

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: River Grove Mutual Water Association

Report Date: June 27, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Stream 1301

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Drinking Water Source Assessment has not been completed. A Watershed Sanitary Survey was completed in 2025.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Last Saturday/Sunday of April or first Saturday/Sunday of May. Within the Neighborhood

For More Information, Contact: Catherine Brothers, RGMWA President –
catherine.m.brothers@gmail.com

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.

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/18/2024	5	0.004 mg/L	0	0-7	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/18/2024	5	0.101 mg/L	0	0.065-0.136	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)	9/18/2024	19	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/18/2024	60.6	N/A	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
Radium-226	06/12/2017	0.108+/- 0.112pCi/L	N/A	5pCi/L	0.05pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	1/15-12/11/2024	14.3ug/L	9.5-15 ug/L	10ug/L	0.004ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards;

						glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	9/18/2024	69 ug/L	N/A	1000ug /L	1000ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits, residue from industrial processes and waste disposal
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	9/18/2024	32 ug/L	N/A	60ug/L	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	9/18/2024	68 ug/L	N/A	80ug/L	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Copper	9/18/2024	1 ug/L	N/A	1.3 mg/L	1000 ug/L	Industrial pollution, domestic wastewater, mining wastewater, and weathering of copper-bearing rocks are major sources

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
Aluminum	9/18/2024	15ug/L	N/A	1000ug/L	600ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	9/18/2024	23mg/L	N/A	500 mg/L	250 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	9/18/2024	3 Units	N/A	15 Units	15 Units	Visible tint

Copper	9/18/2024	1 ug/L	N/A	1000 ug/L	1.0 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial pollution, domestic wastewater, mining wastewater
Odor	9/18/2024	1 TON	N/A	3 TON	3 TON	"rotten-egg", musty or chemical smell
Sulfate	9/18/2024	12 mg/L	N/A	500 mg/L	250 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial pollution, domestic and agricultural wastewater, mining wastewater
Total Dissolved Solids	9/18/2024	150 mg/L	N/A	1000 mg/L	500 mg.L	hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste
Zinc	9/18/2024	3 ug/L	N/A	5000 ug/L	5000 ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial pollution, agricultural runoff

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: 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. River Grove Mutual Water Association 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 River Grove Mutual Water Association. 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>.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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
03_05_24J_023	Chlorine residual value was recorded on the incorrect row of the Chain of Custody form	August 15, 2024	None. Notice letter sent to members. T2 Water Operator training records provided to State	Failing to measure chlorine residual at the same time as a bacteriological sample can lead to inaccurate results and potentially misrepresent the true state of water safety
03_05_24J_016	Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan (BSSP) routine schedule was not followed	March 2023-June 2024	Abide by the approved Bacteriological Sample Siting Plan	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Slow Sand Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.85 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	2

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
03_05_24J_016	Chlorine residual above 0.2 mg/L but below 0.6 mg/L	January (12 days) February (4 days) March (1 day) April (1 day)	Notification sent to members, review and approval of amended operations plan	Chlorine is a crucial disinfectant used in water treatment to eliminate harmful microorganisms like bacteria and viruses. If the chlorine residual drops too low, it may not be sufficient to eliminate all harmful bacteria, potentially leading to waterborne illnesses.
03_05_24J_016	Reduced finish water contact	February 11, 2024	Notification sent to members, review	Less than 1 log inactivation

	time - 0.88 log <i>Giardia</i> inactivation with disinfection		and approval of amended operations plan	of <i>Giardia</i> , could prevent the elimination of <i>Giardia</i> cysts present in the water and remain potentially infectious.
--	--	--	---	--