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	13	2000-05-17	3	13	1999	--	--	--
Monochlorobenzene	70 *30*	1994-09-08 *1989-02-25*	0.5	70	2014	100	1992-07-30	100
Styrene	100	1994-09-08	0.5	0.5	2010	100	1992-07-30	100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1	1989-02-25	0.5	0.1	2003	--	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	5	1989-05	0.5	0.06	2001	5	1992-07-30	zero
Toluene	150	1994-09-08	0.5	150	1999	1,000	1992-07-30	1,000

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5 *70*	2003-06-12 *1994-09-08*	0.5	5	1999	70	1994-01-17	70
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	200	1989-02-25	0.5	1000	2006	200	1989-01-09	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	5 *32*	1994-09-08 *1989-04-05*	0.5	0.3	2006	5	1994-01-17	3
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	1989-02-25	0.5	1.7	2009	5	1989-01-09	zero
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	150	1990-06-24	5	1,300	2014	--	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (Freon 113)	1,200	1990-06-24	10	4,000	1997	--	--	--
Vinyl chloride	0.5	1989-04-05	0.5	0.05	2000	2	1989-01-09	zero
Xylenes	1,750	1989-02-25	0.5	1,800	1997	10,000	1992-07-30	10,000

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64444 (California MCLs), 22 CCR §64445.1 (California DLRs), OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.61 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.50 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)**.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Alachlor	2	1994-09-08	1	4	1997	2	1992-07-30	zero
Atrazine	1 *3*	2003-06-12 *1989-04-05*	0.5	0.15	1999	3	1992-07-30	3
Bentazon	18	1989-04-05	2	200	1999	--	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2	1994-09-08	0.1	0.007	2010	0.2	1994-01-17	zero
Carbofuran	18	1990-06-24	5	0.7	2016	40	1992-07-30	40
Chlordane	0.1	1990-06-24	0.1	0.03	1997	2	1992-07-30	zero

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Dalapon	200	1994-09-08	10	790	1997	200	1994-01-17	200
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.2 *0.1*	1991-05-03 *1989-07-26*	0.01	0.003	2020	0.2	1992-07-30	zero
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)	70 *100*	1994-09-08 *1977*	10	20	2009	70 *100*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	70
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	400	1994-09-08	5	200	2003	400	1994-01-17	400
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	4	1990-06-24	3	12	1997	6	1994-01-17	zero
Dinoseb	7	1994-09-08	2	14	1997	7	1994-01-17	7
Diquat	20	1994-09-08	4	6	2016	20	1994-01-17	20
Endothal	100	1994-09-08	45	94	2014	100	1994-01-17	100
Endrin	2 *0.2*	1994-09-08 *1977*	0.1	0.3	2016	2 *0.2*	1994-01-17 *1977-06-24*	2
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.05 *0.02*	1994-09-08 *1989-02-25*	0.02	0.01	2003	0.05	1992-07-30	zero
Glyphosate	700	1990-06-24	25	900	2007	700	1994-01-17	700
Heptachlor	0.01	1990-06-24	0.01	0.008	1999	0.4	1992-07-30	zero
Heptachlor epoxide	0.01	1990-06-24	0.01	0.006	1999	0.2	1992-07-30	zero
Hexachlorobenzene	1	1994-09-08	0.5	0.03	2003	1	1994-01-17	zero
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	1994-09-08	1	2	2014	50	1994-01-17	50
Lindane	0.2 *4*	1994-09-08 *1977*	0.2	0.032	1999	0.2 4	1992-07-30 1977	0.2
Methoxychlor	30 *40* *100*	2003-06-12 *1994-09-08* *1977*	10	0.09	2010	40 *100*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	40
Molinate	20	1989-04-05	2	1	2008	--	--	--
Oxamyl	50 *200*	2003-06-12 *1994-09-08*	20	26	2009	200	1994-01-17	200

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Pentachlorophenol	1	1994-09-08	0.2	0.3	2009	1	1992-07-30	zero
Picloram	500	1994-09-08	1	166	2016	500	1994-01-17	500
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.5	1994-09-08	0.5	0.09	2007	0.5	1992-07-30	zero
Simazine	4 *10*	1994-09-08 *1989-04-05*	1	4	2001	4	1994-01-17	4
Thiobencarb	70	1989-04-05	1	42	2016	--	--	--
Toxaphene	3 *5*	1994-09-08 *1977*	1	0.03	2003	3 *5*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	zero
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.005	2017-12-14	0.005	0.0007	2009	--	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	0.00003	1994-09-08	5×10^{-6}	5×10^{-8}	2010	0.00003	1994-01-17	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 *10*	1994-09-08 *1977*	1	3	2014	50 *10*	1992-07-30 *1977-06-24*	50

Disinfectant Residuals

Standards for disinfectant residuals are called “Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels” (MRDLs) instead of MCLs. Similarly, goals are called “Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals” (MRDLGs). The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64533.5 (California MRDLs), 40 CFR §141.65 (U.S. EPA MRDLs), and 40 CFR §141.54 (U.S. EPA MRDLGs). The values in this table are in **units of milligrams per liter (mg/L)**.

Disinfectant Residuals	California					U.S. EPA		
	MRDL	MRDL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MRDL	MRDL Effective Date	MRDLG
Chlorine	4.0 (as Cl_2)	2006-06-17	--	--	--	4.0	1999-02-16	4
Chloramines	4.0 (as Cl_2)	2006-06-17	--	--	--	4.0	1999-02-16	4
Chlorine dioxide	0.8 (as ClO_2)	2006-06-17	--	--	--	0.8	1999-02-16	0.8

Disinfection Byproducts

The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64533 (California MCLs and DLRs), OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.64 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.53 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)**.

Disinfection Byproducts	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Total Trihalomethanes	80 *100*	2006-06-17 *1983-03-14*	--	--	--	80 *100*	2002-01-01 *1983-11-29*	--
Bromodichloromethane	--	--	1	0.06	2020	--	--	zero
Bromoform	--	--	1	0.5	2020	--	--	zero
Chloroform	--	--	1	0.4	2020	--	--	70
Dibromochloromethane	--	--	1	0.1	2020	--	--	60
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	60	2006-06-17	--	--	--	60	2002-01-01	--
Monochloroacetic Acid	--	--	2	53	2022	--	--	70
Dichloroacetic Acid	--	--	1	0.2	2022	--	--	zero
Trichloroacetic Acid	--	--	1	0.1	2022	--	--	20
Monobromoacetic Acid	--	--	1	25	2022	--	--	--
Dibromoacetic Acid	--	--	1	0.03	2022	--	--	--
Bromate	10	2006-06-17	5[4]	0.1	2009	10	2002-01-01	zero
Chlorite	1000	2006-06-17	20	50	2009	1000	2002-01-01	800

Radionuclides

The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64442 (California MCLs and DLRs), 22 CCR §64443 (California MCLs and DLRs), OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.66 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.55 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** unless otherwise stated.

[4] The DLR for bromate is 0.0010 mg/L for analysis performed using EPA Methods 317.0 Revision 2.0, 321.8, or 326.0.

Radionuclides	California					U.S. EPA		
	MCL	MCL Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
Gross alpha particle activity[5]	15[6] *15*	2006-06-11 *1977*	3	none[7]	--	15	1977-06-24	zero
Beta/photon emitters[8]	4 mrem/yr *50*	2006-06-11 *1977*	4	none[7]	--	4 mrem/yr	1977-06-24	zero
Radium-226	--	--	1	0.05	2006	--	--	--
Radium-228	--	--	1	0.019	2006	--	--	--
Radium-226 + Radium-228	5[6] *5*	2006-06-11 *1977*	--	--	--	5	1977-06-24	zero
Strontium-90	8[9] *8*	2006-06-11 *1977*	2	0.35	2006	4 mrem/yr[10] *8*	2003-12-08 *1977-06-24*	--
Tritium	20,000[9] *20,000*	2006-06-11 *1977*	1,000	400	2006	4 mrem/yr[10] *20,000*	2003-12-08 *1977-06-24*	--
Uranium	20[6] *20*	2006-06-11 *1989-01-01*	1	0.43	2001	30 µg/L[11]	2003-12-08	zero

[5] Excludes alpha particle activity from radon and uranium.
[6] Revised MCL applies to both community (CWS) and nontransient noncommunity water systems (NTNCWS); previous MCL applied only to CWS.
[7] OEHHA concluded in 2003 that it would not be practical to develop a PHG (for gross alpha particle activity, for gross beta particle/photon emitters).
[8] Beta/photon emitters MCLs are in units of millirems per year (mrem/yr) annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The DLR is in units of pCi/L of gross beta particle activity.
[9] Revised MCL applies to all CWS and NTNCWS; previous MCL applied only to water systems with at least 30,000 service connections that used surface water.
[10] U.S. EPA does not have specific MCLs for strontium-90 or tritium; both are regulated under the beta/photon emitters MCL.
[11] U.S. EPA MCL of 30 µg/L is equivalent to 20.1 pCi/L (unit conversion using natural uranium specific activity of 0.67 pCi/µg).

Copper and Lead

Standards for lead and copper are called “Action Levels” instead of MCLs. If a system exceeds an Action Level, it must take certain actions such as additional monitoring, corrosion control studies and treatment, and for lead, a public education program. The information in the following table can be found in 22 CCR §64678 (California Action Levels and DLRs), OEHHA’s website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.80 (U.S. EPA Action Levels), and 40 CFR §141.51 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)**.

Contaminants	California					U.S. EPA		
	Action Level	Action Level Effective Date	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	Action Level	Action Level Effective Date	MCLG
Copper	1,300	1995-12-11	50	300	2008	1,300	1991-11-06	1,300
Lead	15 *50*	1995-12-11 *1977*	5	0.2	2009	15 *50*	1991-11-06 *1977-06-24*	zero

Treatment Techniques

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce contaminant levels in drinking water, safeguarding public health. Rather than setting specific limits on contaminant concentrations, the treatment techniques below focus on the processes used to ensure protection from contaminants:

- **Coliform**: If a water system finds coliform bacteria (which indicate the presence of harmful microorganisms), they must assess and fix any issues in actions called Level 1 and Level 2 assessments.
- **Viruses**: Systems must treat groundwater to remove or inactivate at least 99.99% of viruses using methods like disinfection. They must monitor and correct any issues within hours if they fail to meet these standards.
- **Cryptosporidium**: For surface water or groundwater influenced by surface water, system must treat to remove or inactivate a parasite called Cryptosporidium, which involves special filtration and disinfection processes.
- **Disinfection Byproducts**: Systems have several options for treatment techniques to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts (total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), haloacetic acids (HAA5), bromate, and chlorite).
- **Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin**: Water systems that use certain chemicals in the treatment process must certify that the chemical levels are kept below safe limits.

Secondary Standards

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) provide water quality standards related to aesthetic aspects of drinking water, such as taste, odor, and appearance. Though not directly linked to health risks, SMCLs play a crucial role in maintaining

consumer confidence and satisfaction. The information in the following two tables can be found in 22 CCR §64449 (California SMCLs) and 40 CFR §143.3 (U.S. EPA SMCLs). The values in this table are in **units of micrograms per liter (µg/L)** unless otherwise stated.

Chemical	California				U.S. EPA	
	SMCL			SMCL Effective Date	SMCL	SMCL Effective Date
Aluminum	200			1994-09-08	50 to 200	1992-07-30
Color	15 Units			1977	15 Units	1981-01-19
Copper	1,000			1977	1,000[12] 1,000	1992-07-30 1981-01-19
Corrosivity	--			Removed	Non-corrosive	1981-01-19
Fluoride	See 22 CCR §64433.2			1998-04-22	2,000	1986-05-02
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	500			1977	500	1981-01-19
Iron	300			1977	300	1981-01-19
Manganese	50			1977	50	1981-01-19
Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether (MTBE)	5			1999-01-07	--	--
Odor -Threshold	3 Units			1977	3 Units	1981-01-19
pH	--			--	6.5 to 8.5	1981-01-19
Silver	100			--	100	1992-07-30
Thiobencarb	1			1989-04-05	--	--
Turbidity	5 Units			1977	--	--
Zinc	5,000			1977	5,000	1981-01-19
	Recommended	**Upper**	**Short Term**			
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) *or* Specific Conductance (µS/cm[9])	500	1,000	1,500	--	500	1981-01-19
	900	1,600	2,200	--	--	--
Chloride (mg/L)	250	500	600	--	250	1981-01-19
Sulfate (mg/L)	250	500	600	--	250	1981-01-19

[12] The updated SMCL for copper increased the number of significant figures from 1 to 2.

Chemicals soon to be regulated in drinking water in California

The information in the following table can be found in OEHHA's website (California PHGs), 40 CFR §141.61 (U.S. EPA MCLs), and 40 CFR §141.50 (U.S. EPA MCLGs). The values in this table are in **units of nanograms per liter (ng/L)** unless otherwise stated.

Chemicals	California				U.S. EPA		
	MCL	DLR	PHG	PHG Date	MCL	MCL Effective Date	MCLG
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	--	--	3	2006	--	--	--
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	--	--	0.007	2024	4.0	2029-04-26	zero
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	--	--	1	2024	4.0	2029-04-26	zero
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	--	--	--	--	10.0	2029-04-26	10
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	--	--	--	--	10.0	2029-04-26	10
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)	--	--	--	--	10.0	2029-04-26	10
PFAS Hazard Index[13] (includes HFPO-DA, PFBS[14], PFHxS, and PFNA)	--	--	--	--	1 (unitless)	2029-04-26	1 (unitless)

[13] PFAS Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DA$_{water}$ ng/L]/[10 ng/L]) + ([PFBS$_{water}$ ng/L]/[2000 ng/L]) + ([PFNA$_{water}$ ng/L]/[10 ng/L]) + ([PFHxS$_{water}$ ng/L]/[10 ng/L])

[14] Perfluorobutane sulfonate (PFBS)