Regulatory Definitions

The following definitions are provided to help you better understand this report:

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Containment Level (MCL): The Highest level of Containment that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the PHG's and MCLG's as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary, MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Level (MRDL): The Highest Level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial containments.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCL's and MRDL's for containments that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements & water treatments requirements.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial containments.

Ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
Ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
µS/cm	Microsiemens per centimeter (1 µS/cm= 1 µmho/cm)

****Additional General Information on drinking water**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months old of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity 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 woman and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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

Santa Ana River Water Company

Address:

10530 54th Street

Jurupa Valley, CA 91752

Business Hours:

Monday – Friday

8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Contact Info:

Phone: (951) 685- 6503

Fax: (951) 685-1978

Email: customerservice@sarwc.com

For additional Water Quality information please contact:

John Lopez, Field Foreman, at (951) 685- 6503
Monday – Friday between 9:00 am – 4:00 pm

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si tienen preguntas pueden llamar John Lopez.

Regular meetings of the Board of Directors are the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Water Company office. All interested stockholders are welcome to attend.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2020

Last year, your tap water met EPA and State drinking water health standards.

During the 2019 year the Santa Ana River Water Company's total source of water was supplied by our well on Etiwanda Avenue, and groundwater wells treated at the Chino Basin Desalters through connections with Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD). Our allotment of water from the two Chino Basin Desalters is blended with water produced by JCSD and delivered to Santa Ana River Water Company through JCSD's distribution system at connections located at their 870 and 1110 zones. Our 2019 CCR report contains JCSD water quality monitoring data.to see JCSD's full 2019 CCR please visit:
https://www.jcsd.us/customers/about-your-water/Consumer-confidence-report-water-quality

An assessment of Santa Ana River Water Company's groundwater sources was completed in December 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: high density septic systems, automotive gas stations, and confirmed leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the completed assessment is available at 1350 Front Street, Rm 2050, San Diego, CA 92101 or 10530 54th Street, Jurupa Valley, CA 91752. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB Riverside District Office or the Santa Ana River Water Company at (951)685- 6503

General Information on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water & 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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water included:

- Microbial contaminates, such as viruses & bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metal, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, & residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminates, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive containments that can be naturally-occurring or be the best result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA and the state Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminates in bottled water that provided the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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 form infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline 1(800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially fir pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Santa Ana River Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 & steps you can take to minimizes exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Santa Ana River Water Company

2019 Water Quality Report

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Constituents	Highest No. of Detections	No. Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	One (1) of monthly samples is positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli. (State Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli.	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (Reporting Units)	No. of Samples Collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination
(2) Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits
(2) Copper (ppm)	20	ND	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood perservatives

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituents (Reporting Units)	(1) Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	5.2	1.5 - 8.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
(2) Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	5.4	3.23 - 7.76	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
(2) Uranium (pCi/L)	8.79	8.79	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	0.12	0.12	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Total THM's (Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	5.65	1.6 - 12.2	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	1.5	0.57 - 1.91	[4.0]	[4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Flouride (F) (ppm)	ND	ND - 0.16	2.0	1.0	Errosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer & aluminium factories
Total Chromium (Total Cr) (ppb)	2.6	ND - 5.1	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; errosion of natural deposits

FOOTNOTES: (1) Average Level Detected is a mathematical averaging calculation of SARWC and JCSD combined.

(2) The water quality data for Lead, Copper, Gross Alpha, and Uranium were all taken in 2018.

Santa Ana River Water Company - 2019 Water Quality Report

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituents (Reporting Units)	(1) Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	98	12 - 160	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sewater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	60	16 - 99	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Disolved Solids (ppm)	541	220 - 790	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	774	350 - 950	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	ND	ND - 90	500	N/A	Municipal & Industrial waste discharges
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND - 0.40	5	N/A	Soil Runoff

Table 5 - UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Constituents (Reporting Units)	(1) Avg.Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	3.2	0.66 - 5.0	N/A	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refactory production, and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposit
Calcium (ppm)	92	42 - 110	N/A	N/A	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Magnesium (ppm)	8.9	5.6 - 14	N/A	N/A	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Potassium (ppm)	2.8	1.1 - 3.2	N/A	N/A	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
pH (pH Units)	8.0	7.9 - 8.0	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	181	94 - 220	N/A	N/A	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits
Total Silica (ppm)	21	11 - 25	N/A	N/A	NA
Sodium (ppm)	52	12 - 77	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	270	130 - 310	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water. Generally magnesiun and calcium, and are usually naturally occuring

Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Constituents with Notification Level

Constituents (Reporting Units)	(1) Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	PHG (MCLG)	Health Effects
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ng/L or ppt)	4.0	4.0	10	3	NDMA and other Nitrosamines can cause cancer in laboratory animals. The NTP identifies a number of them as reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens (NTP,201) and US EPA classifies a number of them as probable human carginogens.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/L or ppt)	(3) 3.1	(3) ND - 12	(4) 5.1	N/A	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/L or ppt)	(3) 47	(3) ND-200	(4) 6.5	N/A	Perflourooctanesfulfornic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression, specifically, a decrease in antibody response to an exogenous antigen challenge.

FOOTNOTES: (3) There is currently not an MCL or sampling requirements for PFAS chemicals monitoring for our District. JCSD sampled PFAS chemicals independently and went above and beyond any requirements. Any source of water that exceeded the Notification Level (NL) has been put on emergency stand-by and would only be used in time of emergencies. All sources above the Response Level (RL) have been removed from the system and will not be used until treatment is in place.

(4) July 2018 notification levels for PFOA of 14 ng/L, for PFOS of 13 NG/L were superseded on August 22, 2019, with new notification levels 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS.