

**CITY OF RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES**  
**Water Quality Annual Report**  
2003





## For much of the world, drinking water is more valuable than gold

We live in a world of water. The oceans covering the Earth contain most of it. Only three percent is fresh water that can be consumed. Two-thirds of all the fresh water is locked in the polar ice caps. That leaves less than one percent of all the water in the world available as fresh drinking water. Still this would be more fresh water than the world could ever use, except it is virtually all under the ground and it is unevenly distributed on the planet. Some regions have an abundance of fresh water, while many others have very little or no drinking water.

Worldwide, due to population growth and increasing agricultural and commercial demands, available fresh water is becoming more scarce. A recent United Nations report said one-sixth of the world's population – 1 billion people – lack access to clean water. And that number is expected to double in the next 30 years. By 2020, the number of countries considered to be “water scarce” could increase from 26 to 35 nations.

Riverside discovered and accessed a wealth of water during the past century. Now, Riverside is investing to preserve our natural water assets for the century ahead.



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### For More Information

Visit our Web site at [riversidepublicutilities.com](http://riversidepublicutilities.com) or contact Customer Service at 782-0330.



## Dear Valued Water Customer

Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) 2001 Annual Water Quality Report showed you where Riverside's supply of drinking water comes from and how we deliver it to you. Last year, the 2002 Annual Water Quality Report focused on how we test and treat Riverside's water supply and protect it from contamination. Copies of those reports can be found on our Web site.

This year, our 2003 Annual Water Quality Report explains the tremendous investment we make to maintain and protect our supply of high-quality drinking water. Once again, our water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2003.

The Board of Public Utilities and our entire staff work together to continuously provide safe and healthy drinking water at the lowest possible cost. We welcome you to attend our Board of Public Utilities meetings at Riverside City Hall, held at 8:15 a.m. on the first and third Fridays of each month. The public is also invited to attend our Water Committee meetings held on the third Wednesday of each month.

Sincerely,

Thomas P. Evans  
City of Riverside Public Utilities Director

## California's water assets – growing competition for reduced supply

Riverside is located in one of the driest and fastest growing regions in the country.

California's population grows at two percent a year increasing from 34 million presently to an estimated 47.5 million by 2020. The highest rate of growth is expected in the Inland Empire, the fastest growing region in the state.

Like California's power, education, and transportation systems, the state water system is under increasing stress. Drought, claims for Colorado River water by other states, and the competing needs of agriculture, urban communities, and the environment have rapidly increased demand for water.

While agriculture still consumes 43 percent of all water used in the state, urban water demand is projected to rise from 8.8 million acre-feet in 1995 to 11.4 million

acre-feet by 2020. (One acre-foot of water is equal to about 326,000 gallons, enough to cover a one-acre area with one foot of water and to meet the average annual indoor and outdoor needs of one to two urban households.)

State shortfalls of several million acre-feet of water between water supply and water demand are expected annually through 2020.

Riverside pumps virtually all our water from local wells. That is one of the reasons RPU customers historically have enjoyed a monthly "dividend" of lower water bills than neighboring water districts charge. However, Riverside does purchase imported water from the State Water Project to meet seasonal peaking needs and to make up for periodic shortages in local supplies.

## The World's Water Supply

97%  
Salt water

2%  
Glaciers  
& Ice Caps

1%  
Fresh water



About 97 percent of the planet's water is salt water. Another two percent is fresh water in glaciers and polar ice caps. Groundwater and surface water from lakes, rivers and streams make up the remaining one percent.



## Protecting and conserving our community's valuable liquid asset – your water

Fresh water, not frozen in the polar ice caps, amounts to less than one percent of all the water on Earth. Virtually all the water that is potentially available for drinking water (99.9%) is groundwater. Riverside gets nearly all its drinking water from groundwater.

Here is some additional information to put that into perspective:

- California has 525 groundwater basins or subbasins. California's groundwater aquifers hold 850 million acre-feet of water...enough to flood the entire state, if it were flat, eight feet deep in water. That's 20 times the amount that can be stored in all of California's dams.
- Only 250 million to 450 million acre-feet of groundwater can be economically reached or is of high enough quality to use.
- RPU customers are among the 9 million Californians – nearly one in four – who rely almost solely on groundwater.
- While some aquifers are in balance, California as a whole uses more groundwater than is replaced. RPU pumps water from two major groundwater basins, the Bunker Hill Basin and the Riverside Basins. San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District recharges Bunker Hill Basin with local stormwater. Several water agencies in the foothill areas also recharge the basin to benefit their pumping operations in the area. The water levels go down during extended drought periods but are replenished during high precipitation periods. Artificial recharge with State Project Water is available through San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District when needed.

## RPU ensures water quality from source to customer

We pump most of our groundwater from wells in the Bunker Hill Basin in San Bernardino and the Riverside Basins. In 2003, RPU delivered nearly 80,000 acre-feet of water to our customers. We ensure water quality through:

**Monitoring** - Carefully researching how much pumping the basins can sustain to avoid using more water than is put back in the basins each year.

**Prevention** - RPU tests wells and tracks plumes of contaminants so we can deal with potential problems to our wells. RPU is actively working to eradicate septic tanks that could pollute groundwater.

**Water Treatment** - RPU operates three chlorination stations that inactivate harmful viruses and bacteria, five granular activated carbon (GAC) treatment plants to remove synthetic organic elements including pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, cleaning solvents, and fuel by-products, and two ion exchange plants to remove perchlorate.

**Security** - In addition to regular patrols, a new Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System enables us to remotely monitor and control our production, treatment, and distribution facilities. We completed a Water System Security Vulnerability Assessment in 2003 and security improvements were initiated to protect our water supply based on the assessment.

## How you can help conserve Riverside's liquid assets and save money

The best way for RPU water customers to both conserve our limited groundwater and save some money in the process is to simply use less water.

The two major uses of water in urban areas are for landscape irrigation and sanitation. Investing in a few improvements can save water and save money for homeowners and businesses every month.



## Invest in low-flow faucets, ultra low-flush toilets (ULFTs), and high efficiency clothes washers (HECWs) for rebates and water savings

ULFTs that use no more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush have been required in all new housing since 1992. There are millions of water-wasting old toilets still in use statewide. The latest redesigned models work better than earlier low-flush versions. Riverside Public Utilities offers up to a \$55 rebate per toilet towards purchase of a new ULFT.

Since 1994, federal standards have limited flow rates to 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) for showerheads, and kitchen and bathroom faucets manufactured in the United States. Fixtures are readily available at homecenters and hardware stores.

Front loading high-efficiency clothes washers use 40 percent less water and 55 percent less energy than standard top loading machines. Riverside Public Utilities offers rebates ranging from \$75 to \$175 to residential customers towards the purchase of a new HECW. Contact Programs and Services at 826-5485 for details.



## Watering your landscape more efficiently costs less

About half of all residential water goes to outdoor landscape irrigation. The efficient operation of the watering system you use will do the most to reduce landscape water use.

There are many steps homeowners can take to reduce landscape water use and costs:

- Start with an assessment of water use and needs. Then develop a plan that meets those needs efficiently.
- Two cost-effective ways to reduce landscape water use are to use mulches and water-conserving soil amendments to keep soil moist and reduce the need for frequent watering.
- Make sure equipment is working properly. Fix broken equipment.
- Calculate watering rates using measured containers and soil-moisture sensors.
- Develop an irrigation schedule based on watering rates and local weather data.
- Set the irrigation controller and change its programming as needed if weather changes.
- Install a rainfall sensor to shut off the system when it rains.

For information on water efficient landscaping, native plants and to create a customized watering schedule for your home, go to <http://bewaterwise.com>

# CITY OF RIVERSIDE MAJOR WATER INVESTMENTS

The City of Riverside Public Utilities is progressive in ensuring that a reliable supply of high-quality water is available for current and future generations through capital investment in our distribution system.



## RIVERSIDE'S WATER IS A GROWTH INDUSTRY

Water Division Capital Improvements:

2000	.....\$ 8 M
2001	.....\$10 M
2002	.....\$15 M
2003	.....\$17 M
2004	.....\$19 M*

\*(2004 projected/proposed)

Our investments are designed to accommodate future growth, protect our groundwater sources from contamination or overuse, provide treatment and remediation and adopt new technologies to

better utilize our water resources. Riverside Public Utilities is definitely “bullish” about investing as much as we possibly can to protect our vital liquid asset – Riverside’s drinking water supply. Major water investment projects include:

**Water Main Replacement Project** – Since the ongoing Water Main Replacement Project began in 2000, some 22 miles of aging water mains have been replaced within Riverside’s 900 mile distribution system. The new, larger mains will increase water pressure, deliver more water, improve fire fighting capabilities, and avoid potential flood damage to homes, businesses and streets. \$3.5 million is spent each year on this project.



**Riverside Canal Rehabilitation** – After 134 years of service, the Riverside Canal that stretches 12 miles from Colton to Jefferson Street near the Riverside Auto Center, will receive an \$8.5 million rehabilitation to ready it for 100+ more years of dependable water delivery. \$5.2 million will be funded from a state grant.

**Water Supply Planning** – RPU completed a Water Supply Plan in June 2004 and a Recycled Water Master Plan in September 2003 in anticipation of meeting future growth requirements.



**Source Water Assessment** – An assessment of the drinking water sources for RPU’s water system was completed in August 2000 for the Riverside Basins and in December 2002 for the Bunker Hill Basin. A copy of the complete report is available by contacting the California Department of Health Services at 1-800-745-7236.



**Increasing Use of Recycled Water** – Our Public Works wastewater treatment plants output water that is appropriate to reuse for landscaping and other industrial applications. The City is pursuing a strategy of increased use of non-potable water.

**Well Monitoring** – RPU is reviewing plans for monitoring wells to give early warning of possible contamination.

**Septic Tank Eradication** – A top priority is removal of septic tanks, primarily located in county areas, that pose a contamination threat to Riverside’s drinking water supply.

**Palmyrita Treatment Plant** – Three contaminated wells, out of service for over 13 years, are now refurbished and connected to the new Palmyrita Treatment Plant. The wells will supply nearly one-fifth of Riverside’s daily demand for drinking water.



**Mockingbird Dam Spillway** – A new \$2 million spillway was constructed per State of California Water Resources Control Board requirements.



**60/91/215 Freeway Interchange Improvement Project** – Began construction of \$6 million water main relocation improvement projects to accommodate widening of 60/91/215 Freeway Interchange. The total cost of this project will be reimbursed by the state.



**Emtman Reservoir and Treatment Plant Expansion** – Purchased future Emtman Reservoir site and parcels for expansion of Palmyrita Treatment Plant.

**New Booster Stations and Waterman Pipeline Replacement** – Planning two new booster stations and Waterman Pipeline Replacement to upgrade transmission system performance and reliability.



# RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2003 WATER QUALITY REPORT

## PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

PERCENT SYSTEM SOURCE - GROUNDWATER 98.4%

CONTAMINANT	STATE MCL	STATE PHG MCL	RIVERSIDE		SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
			AVERAGE	RANGE	
<b>Microbiological</b>					
Total Coliform (P/A) (a) - - - - -	5%	0%	0%	0 - 0.3%	Naturally present in environment
<b>Clarity</b>					
Turbidity - - - - -	0.5 NTU	NS	0.1 NTU	0 - 0.4 NTU	Naturally present in environment
<b>Regulated Organic</b>					
Total Trihalomethanes- - - - - "TTHMs" ppb	80 ppb	NS	3 ppb	ND - 44 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids "HAA5" - - - - -	60 ppb	NS	0.4 ppb	ND - 6.4 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine - - - - -	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.5 ppm	0.4 - 0.8 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors- - - - - Total Organic Carbon "TOC" ppm	Treatment	NS Requirement	0.4 ppm	ND - 6.4 ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
Dibromochloropropane "DBCP"- - - - -	200 ppt	1.7 ppt	19 ppt	ND - 39 ppt	Banned nemotacide still present due to agricultural activities
Trichloroethylene (TCE)- - - - -	5 ppb	0.8 ppb	ND	ND - 0.5 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factions
<b>Regulated Inorganic</b>					
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )- - - - -	45 ppm	45 ppm	22 ppm	18 - 26 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Fluoride- - - - -	2 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.6 ppm	0.4 - 0.8 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Arsenic - - - - -	50 ppb	NS	2 ppb	<2 - 4 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radiological</b>					
Gross Alpha - - - - -	15 pCi/L	NS	7 pCi/L	3 - 12 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium - - - - -	20 pCi/L	0.5	8 pCi/L	4 - 11 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead/Copper (AL) (90% Household Tap)</b>					
Lead (b) - - - - -	15 ppb	2 ppb	<5 ppb	<5 - 7 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing
Copper (b) - - - - -	1,300 ppb	170 ppb	400 ppb	<50 - 770 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing
<b>Additional Monitoring</b>					
Radon - - - - -	NS	NS	520 pCi/L	490 - 550 pCi/L	Naturally present in environment
<i>Regulated contaminants with no MCLs</i>					
	<b>ACTION LEVEL</b>	<b>STATE PHG OR MCLG</b>	<b>RIVERSIDE</b>		
			<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>RANGE</b>	
Chromium VI * - - - - -	NS	NS	2.1 ppb	1.5 - 2.5 ppb	
Perchlorate - - - - -	AL 4 ppb	NS	2.3 ppb	<4-7.2 ppb	
Vanadium - - - - -	AL 50 ppb	NS	12 ppb	5-18 ppb	
Boron - - - - -	AL 1000 ppb	NS	115 ppb	ND-120 ppb	

\* Most recent sampling compiled in 2002



## 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 US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG)** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Provisional Action Level (PAL)** The provisional concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)** MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the US EPA.

**Parts Per Million (ppm)** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or one penny in \$10,000.

**Parts Per Billion (ppb)** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.

**Parts Per Trillion (ppt)** One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two million years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L)** A measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** A measure of suspended material in water.

**Micromhos ( $\mu$ MHOS)** A measure of conductivity (electric current) in water.

**ND** Not detected at the detection limit for reporting.

**NS** No standard.

**GPG** Grains per gallon of hardness (1 gpg = 17.1 ppm).

**<** Less than the detectable levels.

**(a)** Results of all samples collected from the distribution system during any month shall be free of total coliforms in 95 percent or more of the monthly samples.

**(b)** The Lead and Copper Rule requires that 90 percent of samples taken from drinking water taps in program homes must be below the action levels.

## MONITORING REPORT

Riverside Public Utilities tests for more than 200 contaminants in our water system. This report provides data from sampling conducted in calendar year 2003. Only those contaminants detected in our water system are listed here. For a listing of additional chemical tests, please contact LuCinda Norried at (909) 351-6331.

## WATER RESOURCES

Riverside met 98.4 percent of its water needs from groundwater resources, receiving only 1.6 percent from Western Municipal Water District. Water quality information for imported water is available on request.

## WATER COMPLIANCE & MONITORING PROGRAM

In 2003, we collected more than 12,000 water samples\* to test for a variety of potential contaminants. Samples were collected at water sources, along transmission pipelines, throughout the distribution system, including reservoirs and booster stations, and the seven regional treatment plants to ensure water quality from its source to your meter.

RPU uses state certified independent laboratories to perform water tests. This ensures that an independent set of experts test your water from the source to your meter and tap. Last year, we spent more than \$250,000 on compliance laboratory costs.

### \*RPU 2003 WATER QUALITY DATA

- 6,619 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.
- 3,227 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.
- 2,956 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.
- 12,802 - Total samples collected.**

## SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	State MCL	Riverside		Sources of Contamination
		Average	Range	
<b>Color Units</b> . . . . .	15	<3	<3	Naturally present in environment
<b>Odor Threshold</b> ..	3	1	<1 - 2	Naturally present in environment
<b>Chloride</b> . . . . .	500 ppm	25 ppm	20 - 32 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Sulfate</b> . . . . .	500 ppm	68 ppm	63 - 73 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"</b> ..	1,000 ppm	333 ppm	280 - 410 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Specific Conductance</b> . . . . .	1,600 µmho	560	480 - 610	Substances form ions in water
<b>Corrosivity</b> . . . . .	Noncorrosive	+0.1	0 - 0.26	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
<b>pH Units</b> . . . . .	NS	7.4	7.1 - 7.9	Naturally present in environment
<b>Hardness (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)</b> . . . . .	NS	205 ppm (12 gpg)	160- 240 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Sodium</b> . . . . .	NS	39 ppm	33 - 46 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Calcium</b> . . . . .	NS	71 ppm	56 - 79 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Potassium</b> . . . . .	NS	3 ppm	1 - 4 ppm	Naturally present in environment
<b>Magnesium</b> . . . . .	NS	10 ppm	8 - 12 ppm	Naturally present in environment

### ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION

**FLUORIDE** - The California Department of Health Services (DHS) has established an "optimal" fluoride level for water at 1 ppm. Riverside has naturally occurring fluoride levels at 0.6 ppm and is not planning to add fluoride to its water by artificial means.

**NITRATE** - In drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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 an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm 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

### (Nitrate continued...)

advice from your health-care provider. Riverside provides drinking water that on average is at 22 ppm and has a range from 18 ppm to 26 ppm during the year. DHS has set the MCL for nitrate at 45 ppm. Riverside has 49 wells that are blended to comply with drinking water standards. The city conducts extensive monitoring of the blend operations. Seasonal variation in demand and flow, in addition to system maintenance and repair, impact the nitrate levels during the year.

**PERCHLORATE** - Perchlorate salts were used in solid rocket propellants and other industrial applications. In February 2002, DHS lowered the Provisional Action Limit on perchlorate from 18 ppb to 4 ppb. In response to this regulatory change, Riverside installed two perchlorate treatment plants and lowered the perchlorate levels from 6.4 ppb in 2001 to 2.3 ppb in 2003. In December 2002, California EPA issued a draft Public Health Goal of 2 to 6 ppb. In March 2004, California EPA adopted a public health goal of 6 ppb and the DHS adopted an action level of 6 ppb.

Riverside is continuing to develop additional treatment options to meet the changing regulations. Final regulations specifying definitive Maximum Contamination Levels (MCLs) are expected in 2005.

**RADON** - Radon is a naturally occurring gas formed from the normal radioactive decay of uranium. It is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, chemically inert, and radioactive gas found virtually everywhere on earth. The US EPA recommends that homeowners take remedial action if the indoor air radon level in their home exceeds 4.0 picocuries. The radon in indoor air attributable to water is minor compared to contributions from the soil, or even the outdoor air. For information on radon, call the California Department of Health Services Radon Information Line at 1-800-745-7236 or contact LuCinda Norried at 351-6331.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING** - This monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data is available at [www.epa.gov/ogwd/urmr.html/](http://www.epa.gov/ogwd/urmr.html/)

# An important message about drinking water sources from the US EPA

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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**, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**REGULATIONS:** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US EPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations

that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION:** 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 people, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line. 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 visiting the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/) or by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot line at 1-800-426-4791.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

## NON-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة  
عن مياه الشرب. ترجم هذه المعلومات أو تكلم  
مع شخص يفهمها.

សេចក្តីរាយការនេះមានផ្នែកព័ត៌មានសំខាន់អំពីទឹក  
ដែលលោកអ្នកទទួលបាន បកប្រែឬនិយាយពីភាព  
ជាមួយនរណាម្នាក់ដែលយល់អំពីសេចក្តីនេះ

ຂໍແຈ້ງຂ່າວສារຄົນ ງ່າຍກັບ ພົມປະປາ ທີ່  
ພວກເຮົາໃຊ້ຢູ່ເບ້ຍປະຈຳ. ກັບທ່ານບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈ  
ແລະຢາກຮູ້ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມກະລຸນາ  
ຕິດຕໍ່ສອບຖາມ

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

이 보고서에는 여러분이 마시는 물에  
대한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역  
하든지 또는 이것을 이해 하는 사람과 이야기  
해 주십시오

このレポートには皆さんが飲む水  
に関する情報が入っています。これを  
翻訳するが、又はだれかこれを理解する  
人と話して下さい

Báo cáo này có những chi tiết quan trọng về nước uống  
của quý vị. Hãy dịch ra, hoặc nói chuyện với người nào hiểu  
biết về vấn đề này.

Some water information on Inside Cover and Pages 1-3 obtained from *Layperson's Guide to Groundwater* (2003) and *Layperson's Guide to Water Conservation* (2002) prepared by the Water Education Foundation, Sacramento, CA.





3900 Main Street  
Riverside, CA 92501

PRESORTED  
STANDARD MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Permit No. 3191  
Riverside, CA

# Our Mission

The City of Riverside Public Utilities is committed to the highest quality water and electric services at the lowest possible rates to benefit the community.

**Protecting and conserving our community's prized liquid asset**

