Los Rios Ranch

System # 3600154

2024

Consumer Confidence Report

Esta informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienba bien.

To our water system users:

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water and services we have supplied to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is one groundwater well located on the property. This report shows the water quality of our produced water and what it means. Please contact us if you have any questions.

Los Rios Ranch Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of produced and distributed water monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Under our Water Supply Permit with the County of San Bernardino, Department of Environmental Health Services, water quality monitoring is completed as required. These tests may include microbial contaminants, inorganic chemical contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Every effort is made to ensure that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Regulations require the testing of the water to ensure that it is safe to drink.

All 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 US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 animal or human activity.

For additional information contact:
Mr. Doug Chudy (909) 633-2491

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.

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.

Term	Definition
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)

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

The tables below 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.

Los Rios Ranch Water System

MONITORING TABLE FOR JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2024

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS - Total Coliform Bacteria

	Highest No. of Detections in a Month		MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	#of Monthly Positive		Likely Source of Detected Constituent
*Total Coliform Bacteria	1		0	0	1	0	0		Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform or E. coli			0	0	0	0	0		17 Bacti samples were collected in 2024

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	No	mg/l	10	10	10	N/A	0.93	1/3/23	Runoff/ leaching from fertilizer leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion
Nitrate (NO3)	No	mg/l	10	10	10	N/A	2.3	6-28-22	
Fluoride	No	mg/l	1	1	2	N/A	0.63	6/28/22	Erosion of natural deposits.
*Hexavalent Chromium	No	ug/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	12/12/18	Erosion of natural deposits.

*There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10.0 ug/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

LEAD + COPPER - Mandatory, Health-Related Standards by the State of California

			No. of Samples	Activation	90th Percent	No. of Samples			
	Violation	Units	Collected	Level	Level	Exceeding	PHG	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Lead	No	ug/l	5	AL=15	3.4	0	0.2	7/23/21	Corrosion of household water systems: industrial manufacturers; erosion
Copper	No	mg/l	5	AL=1.3	0.10	0	0.3	7/23/21	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching.

SECONDARY STANDARDS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Chloride	No	mg/L	N/A	N/A	500	N/A	3.3	9/13/18	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Specific Conductance	No	umhos/cm			1600		340	9/13/18	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	No	mg/L	N/A	N/A	500	N/A	22	9/13/18	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	No	mg/L	N/A	N/A	1000	N/A	190	9/13/18	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	No	ug/l	N/A	N/A	5000	N/A	170	9/13/18	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

	Violation	Units	MCLG	PHG	MCL	RANGE	LEVEL	Date	Likely Source of Detected Constituent
Calcium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A	43	9/13/18	No Standard for MCL
Sodium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a		12	9/13/18	Salt naturally occurring in water
Magnesium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A	13		No Standard for MCL
Potassium	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A	1.7		No Standard for MCL
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	No	mg/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A	150	9/13/18	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium & calcium and are naturally occurring.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda tradúcir.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR LOS RIOS RANCHO

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during 2022-2024 and, therefore was in violation of the regulations. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During calendar year 2022-2024, we did not monitor or test for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

We anticipate resolving the problem by July 2025.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the calendar year 2022-2024, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Lead	Minimum is [5] samples	None	During calendar year 2022-2024	07/23/2021
Copper	Minimum is [5] samples	None	During calendar year 2022-2024	07/23/2021

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

NITRATE IN DRINKING WATER

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 the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 plumbing fixtures. Water purveyors are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was conducted for the Main Well in March 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Agricultural drainage and septic systems – low density. For a copy of the Source Water Assessment, contact San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services at (800) 442- 2283.

MEETINGS

Our system does not conduct regular meetings. We have an on-site manager for any inquiries or additional information.