

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: South Mesa Water Company

Report Date: June, 11 2026

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

Name and General Location of Sources: Ground water is extracted from the Calimesa Basin and Live Oak Basin located within the Yucaipa Basin and the Beaumont Basin.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Source Water Assessment Study was conducted and completed in 2003. South Mesa Water Company performed this study to identify the areas which contribute to our drinking water supply and to assess our water systems susceptibility to contamination. The results of the study revealed that the ground water sources are considered most vulnerable to nitrates. Customers can find the Source Water Assessment at the South Mesa Water Company office.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Wednesday of every month at 391 West Avenue L, Calimesa, CA. 92320. Please call the office at (909) 795-2401

For More Information, Contact: : David Armstrong, General Manager Phone: (909) 795-2401
 Jeff Jones, Water Quality Operator (909) 795-2401
 e-mail info@southmesawater.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.

Importance of This Report Statement in One Non-English Language (Spanish)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse South Mesa Water Company a 391 West Avenue L, Calimesa, CA.92320. (909) 795-2401 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Term	Definition
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).
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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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>	2025 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2025	31	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	31	.16	0	.061-.40	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(M CLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	53	39-66	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	181	18-250	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[M RDL]	PHG(MC LG)[MRD LG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2024	<3	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2025	ND	ND-4.1	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2025	.988	.390-1.6	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(as N)(ppm)	2025	6.5	1.7-8.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion and natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2025	0.45	0.32-0.64	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2025	11.5	2.6-17.0	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2025	1.2	ND-2.5	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent(and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG(MC LG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
PH (Distribution)	2025	8.2	8.0-8.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Turbidity (NTUs)(Distribution)	2025	0.13	ND-.57	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Color (Units) (Distribution)	2025	<3.0	ND-5.0	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold (Units) (Distribution)	2025	1	1	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTUs) (sources)	2025	0	0	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2025	295	150-350	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (US) (uS/cm)	2025	535	320-610	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater
Chloride	2025	32	18-41	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influences
Sulfate	2015	27	13-56	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent(and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	2022	24.7	6.6-93	50	Vanadium exposure resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCL G)	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium	2025	3.7	1.8-5.0	10 ppb	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural products

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. South Mesa Water Company 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 South Mesa Water Company at (909) 795-2401. 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>. South Mesa Water Company has conducted a lead service line inventory and our distribution system has no lead. For more information on the lead service line inventory contact South Mesa Water Company at (909) 795-2401

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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.