2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: GENESIS SOLAR LLC

Report Date: 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: GROUNDWATER

Name and General Location of Source(s): 11995 WILEY WELLS ROAD, BLYTHE, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Wells (#0 and #2) at Genesis Solar Energy Project water system in May 2022. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:
There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.
The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected
contaminants: SEPTIC SYSTEMS

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Ryan Parent 951-660-7879

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse GENESIS SOLAR LLC a Ryan Parent 951-660-7879 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Term	**Definition**
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria
Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation**:** [Enter information]

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
LEAD (ppb)	08/12/2024	5	0.0049	0	15	0.2	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	08/12/2024	5	0.470	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SODIUM (ppm) WELL #2	05/21/13	690		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
HARDNESS (ppm) WELL #2	05/21/13	160		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ug/L) WELL #0 WELL #2 R/O PERMEATE	 2025 2025 2025	 46.75 32 0.18	 38-52 30-34 ND-2.2	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE (mg//L) WELL #0 WELL #2 R/O PERMEATE	 2025 2025 2025	 4.85 6.53 .35	 1.4-6.2 6.0-7.4 ND-1.9	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate (mg/L) Well #0	01/04/2025	0.45	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L) WELL #0	11/15/2023	8.7	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (µg/L)	07/29/2024	1.1	N/A	0.002	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
RADIUM-226 (pCi/L) WELL #0	01/04/2025	0.93	N/A	0.05	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228 (pCi/L) WELL #0	04/17/2024	2.96	N/A	0.019	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb) PB #1 PB#2 Commons Area	 08/14/2023 08/14/2023 08/14/2023	 17.1 13.1 13.1	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)(ppb) PB #1 PB #2 Commons Area	 08/14/2023 08/14/2023 08/14/2023	 26.8 2.12 18.4	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TDS (mg/L) Commons Area PB#1 PB#2	 2024 2024 2024	 103.9 105 103.5	 88-120 74-140 70-130	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
TURBIDITY (NTU) Commons Area PB#1 PB#2 R/O PERMEATE	 2024 2024 2024 2018	 2.5 2.33 2.99 0.55	 0.7-7.0 1.1-3.1 1.1-6.1 NA	5	NA	Soil runoff
MANGANESE (ppb) *WELL #0 WELL 2	5/21/13 5/21/13	180 20	N/A	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
SPEC.CONDUCTANCE (us/cm) *WELL #0 *WELL #2	 5/21/13 5/21/13	 6000 3400	N/A	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
IRON (ppb) *WELL #0 WELL #2	 5/21/13 5/21/13	 370 45	N/A	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
SULFATE (ppm) *WELL #0 WELL #2	 5/21/13 5/21/13	 540 410	N/A	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
CHLORIDE (ppm) *WELL #0 *WELL #2	 5/21/13 5/21/13	 1600 770	N/A	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
ZINC (ug/L) WELL #0	 5/21/13	 290	N/A	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Aluminum (µg/L)	7-29-2024	130	N/A	0.2 mg/L	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ug/L)	01/04/2025	27	NA	3.0	The babies of some pregnant women who drink the water containing Boron in excess of the notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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.

GENESIS SOLAR LLC 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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. Genesis Solar is currently treating the water to reduce the Arsenic Level. Currently the tests show that the treatment system is functioning properly (results above).

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. Genesis Solar is currently treating the water to reduce the Fluoride level. The tests show that the treatment system is functioning properly (results above).

Manganese, Iron, Sulfate and Chloride exceed the secondary MCL's. Secondary MCL's are based on aesthetics. Specific Conductance is likely resolved by the RO.

Please note: We blend our water, and almost exclusively use Well #2 for our drinking water.