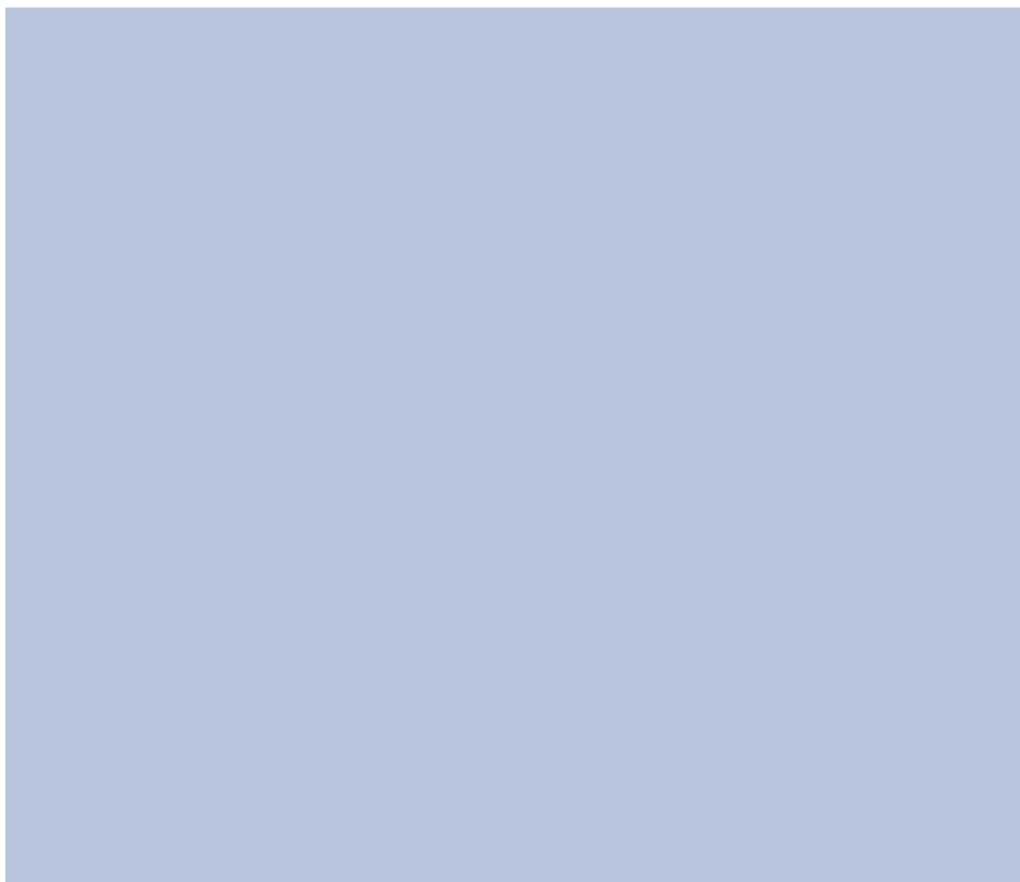




**RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES
2005 ANNUAL WATER REPORT**





DEAR RIVERSIDE WATER CUSTOMER,

I am pleased to report that our water met or exceeded all state and federal drinking water quality standards in 2005, and a survey by *Reader's Digest* published in July 2005 rated Riverside's water the cleanest among America's 50 largest cities.

Over 110 years ago, Riverside's settlers made access to a clean, safe, reliable water supply a top priority. Their sense of stewardship has not lessened.

Yesterday's engineers, managers, and policymakers worked to strike an appropriate balance between infrastructure and low rates. Today, water utilities regionally and nationally are being challenged to accelerate efforts to repair aging water systems and budget for realistic maintenance and replacement cycles.

Our 2005 Annual Water Report focuses on our Long-Term Water Facility Master Plan. This report is a brief overview of the plan that was approved by the City Council and Board of Public Utilities. It discusses how we can meet the challenge to protect and maintain our water delivery system for the next 20 years.

On March 28, 2006, the City Council approved a rate schedule for the next five years that supports the needs identified in the plan. If you would like to read the plan in more detail, a copy has been placed on our web site at www.riversidepublicutilities.com.

We welcome you to attend our Board of Public Utilities meetings at Riverside City Hall at 8:15 a.m. on the first and third Fridays of each month.

Sincerely,

David H. Wright

Public Utilities General Manager



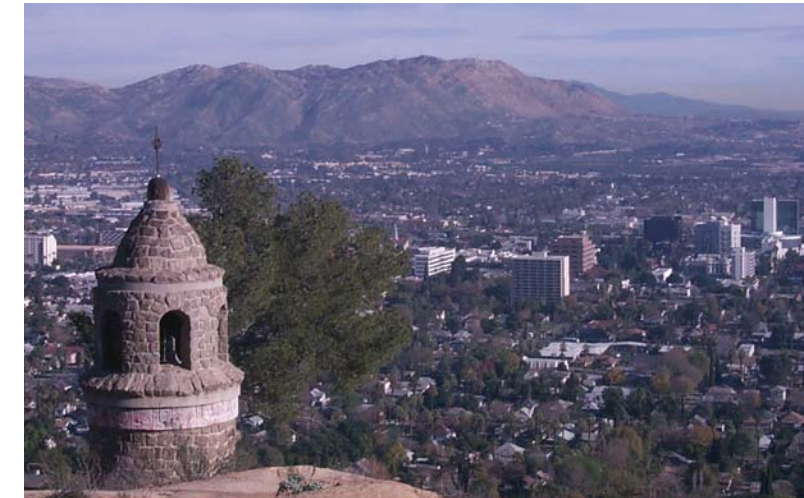
Municipal Light and Water Utilities office on Main Street, 1913.

RIVERSIDE'S WATER SYSTEM A BILLION DOLLAR ASSET

One of the advantages of being a customer-owner of a municipal utility is that as shareholders, the community owns and controls some very valuable assets, such as our water delivery system, which would cost over \$1 billion to replace.

Riverside's water system includes over 900 miles of pipeline, nearly 7,000 fire hydrants, 64,200 metered services, 13 water treatment plants, 16 reservoirs, 39 booster stations, 54 wells, canals, plus other facilities and equipment. Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) is responsible for maintaining our water system to reliably deliver safe water to our customers.

Like most water systems across the country, Riverside's water system is aging. Many critical elements have exceeded their service life span and are in need of repair or replacement. Because our system is so complex and valuable, we have invested years to carefully prepare a Long-Term Water Facility Master Plan. We retained an international engineering firm to evaluate the needs of our water system. The firm identified investment and replacement needs totaling



Riverside, as seen from Mt. Rubidoux.

\$136 million over the next 20 years for new facilities to meet water demand. Our action plan includes necessary components for expansion, replacement, renewal, security, resource protection and emergency/disaster preparedness. By continuing to practice good stewardship, and implementing our plan, Riverside's water system will continue to be reliable, safe and secure.

SMALL QUAKE, OLD PIPE...ONE HUGE REPAIR BILL FOR RIVERSIDE



Last year, a minor earthquake caused little or no reportable damage above ground. But, underground, it was enough to crack open an 80 year old water pipeline that transports 40 percent of Riverside's water from wells in San Bernardino.

The pipeline was only out of service for two weeks but cost almost a half million dollars to return to service. The large 42-inch diameter pipeline break was located near Waterman Avenue. No homes or other structures were damaged, or repairs would have taken longer and costs would have been much higher.

Since rates are based on needs, this one situation accounted for about two percent of our water expenses last year.

This incident reinforces what we already knew; budgeting for scheduled replacements and repairs rather than responding to an emergency is the best and least expensive way to protect our water system.

OUR LONG-TERM WATER FACILITY MASTER PLAN

Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) is recognized as an innovative, proactive water industry leader. We identify industry challenges and move forward with resource planning, water treatment, facilities management, operating efficiencies and financial planning to resolve issues. This approach will serve to position Riverside to cope with future local, regional and national water industry challenges.

The challenges facing Riverside's water system also confronts other communities in the region. Our long-term plan will first restore our aging water system and then maintain it at the highest level of reliability while working together with other agencies for the mutual benefit of our customers.



INVESTING IN OUR WATER SYSTEM

The Riverside Water Utility was created for the benefit of a growing community that wanted reliable sources of water at a reasonable cost. After the Riverside Canal was completed in 1871, Riverside prospered as the center of the California citrus industry, in large part, because of its plentiful, reliable, and cost-effective water supply. We have an obligation to continue in this tradition and remain a low-cost water provider while at the same time, funding infrastructure and operations, building reserves, and supplying clear water. This responsibility was not only supported by our Board, City Council and staff, but also recognized by local businesses and community members. With community support, the City Council recently approved a rate increase over the next five years. This increase will take place annually beginning with a twelve percent increase in November 2006. For the next four years, from 2007 to 2010 the rates will increase ten percent. Even with this rate increase, our rates will continue to be lower than other water providers in our area, as they have been for years. The community has recognized the need for financial investment in one of our most essential systems. With this investment RPU will be able to continue the vision of the early settlers of the City.

MANAGING OUR ASSETS

We all know that regularly scheduled maintenance of a car will keep it running at peak performance and extend the life of the car for many years. Just as you would maintain a car or a house, our asset management plan is designed to properly maintain, service, repair and/or replace equipment and structures to avoid costly failures.

Did you know...

...that over half of Riverside's 920 miles of water pipelines – 482 miles of pipelines to be exact – are 50 years old or older? In 2005, approximately 1,100 water leaks occurred in our system and there will probably be more each year until we can speed up our pipeline replacement rate.

Our Pipeline Replacement Program will accelerate the pace from five miles per year to twelve miles per year. It also increases maintenance of our pipeline network, which will reduce the frequency of system leaks.

Did you know...

...that the Utility operates 108 water pumps? The oldest pumps date to the early 1920's.

Our Booster Station Refurbishment Program will replace eleven pumps per year on an average ten year cycle. Water pumps need to be reliable and operate at optimum pressure to maintain our fire fighting protection at all times everywhere in the city.



Did you know...

...that the Utility operates 54 wells? The oldest wells date to the early 1900's.



RPU Water Quality Technician testing our water.

Our Well Refurbishment Program will restore and replace wells on an average 20-year cycle for equipment and 80-year cycle for wells. It will rehabilitate four wells per year and replace one well per year.

Did you know...

...that worn out water meters waste water, and inconvenience customers?

The city has 64,200 meters in operation and the Meter Replacement Program will replace 80 large, industrial meters and 3,500 standard meters per year to ensure accurate billing and reduce lost revenues.

Did you know...

...that we have 16 reservoirs for fire protection and emergency water supply?

We are well equipped to assist emergency response teams. In addition, our plan will meet the needs of disaster preparedness and community growth with the addition of eight new reservoirs.

OUR WATER QUALITY

Our proposed Water Quality and Treatment Plan ensures an adequate water supply will continue to be available. Construction of a new \$10 million treatment plant will treat 10,000 acre-feet of water

OUR LONG-TERM WATER FACILITY MASTER PLAN

and help reduce purchases of costly imported water. In addition to the thirteen plants already in service, this new plant will be in service in 2008. Additional water treatment capacity is necessary should plumes of contaminants reach other wells, and to meet community demands for water.

OUR WATER RESOURCES

Our first priority is to protect Riverside's most valuable asset – groundwater, from contaminants and over drafting. Riverside, along with many other water agencies, owns substantial rights to water



One of RPU's thirteen water treatment plants.

resources in the Bunker Hill Basin in San Bernardino, the Colton Basin, the Arlington Basin, and the Riverside Basin. As demand in the Riverside-San Bernardino area increases, basin resource management becomes more critical. RPU is involved with several regional water supply, quality, conservation and transportation committees. Participation in these regional efforts enables us to coordinate efforts to track and treat plumes of chemical contaminants to protect and maximize our basin resources. Since imported water costs more than twice as much as groundwater, effective water resource management

has a direct and beneficial impact on our customer-owners.

PROTECTING OUR WATER RIGHTS

In the past 110 years, we have vigorously defended the protection of our water from chemical contamination and asserted Riverside's water rights. The City Attorney's Office has been aggressive in pursuing litigation with polluters. With funds and settlements garnered by legal action, the Utility has been able to build thirteen new treatment plants as a result of their efforts.

PROTECTING OUR SYSTEM

Protecting our water supply from contamination is mandatory. Security enhancements are not an option. Video surveillance and increased physical security measures will improve protection of remote facilities.

OUR FUTURE FACILITIES

Planning for new sites and facilities is critical to the future of our water system. The Utility will preserve and protect our existing property holdings to ensure availability when needed for new facilities. In addition, we will sell current surplus land holdings to fund the purchase of property for new facility sites over the next 20 years.

WORKING TOGETHER WITH OTHER AGENCIES

RPU is reaching out beyond our service area to work together in cooperation with WMWD and other agencies to address common concerns and initiate several other opportunities for mutual benefit to our customers. Some ways we can work together are joint use of facilities, water conservation measures, water resources studies, recycled water and waste water optimization, plus disaster and emergency preparedness. We are finding a number of

ways that cooperating together could save time and money and provide better service to our customers.

RECYCLING WATER

RPU and WMWD are jointly reviewing a number of options to select the most cost-effective way to increase use of recycled water to reduce demand for new water.

Recycled water projects are expected to be funded in part through statewide bond proceeds and grant funding. The Recycled Water Plan increases use of recycled water to meet ongoing agricultural demands and appropriate landscape applications. Using recycled water for these applications will save the expense of pumping, treating and transporting potable ground water.

USING OUR WATER WISELY

Water conservation programs and awareness campaigns have been in place for a number of years. Current programs offer rebates for low-flush toilets, high-efficiency clothes washers and weather-based irrigation controllers. In addition, a Water Rec-



Water-wise Garden with California-friendly plants.

lamation and Conservation Surcharge of 1.5 percent of water revenues was initiated in May 2004. These funds are dedicated to pay for future water conservation programs, new treatment and reclamation technologies, research and development programs and low-income customer support.

Recently, we launched the 20/20 Program to provide free water audits and incentives for Riverside's 20 largest commercial water users to assist them in reducing water consumption by 20 percent. This would save enough water for 2,000 additional single-family residences each year.

computers connected with the National Weather Service. Following two years of field tests in Riverside's White Park, WBIC reduced water use at the park by 40 percent. Through partnerships with the Parks and Recreation Department and Public Works Department, the same technology used at White Park has allowed us to expand and monitor Bryant, Nichols, Sycamore Highland, and Orange Terrace Community Parks and several medians along the University Avenue corridor. The City of Riverside has 51 parks rich with green space. Through expanded use of water conservation efforts, like the WBIC program, we expect to reduce the city's water demand by 20 percent by 2020.



SAVING WATER IN OUR PARKS

A new effort to introduce Weather-

Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC) to Riverside's parks, schools and other large landscapes is underway. WBIC automatically change the watering schedule based upon weather conditions, by using data received through

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

PERCENT SYSTEM SOURCE - GROUNDWATER 95%

CONTAMINANT	STATE MCL	STATE PHG	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
MICROBIOLOGICAL Total Coliform (P/A) (a)	5%	0%	0%	0 - 0.7%	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY Turbidity	0.5 NTU	NS	0.1 NTU	0 - 0.4 NTU	Naturally present in environment
REGULATED ORGANIC Total Trihalomethanes "TTHMs"	80 ppb	NS	6 ppb	ND - 28 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids "HAA5"	60 ppb	NS	0.8 ppb	ND - 7.9 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.5 ppm	0.4 - 0.7 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP precursors Total Organic Carbon "TOC"	Treatment Requirement	NS	0.4 ppm	ND - 2.4 ppm	Various natural and man-made sources
Dibromochloropropane "DBCP"	200 ppt	1.7 ppt	10 ppt	ND - 24 ppt	Banned nematocide still present due to past agricultural activities
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5 ppb	0.8 ppb	ND	<0.5 - 0.7 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites & other factions
REGULATED INORGANIC Nitrate (NO ₃)	45 ppm	45 ppm	24 ppm	21 - 25 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Fluoride	2 ppm	1.0 ppm	0.6 ppm	0.4 - 0.7 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Arsenic	50 ppb	4 ppt	2 ppb	<2 - 2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	NS	7 pCi/L	3 - 10 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20 pCi/L	0.5 pCi/L	8 pCi/L	6 - 11 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER (AL) (90% Household Tap) Lead (b)	15 ppb	2 ppb	<5 ppb	<5 - 11 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing
Copper (b)	1,300 ppb	170 ppb	330 ppb	<50 - 610 ppb	Internal corrosion of home plumbing
ADDITIONAL MONITORING Radon	NS	NS	440 pCi/L	310 - 550 pCi/L	Naturally present in environment
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	STATE PHG OR MCLG	RIVERSIDE AVERAGE	RANGE	
Chromium VI	NS	NS	2.1 ppb	1.5 - 2.7 ppb	
Perchlorate	NL 6 ppb	6 ppb	2.6 ppb	<4 - 4.5 ppb	
Vanadium	NL 50 ppb	NS	8 ppb	6 - 8 ppb	
Boron	NL 1000 ppb	NS	120 ppb	ND - 140 ppb	

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) MCLs and MRDLs 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 (µMHOS) A measure of conductivity (electric current) in water.

- NL Notification level.
- 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. In 2005, 106 homes participated in the monitoring program.



MONITORING REPORT 2005

Riverside Public Utilities tests for more than 200 possible contaminants in our water system. This report provides data from sampling conducted in calendar year 2005. Only those contaminants detected in our water system are listed here. For a listing of additional chemical tests, please contact Water Quality Supervisor LuCinda Norried at (951) 351-6331.

WATER RESOURCES

Riverside met 95 percent of its water needs from groundwater resources, while receiving only five percent from Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). Water quality information for imported water is available on request from WMWD.

WATER COMPLIANCE & MONITORING PROGRAM

In 2005, we collected more than 15,000 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 treatment plants to ensure water quality from its source to your meter.

The Utility 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. Last year, we spent more than \$360,000 on compliance laboratory costs.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES 2005 WATER SAMPLING DATA

- 7,031 - Samples collected to test for bacteria.
- 3,988 - Samples collected for source and system compliance and monitoring.
- 4,365 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring.
- 15,384 - Total samples collected.

SECONDARY STANDARDS AESTHETIC STANDARDS

	STATE MCL	RIVERSIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES AVERAGE	RANGE	SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Color Units	15	<3	<3	Naturally present in environment
Odor Threshold	3	1	<1 - 2	Naturally present in environment
Chloride	500 ppm	29 ppm	27 - 31 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Sulfate	500 ppm	72 ppm	65 - 80 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Total Dissolved Solids "TDS"	1,000 ppm	380 ppm	320 - 516 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1,600 µmho	589	509 - 642	Substances form ions in water
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive	0.1	0 - 0.3	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
pH Units	NS	7.3	7.3 - 7.9	Naturally present in environment
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	NS	216 ppm	206 - 238 ppm (13 gpg)	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	42 ppm	39 - 43 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Calcium	NS	69 ppm	65 - 77 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	3 ppm	2 - 4 ppm	Naturally present in environment
Magnesium	NS	11 ppm	9 - 12 ppm	Naturally present in environment

Drinking Water

Riverside and most public water systems have safely used chlorine and/or chloramines (a combination of chlorine and ammonia) to disinfect potentially harmful bacteria that may enter drinking water. Chlorine disinfection of water supplies has been hailed as one of the greatest inventions of the 20th Century. It has been instrumental in controlling many potential waterborne diseases, such as cholera, diphtheria, and dysentery.

Drinking water treated with chlorine or chloramines is safe for everyone to use for drinking, bathing, cooking and all other daily uses. This includes: pregnant women, children and infants, people on kidney dialysis, people on low-sodium diets, people with diabetes, and pets.

Chlorine and chloramines must be removed from the water used in kidney dialysis machines. Although it is safe for dialysis patients to drink water with chlorine and chloramines, it is not safe to have it directly enter their bloodstream.

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.

Perchlorate - Perchlorate salts were used in solid rocket propellants and other industrial applications. 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 Contaminant Level (MCL) is expected in 2006.

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 advice about nitrate levels from your health care provider.

Riverside provides drinking water that on average is at 24 ppm and has a range from 21 ppm to 25 ppm during the year. DHS has set the MCL for nitrate at 45 ppm. Riverside has 54 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.

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 USEPA 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 (951) 351-6331.

Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants

This monitoring helps USEPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Data is available at www.epa.gov/ogwd/urmr.html.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT DRINKING WATER SOURCES FROM THE USEPA

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, agricultural application, 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, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the 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 calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot line at 1(800) 426-4791.

Water Sources: Riverside's water is groundwater from wells at Bunker Hills Basin and Riverside Basin. RPU and other water agencies completed a source-water assessment study for Bunker Hill Basin in San Bernardino in October 2002. The source water assessment reports were submitted to the State Department of Health Services. Copies are available at Riverside Public Utilities, Water Resources.

NON-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

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

SPANISH

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información por favor llame (951) 782-0330.

TAGALOG

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

CHINESE

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

VIETNAMESE

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

JAPANESE

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

KOREAN

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.



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RIVERSIDE'S DRINKING WATER RANKED #1 FOR CLEANLINESS AMONG
AMERICA'S 50 LARGEST CITIES BY READER'S DIGEST JULY 2005

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.*

CUSTOMER SERVICE - (951) 782-0330 • WWW.RIVERSIDEPUBLICUTILITIES.COM