

Riverside County public water systems

31
systems are Failing or At-Risk
32% of all systems in the county profile

Status classification Share of listed systems, followed by the count, reported population, and funding in each status.

	Failing 11%	At-Risk 20%	Potentially At-Risk 11%	Not At-Risk 45%	Not Assessed 12%
	Failing	At-Risk	Potentially At-Risk	Not At-Risk	Not Assessed
Systems	11	20	11	44	12
Population	37,653	113,552	51,816	526,683	1,855,009
Funding since 2017	\$3M	\$4M	\$8M	\$7M	\$87M

Key figures

98
public water systems

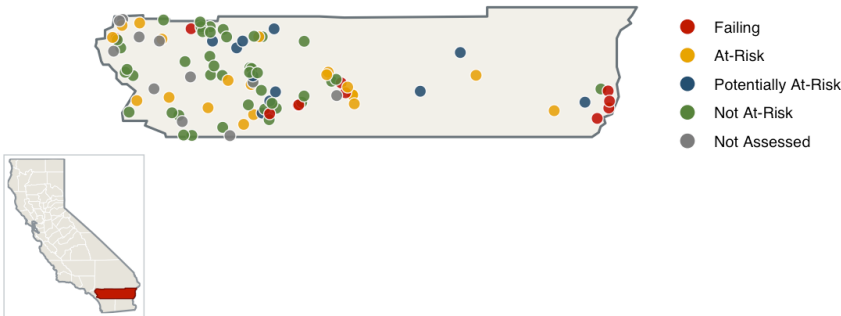
2,584,713
reported population

49%
serve 500 people or fewer

\$109M
reported funding since 2017

System locations

Points show reported system locations. They do not represent service-area boundaries.



Each point represents one system record. Nearby or overlapping points can conceal multiple systems.

Summary

Riverside County has 98 public water systems in the SAFER dataset. Of these, 31 (32%) are classified as Failing or At-Risk.

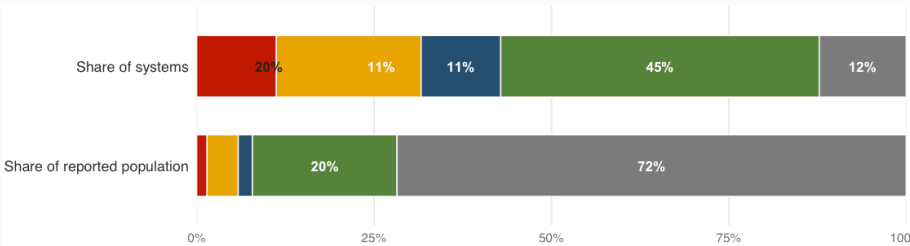
Those systems report serving 151,205 people. The county profile is also shaped by small systems: 48 systems serve 500 people or fewer.

12 systems are listed as Not Assessed, serving 1,855,009 people, so Not Assessed should not be read as a low-risk classification.

Reported funding since 2017 totals \$109M across 12 systems. Technical assistance funding totals \$4M.

System counts and reported population

Not Assessed systems make up 12% of listed systems and 72% of reported population. That population sits in a few large systems outside the SAFER assessment's scope, which generally have more capacity, so this reflects scope rather than hidden risk.



Risk profile

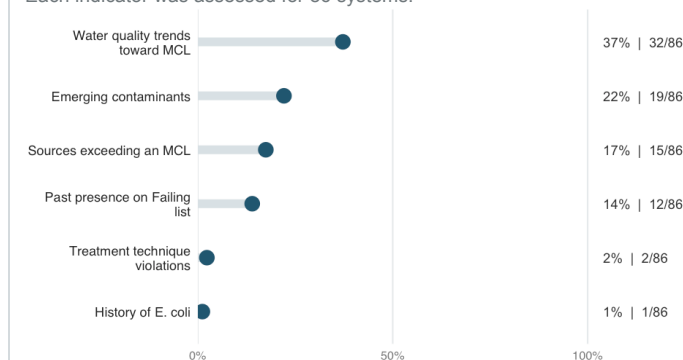
Risk in Riverside County is distributed across four dimensions. Water Quality contributes the largest share of the combined weighted risk score at 31%. Across all individual indicators, Household socioeconomic burden appears most often, affecting 55 of 86 assessed systems.

Water Quality 31% of combined weighted risk State 32% · ▼ 1 pts MOST COMMON FLAG Water quality trends toward MCL	Accessibility 28% of combined weighted risk State 36% · ▼ 8 pts MOST COMMON FLAG No intertie	Affordability 17% of combined weighted risk State 17% · – 0 pts MOST COMMON FLAG Household socioeconomic burden	TMF Capacity 23% of combined weighted risk State 15% · ▲ 9 pts MOST COMMON FLAG Total net annual income
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Water Quality

Water Quality accounts for 31% of the county's combined weighted risk score. Water quality trends toward MCL appears in 32 of 86 assessed systems. Emerging contaminants is next, appearing in 19 of 86 assessed systems.

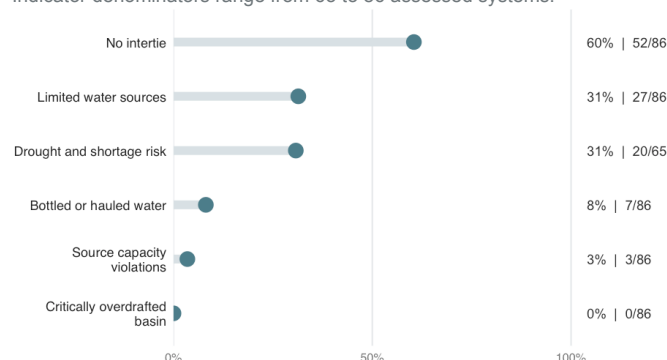
Each indicator was assessed for 86 systems.



Accessibility

Accessibility accounts for 28% of the county's combined weighted risk score. No intertie appears in 52 of 86 assessed systems. Limited water sources is next, appearing in 27 of 86 assessed systems.

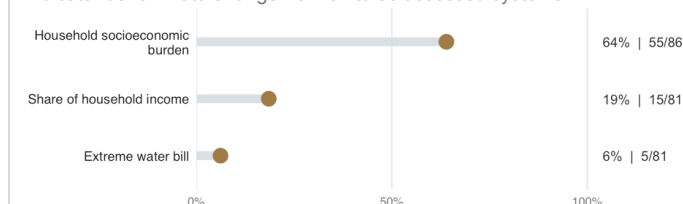
Indicator denominators range from 65 to 86 assessed systems.



Affordability

Affordability accounts for 17% of the county's combined weighted risk score. Household socioeconomic burden appears in 55 of 86 assessed systems. Share of household income is next, appearing in 15 of 81 assessed systems.

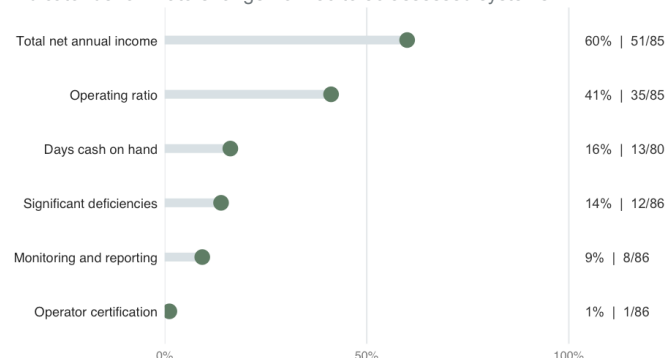
Indicator denominators range from 81 to 86 assessed systems.



TMF Capacity

TMF Capacity accounts for 23% of the county's combined weighted risk score. Total net annual income appears in 51 of 85 assessed systems. Operating ratio is next, appearing in 35 of 85 assessed systems.

Indicator denominators range from 80 to 86 assessed systems.

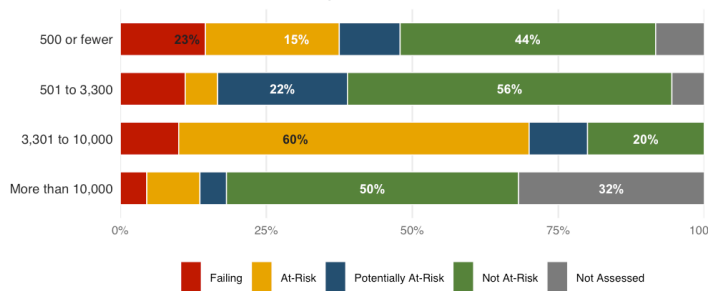


Patterns and context

The countywide totals hide important differences among systems. The panels below show how SAFER status varies by system size and service-area economic status, what conditions appear among Failing systems, and how reported funding is distributed across the 98 systems in Riverside County.

Status by system size

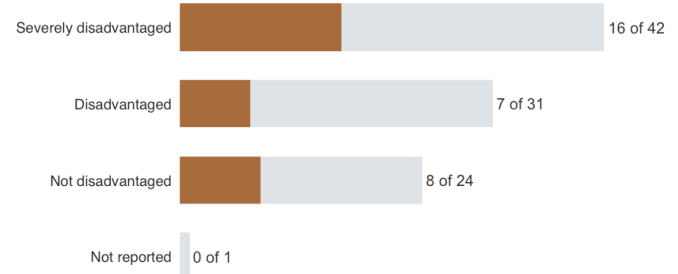
SAFER status within each population group



Among systems serving 500 people or fewer, 18 of 48 are Failing or At-Risk. The highest concentration occurs among systems serving 3,301 to 10,000, at 70%.

Economic context

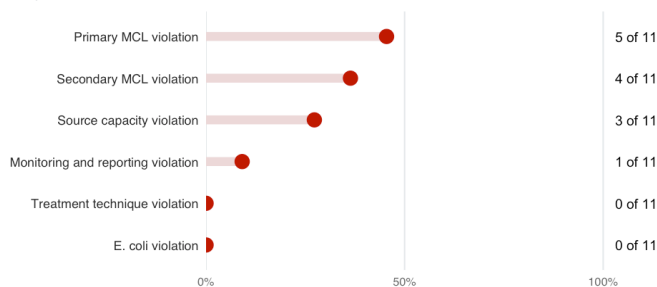
Orange shows Failing or At-Risk systems within each service-area group



DAC and SDAC service areas contain 73 of 98 listed systems. Within those two groups, 23 systems are Failing or At-Risk.

Conditions among Failing systems

A system can appear under more than one condition



Frequently listed primary analytes

1,1-Dichloroethylene	1	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1
Arsenic	1	Combined Uranium	1
Nitrate	1		

Among 11 Failing systems, 5 report primary MCL violation. The most frequently listed primary analytes are 1,1-Dichloroethylene, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, and Arsenic.

Reported funding

Totals since 2017 and number of systems reporting funding



Funding since 2017 totals \$109M across 12 systems. Not Assessed systems account for 79% of that total. Reported technical assistance funding adds \$4M.

Key takeaways

32%

of systems are Failing or At-Risk

That represents 31 systems reporting service to 151,205 people. That is close to the statewide average of 33%.

31%

of weighted risk comes from Water Quality

The most widespread individual flag is household socioeconomic burden, found in 55 of 86 assessed systems. Statewide, Water Quality accounts for 32% of weighted risk.

49%

of systems serve 500 people or fewer

Small systems account for 48 of the county's 98 listed systems. That is below the statewide average of 61%.



Interactive SAFER dashboard

For system-level data and current maps, see the State Water Board's SAFER dashboard. Scan the code or visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/saferdashboard.html.