2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Olivet University 3301863

Report Date: 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater/ wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): 36401 Tripp Flats Road, Anza, CA 92539

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for Olivet University (Anza Trinity) in December 2002. The sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: agricultural irrigation. A detailed copy of this assessment is available at Riverside County Department of Environmental Health.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: NA

For More Information, Contact: Merl Johnson-Water System Management (951) 337-7417

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 [Olivet University] a [36401 Tripp Flats Road, Anza, CA 92539] 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.
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

Term	Definition
	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	2024 [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

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/29/2022	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/29/2022	5	0.24	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) Well 5	02/13/2018	68	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) Well 6	03/09/2023	53	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 5	02/13/2018	260	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 6	03/09/2023	270	NA	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
Gross Alpha(pCi/L) Well 5	2018	ND	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha(pCi/L) Well 6	2018	5.66	4.0-6.75	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium Well 5	2018	ND	NA	3	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium Well 6	2025	0.22	NA	3	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) Well 5	2018	.21	NA	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride (mg/L) Well 6	03/09/2023	0.16	NA	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (mg/L) Well 5	2018	690	NA	0.6	1	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

Nickel (µg/L) Well 5	2018	25	NA	100	12	Runoff / leaching of natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) µg/L	6/11/2024	4.9	4.5-5.3	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) µg/L	6/11/2024	26.75	20.9-32.6	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
Iron (µg/L) Well 6	2024	5400		300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (µg/L) After treatment	2023	800	ND-1600	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L) Well 6	03/09/2023	280	NA	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L) After Treatment	09/14/2022	10.5	ND-21	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units) WELL 5	2/13/2018	20	NA	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color (Units) WELL 6	03/09/2023	10	NA	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON) WELL 5	02/13/2018	2.0	NA	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON) WELL 6	03/09/2023	1.0	NA	3	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride (mg/L) WELL5	02/13/2018	38	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L) WELL6	03/09/2023	28	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural

						deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate mg/L	03/09/2023	230	NA	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Zinc WELL 6	03/09/2023	85	NA	5000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity WELL 5	02/13/2018	25	NA	5		Soil runoff
Turbidity WELL 6	03/09/2023	4.9	NA	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] WELL 5	02/13/2018	570	NA	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] WELL 6	03/09/2023	500	NA	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance WELL 5	02/13/2018	790	NA	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance WELL 6	03/09/2023	730	NA	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects

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. [Olivet University] 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]