



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The San Jacinto Water Department oversees the city's water distribution system, which consists of approximately 125 miles of water mains ranging in diameter from 4 to 18 inches. The city's water system is presently served by three active groundwater wells: Bath, Artesia, and Lake Park. The city also has three interconnections with Eastern Municipal Water District that are used to provide water in emergency situations. The city has three storage tanks with a total capacity of 3.5 million gallons that service approximately 4,500 connections throughout the central area.

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.

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, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



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

♻️ Recycled and Recyclable
Copyright ©2023 Gemini Group LLC
All rights reserved
CA019603-1

The City of San Jacinto
595 S. San Jacinto St.
San Jacinto, CA 92582

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (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. 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 water poses a health risk.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of 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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.) If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

“Thousands have lived without love, not one without water.”
—W.H. Auden

Source Water Assessment

Assessments of the drinking water sources for the City of San Jacinto were completed in May 2001, October 2004, May 2008, and September 2017. The sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: septic system and gasoline stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available by written request through the city clerk's office.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Mathew Osborn, Water Utilities Superintendent, at (951) 487-7330.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	0.3	0.4 - 0.9	0.6
Sodium	mg/L	null	27 - 97	41
Silica	mg/L	null	18 - 26	21
Potassium	mg/L	null	2.4 - 7.7	4.0
pH, Field	pH unit	null	7.1 - 8.3	7.8
Odor at 60 degrees C	TON	null	No Range	1
Magnesium	mg/L	null	2.4 - 17	5.4
Langelier Index	units	null	-0.43 - 0.56	0.21
Hardness	gr/gal	null	5.5 - 17	9.1
Hardness	mg/L	null	95 - 294	155
Calcium	mg/L	null	34 - 90	53
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	null	135 - 212	167
Alkalinity, Total as CaCO3	mg/L	null	111 - 174	137
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	units	null	11.5 - 12.5	12.1
OTHER PARAMETERS				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	null	193 - 690	306
Sulfate	mg/L	0.5	9.0 - 222	62
EC - Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	null	306 - 942	473
Chloride	mg/L	null	9.5 - 95	30
SECONDARY STANDARDS				
Uranium	pci/L	1	1.1 - 5.8	2.4
Nitrate as N	mg/L	0.4	ND - 4.2	0.91
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	0.1 - 0.38	0.25
PRIMARY STANDARDS				
Constituent	Units	DLR Value	Range	Average

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS	2022	2022
2022 WELLS 17, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 90, 91, 92		
Eastern Municipal Water District Water Quality Data for 2022		

What causes the brownish discoloration in our water?

IRON & MANGANESE: These natural minerals are found in the water that is produced by two of the City’s well sites. Although these minerals produce no known health concerns, they are aesthetically unpleasant and can cause unwanted color, taste and odors. Iron and Manganese at high concentrations can also stain clothing and fixtures at home. The City operates a groundwater treatment plant for removal of Iron and Manganese, and we have implemented a comprehensive water flushing program to keep any build up in our Water Distribution System to a minimum.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL (MCLG)	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST †		
							AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022		134	4.1–200	NA		2022		NA
Sodium (ppm)	2022		30	22–48	NA		2022		NA

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL (MCLG)	PHG AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST †				
							AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Chloride (ppm)	2022	500	NS	14.17	10–18	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	ND–5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NS	ND	ND–87	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	ND–51	No	Leaching from natural deposits	
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NS	377	290–480	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		No		
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS			No			No		
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	29.5	6.8–53	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		No		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	NS	235	170–300	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		No		
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	0.84	ND–8.1	No	Soil runoff		No		

REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL (MCLG)	PHG (90TH DETECTED AMOUNT SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community	
Barium (ppm)	2022			1	2	ND	ND–0.16	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits		
Chlorine (ppm)	2022		[4.0 (as Cl2)]			1.58	0.55–2.2	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
Fluoride (ppm)	2022		2.0	1		0.2	0.18–0.23	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories		
HAAs [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022		60	NA	1.8	ND–4.9		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022		80	NA	23.3	6.3–23		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Uranium (pci/L)	2022		20	0.43	ND	ND–1.93		No	Erosion of natural deposits		

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, although representative, are more than a year old.

The City of San Jacinto routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with U.S. EPA and the State Board, Division of Drinking Water. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for 2022 and earlier. The table lists all the contaminants included. Although we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, the U.S. EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

Test Results

SDWS (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.



What's Your Water Footprint?

You may have some understanding about your carbon footprint, but how much do you know about your water footprint? The water footprint of an individual, community, or business is defined as the total volume of freshwater that is used to produce the goods and services that are consumed by the individual or community or produced by the business.

For example, 11 gallons of water are needed to irrigate and wash the fruit in one half-gallon container of orange juice. Thirty-seven gallons of water are used to grow, produce, package, and ship the beans in that morning cup of coffee. Two hundred and sixty-four gallons of water are required to produce one quart of milk, and 4,200 gallons of water are required to produce two pounds of beef. According to the U.S. EPA, the average American uses over 180 gallons of water daily. In fact, in the developed world, one flush of a toilet uses as much water as the average person in the developing world allocates for an entire day's cooking, washing, cleaning, and drinking.

The annual American per capita water footprint is about 8,000 cubic feet; twice the global per capita average. With water use increasing six-fold in the past century, our demands for freshwater are rapidly outstripping what the planet can replenish. To check out your own water footprint, go to www.watercalculator.org.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pci/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SDWS (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

tiS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.