

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT



THIS REPORT CONTAINS
IMPORTANT INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Please Contact the City of Redlands at:

35 Cajon Street Suite 15A
Redlands, CA, 92323

or Customer Service at (909) 798-7516
for assistance in English.

<https://www.redlands.gov>

YOUR WATER, OUR COMMITMENT

Delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the Redlands community through responsible source protection, treatment, and ongoing monitoring.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Redlands vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, the City is proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

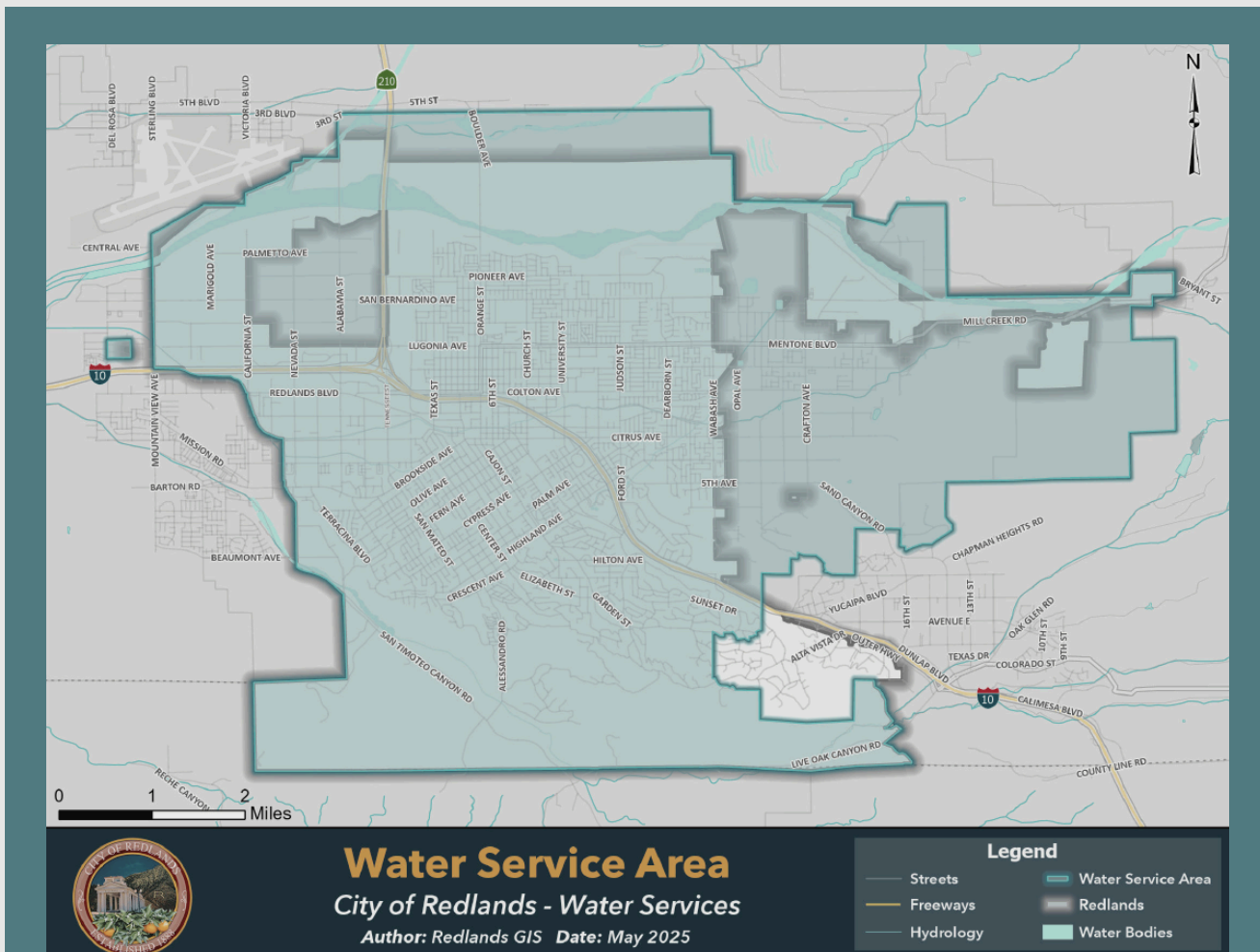
The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

The City of Redlands water system is supported by groundwater and surface water sources. Surface water sources include the Santa Ana River Watershed, Mill Creek Watershed and California State Water Project. Approximately 50% of the drinking water produced is treated surface water delivered by the Horace P. Hinckley and Henry Tate conventional surface water treatment plants. The remaining 50% is produced by 18 local groundwater wells located within the Bunker Hill Groundwater Basin.

The City of Redlands was incorporated in 1888 and has developed extensively from its origin as an agricultural area. More than 75,000 residents in Redlands, Mentone, parts of Crafton Hills and San Timoteo Canyon, and a small part of Loma Linda and San Bernardino depend on the Redlands Municipal Utilities & Engineering Department to provide water service to their homes and businesses.

The City of Redlands is committed to protecting its water sources from possible contamination. Source water assessments were completed in March 2002 and April 2025 for all of Redlands' drinking water supplies. These assessments help to identify the vulnerability of drinking water supplies to contamination from typical human activities and provide basic information necessary to develop programs to protect City drinking water supplies. Possible contaminants may originate from: agricultural drainage, urban runoff, septic systems, sewer collection systems, junk/scrap/salvage operations, crop irrigation, underground storage tanks at automobile gas stations and illegal dumping.

Anyone interested in receiving a copy of the source water assessment should contact Paul Mariscal, Water Utility Manager at (909) 798-7502.



AL: Action Level
CCR: Consumer Confidence Report
CDC: Centers for Disease Control
HAA5: Sum of Five Regulated HAAs, i.e., Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid
HIV/AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HSC: Health and Safety Code
LCR: Lead and Copper Rule
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mg/L: milligrams per liter
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Non-Detected
NL: Notification Level
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PHG: Public Health Goal
ppb: parts per billion
ppm: parts per million
ppq: parts per quadrillion
ppt: parts per trillion
SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act
TT: Treatment Technique
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes, or Sum of Four Regulated THMs, i.e., Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
U.S. EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

UNITS OF MEASURE EQUIVALENCE

- **Milligrams per liter (mg/L)**
Also known as parts per million (ppm), this represents a concentration equivalent to one second in approximately 11.5 days.
- **Micrograms per liter (µg/L)**
Also known as parts per billion (ppb), this represents a concentration equivalent to one second in nearly 32 years.
- **Nanograms per liter (ng/L)**
Also known as parts per trillion (ppt), this represents a concentration equivalent to one second in nearly 32,000 years.
- **Picograms per liter (pg/L)**
Also known as parts per quadrillion (ppq), this represents a concentration equivalent to one second in almost 32 million years.

KEY 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **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.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.





UNDERSTANDING 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 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

State Water Board regulations along with 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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.

Additional information on bottled water is available on California Department of Public Health's website at:

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPr ograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>

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).

DRINKING WATER SOURCES

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.

MONITORING SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

Microbiological Contaminants

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised 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 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.



Contaminant (CCR units)	Year	Traditional MCL	PHG	Distribution Supply	Surface Water Supply (Treated)	Violation
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	2025	0	0	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Human and animal fecal waste					
Coliform Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	2025	TT	N/A	None	None	No
	Health Effects Language: 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 distribution system.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: N/A					
E. coli Assessment and/or Corrective Action Violations	2025	0	N/A	None	None	No
	Health Effect Language: E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: N/A					
Turbidity ¹	2025	TT	N/A	0.21 (Average)	0.02 (Average)	No
	Health Effects Language: Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Soil runoff					
Giardia lamblia, Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) Bacteria, Legionella, Cryptosporidium	2025	Surface Water Treatment = TT	HPC = N/A; Others = (0)	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Naturally present in the environment					

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (CCR units)	Year	MCL in CCR units	PHG (MCLG) in CCR units	Groundwater Supply Average	Groundwater Supply Range	Surface Water Supply Average	Surface Water Supply Range	Violation
Chromium [Hexavalent] (µg/L)	2025	10	0.02	0.42	0.12 - 0.64	0.17	0.05 - 0.29	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.							
Copper (mg/L)	2025	AL = 1.3	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives							
Fluoride (naturally occurring) (mg/L)	2025	2	1	0.66	0.35 - 0.78	0.41	0.08 - 0.74	No
	Health Effects Language: 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.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories							
Nickel (µg/L)	2025	100	12	1.35	ND - 19	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories							
Nitrate ¹ (mg/L)	2025	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	1.37	0.61 - 5.6	0.31	0.11 - 0.68	No
	Health Effects Language: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits							
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2025	6	1	0.42	ND - 1.95	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.							

¹ 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 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 from your health care provider.



Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Contaminant (CCR units)	Year	MCL or [MRDL] in CCR units	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Distribution System Average	Distribution System Range	Violation
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2025	80	N/A	12	1 - 31	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection					
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2025	60	N/A	10	ND - 25	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.					
Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.1	0.39 - 1.83	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment					
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC)	2025	TT	N/A	0.9	0.3 - 1.9	No
	Health Effects Language: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.					
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Various natural and manmade sources					

Radioactive Contaminants

Effective June 11, 2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.

The State Water Resources Control Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminant (CCR units)	Year	MCL in CCR Units	PHG	Groundwater Supply Average	Groundwater Supply Range	Surface Water Supply Average	Surface Water Supply Range	Violation
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	15	0	4.6	ND - 9.4	2.2	ND - 4.5	No
	Health Effects Language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits							
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	50	0	4.6	1.9 - 13.8	4.4	2.4 - 6.5	No
	Health Effects Language: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Decay of natural and man-made deposits							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2025	5	0	0.25	ND - 1.4	ND	ND	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits							
Uranium (pCi/L)	2025	20	0.43	4.8	2.8 - 9.4	1.2	ND - 2.4	No
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.							
	Major Sources in Drinking Water: Erosion of natural deposits							

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Monitoring required by section 64449 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 22.

Note: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.



Constituent	Year	MCL in CCR Units	Groundwater Supply	Groundwater Range	Surface Water Supply (Treated)	Surface Water Supply Range (Treated)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	2025	15 Units	0.86	ND - 3	0.29	ND - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	2025	500 µg/L	ND	ND	60	ND - 120	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	2025	300 µg/L	19.3	ND - 200	ND	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor - Threshold	2025	3 Units	0.35	ND - 2.9	0.83	ND - 2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity	2025	5 Units	0.51	0.1 - 1.7	0.2	0.15 - 0.25	Soil Runoff
Zinc	2025	5.0 mg/L	0.002	ND - 0.02	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	2025	1,000 mg/L	219	170 - 280	240	180 - 300	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2025	1,600 µS/cm	358	280 - 470	430	310 - 550	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	2025	500 mg/L	15	4 - 26	62	4 - 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	2025	500 mg/L	25	16 - 33	22.5	22 - 23	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

CONVENTIONAL SURFACE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FILTER PERFORMANCE

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU	N/A	0.28 NTU	0.01 - 0.28	2025	No	Soil Runoff
	TT = 95% of samples \leq 0.3 NTU		100%				



SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent	Year	MCL / PHG (MCLG)	Groundwater Supply	Groundwater Range	Surface Water Supply (Treated)	Surface Water Supply Range (Treated)	Source Information
Sodium mg/L	2025	N/A	14	9 - 21	36	7 - 64	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness mg/L	2025	N/A	148	100 - 200	117	94 - 140	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

LEAD & COPPER

If present, 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. The City of Redlands is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home.

You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact The City of Redlands at (909) 798-7516. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The City of Redlands has completed the initial lead service line inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, the City of Redlands has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. If you like more information on the 2024 Lead Service

Line Inventory, please see the following direct link at: www.redlands.gov/lead servicelineinventory2024.

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	90th Percentile	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Number of schools requesting lead sampling	Typical Source
Lead (µg/L)	AL = 15	0.2	ND	34 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	2023	No	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	AL = 1.3	0.3	ND	34 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	2023	No	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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.



UCMR 5

UCMR 5 - Background

The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA required the U.S. EPA to establish criteria for a monitoring program for unregulated contaminants, and to publish, once every five years, a list of no more than 30 contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). Section 64450 of the California Code of Regulations also required certain water systems to monitor a number of unregulated contaminants, with contaminant lists that were published or revised in 1990, 1996, 2000, and 2003.

This section of the California Code of Regulations was repealed effective October 18, 2007. Water systems that continued to monitor for state unregulated contaminants are encouraged, but not required, to include the information regarding detected contaminants in the CCR. Although Section 64450 of the California Code of Regulations was repealed, the State Water Board may request water systems to monitor for specific contaminants per HSC section 116375(b).

Chemical	Year	Minimum Reporting Level (µg/L)	California Notification Level (NL)	California Response Level (RL)	U.S. EPA MCL	System Average	System Range
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	2024	0.005	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.062	0.052 - 0.082
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	2024	0.003	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.081	0.062 - 0.133
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	2024	0.005	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.066	0.061 - 0.078
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024	0.003	.003	.010	N/A	0.000	ND - 0.005
	Health Effects Language: Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased total thyroid hormone in male rats.						
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	0.004	.004	.04	N/A	0.000	ND - 0.006
	Health Effects Language: Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.						
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	0.004	.004	.01	N/A	0.000	ND - 0.004
	Health Effects Language: Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.						
lithium	2024	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.900	ND - 15
	Health Effects Language: N/A						

PFAS

PFAS, or Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, are a large group of man-made substances that do not occur naturally in the environment and are resistant to heat, water, oil, grease, and stains. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in industry and consumer products, such as: non-stick cookware, waterproof clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, some firefighting foams, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS can be found in a variety of consumer products and groundwater.

PFAS chemical origins in drinking water are the result of discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

The City continues to sample for PFAS compounds under the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Order No. 2025-0002-DDW. Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities are major sources in drinking water.

For more information on the City's response and corrective actions regarding PFAS please visit the website below.

<https://redlands-pfas-faq-corelands.hub.arcgis.com/>

Chemical	Year	CCR Detection Levels (CCRDL) (ng/L)	Notification Level (NL)	Response Level (RL)	U.S. EPA MCL ¹ (ng/L)	System Average	System Range
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	2.0	500	5000	N/A	.28	ND - 4.7
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2025	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	.13	ND - 7.1
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	2.0	3	10	10	.15	ND - 3.0
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.						
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	2.0	1000	10000	N/A	.11	ND - 3.5
	Health Effects Language: N/A						
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	2.0	4	40	4	.19	ND - 3.0
	Health Effects Language: Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.						
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	.13	ND - 5.2
	Health Effects Language: Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.						

¹Compliance with MCLs is determined by running annual averages at the sampling point.

OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE

City Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month and the Municipal Utilities/Public Works Commission (MUPWC) meetings are held the first Monday of each quarter.

All items that are heard by the City Council or the MUPWC are placed on the required agendas and posted at City Hall located at 35 Cajon Street, Redlands, California.

Please see <https://www.redlands.gov/city-council-planning-commission-agendas-video/> for more information.



WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers, a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.



WE ARE COMMITTED TO PROVIDING YOU WITH INFORMATION BECAUSE INFORMED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact the City of Redlands at 35 Cajon Street, Suite, 15A Redlands, Ca. 92373 or Customer Service at (909) 798-7516 for assistance in English.

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 City of Redlands 以獲得中文的幫助: 35 Cajon Street, Suite 15A, Redlands, Ca. 92373 (909) 798-7516

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Redlands 35 Cajon Street, Suite 15A Redlands, Ca. 92359 o tumawag sa (909) 798-7516 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de comunicarse con la Ciudad de Redlands ubicado en 35 Cajon Street, Suite 15A, Redlands, CA 92373 o por teléfono al (909) 798-7516 para asistirlo en español.

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شماست. لطفاً برای کسب این گزارش به آدرس City of Redlands 35 Cajon Street, Suite, 15A Redlands, Ca. 92373 شماره تلفن این تماس بگیرید. سازمان (909) 7516-798 است.

For questions about this report please contact:

Paul Mariscal, Water Utility Manager
909-798-7502

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=1600000US0659962>

