2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: RIVERSIDE COUNTY SERVICE AREA 62

Report Date: May 15, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: The water is from wells.

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 (School Road Well) is the primary well. Well #2 is of equal size and quality and is used as a backup source.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source assessment was conducted for Well #1 and Well #2 in 2001. Well #2 is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Historic gas stations. Assessment can be viewed at Riverside County Environmental Health Department 760-863-7570.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: The Riverside County Board of Supervisors Meetings for 2024 are held on Tuesdays at 9:30 a.m. in the Board Chambers at 4080 Lemon St., Riverside, 1st floor.

For More Information, Contact: Daniel Medina at 760-921-2487.

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, 2024 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 Riverside County Service Area 62 a 13341 Mesa Drive, Blythe, CA 92225, 760-921-2487 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Riverside County Service Area 62 以获得中文的帮助：13341 Mesa Drive, Blythe, CA 92225, 760-921-2487

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Riverside County Service Area 62 o tumawag sa 13341 Mesa Drive, Blythe, CA 92225,.760-921-2487 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Riverside County Service Area 62 tại 13341 Mesa Drive, Blythe, CA 92225, 760-921-2487 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Riverside County Service Area 62 ntawm 13341 Mesa Drive, Blythe, CA 92225, 760-921-2487 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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.
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).

Term	Definition
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 7 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

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) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	5	ND	0	1.3	0.3	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)	2024	280	280	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	590	590	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
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.270	0.270	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ug/L)	2022	ND	ND	1000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2024	45.5	43 - 48	80 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	2024	16.1	7.2 – 25	60 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	2024	ND	NA	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,2 Dichloropropane (ppb)	2024	0.81	NA	5 ppb	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories: Primary component of some fumigants
Chlorine (ppb)	2021	0.013	0 – 1.37	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
1,2,3 Trichloropropane* (ng/L)	2024	11.5	10-13	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories: Leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning solvent, paint and varnish remover and cleaning degreasing agent: byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides
Chromium (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	50	100	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Iron (ppb) After Treatment	2024	210 ND	190-250 ND	300 ppb	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb) After Treatment	2024	290 ND	280-300 ND	50 ppb	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate*	2022	**540**	**540**	500 ppb	NA	Leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride	2022	240	240	500 ppb	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	2022	0.48 NTU	0.48 NTU	5 NTU	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance* (uS/cm)	2022	**2000**	**2000**	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Total Dissolved Solids* (ppb)	2024	**1500**	**1500**	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Table 6. Radioactive Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2021	1.78	1.68 – 1.78	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Secondary MCL Sulfate	Natural leaching from Deposits	On Going		
Secondary MCL Specific Conductance	Natural leaching from Deposits	On Going		
Secondary MDL TDS	Natural leaching from Deposits	On Going		
Primary MCL 1,2,3 Trichloropropane	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; used a cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.		An investigation for an alternative water source or treatment technique has been implemented and results are being worked on for a conclusion	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3 Trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 8. CCR Health Effects language for the RTCR: Level 1 Assessment Not Due to *E. coli* MCL Violation

CCR Language	Citation
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(A)
During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one action.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)

Standby well was not used in 2023.

The Ripley Water Treatment Plant is reducing and or eliminating the Iron & Manganese present in the groundwater. The Sulfate is still above the Secondary Standards. The Total Dissolved Solids Concentration at **1500** mg/L exceeds the MCL of 1000 Mg/L. The Specific Conductance of **2000** uS/cm exceeds the MCL of 1600 uS/cm. These are Secondary MCL violations and may cause taste, odor, and other problems, but are not to be considered harmful to health. Iron and Manganese continue to be sampled with the operation of the Water Treatment Plant and the water produced has consistently tested below the MCL and usually is a non-detect for these secondary contaminants. The Service area continues to monitor the Disinfection by-products that occur with the addition of Chlorine to precipitate Iron and Manganese from the well water.

The Ripley Water System has sampled for 1,2,3 Trichloropropane for the year of 2024 and have continued to test while a solution to the water alternative is found. The County Service Area is working on an alternate water source to eliminate the problem with the ground water. Tier notices will be handed out quarterly until the problem is resolved.

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. Riverside County Service Area 62 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. 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.