

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:
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For additional Water Quality information please contact:

John Lopez, General Manager 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 with a minimum of 24 HRS notice.

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

During the 2020 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, connection located at their 870 zone. Our 2020 CCR report contains JCSD water quality monitoring data to see JCSD's full 2020 CCR please visit: <https://www.jcsd.us/customers/about-your-water/Consumer-confidence-report-water-quality>

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

June 2021

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

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 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.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling USEPA’s **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791**

- Microbial contaminants, 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 contaminants, 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 contaminants 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 contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provided the same protection for public health.

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for 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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The Highest level of Contaminant 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 contaminants.

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

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, 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 contaminants.

(1) NOTE: There is currently not an MCL or sampling requirements for SARWC regarding PFAS chemicals. SARWC purchases water from Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) and 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.

(2) NOTE: On August 25, 2020, SARWC received a citation (Citation Number 05_20_20C_003) from the State Water Resource Control Board for failure to test all backflow Preventor’s Annually and Failure to Implement a Cross-Connection Control Program for years 2016 - 2019

(3) NOTE: All water systems are required to comply with the state Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.

Table 1 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Coliform Bacteria																	
Microbiological Contaminants		Highest No. of Detections		No. Months in violation		MCL		PHG (MCLG)		Drinking Water Standard Information Typical Source of Bacteria							
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)		0.79%		0		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 positive		0		Human and animal fecal waste							
Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Lead and Copper																	
Lead and Copper		Reporting Unit		Sample Date		No. of samples collected		90th percentile level		No. Sites Exceeding AL		Action Level (AL)		PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Contamination	
Lead (Pb)		mg/l		2018		20		ND		0		15		0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper (Cu)		mg/l		2018		20		ND		0		1.3		0.3		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Table 3 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Primary Constituents																	
Constituent		Reporting Unit		Average Level Detected		Range of Detection		MCL [MRDL]		PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]		Major Sources in Drinking Water					
Total Chromium (Total Cr)		µg/l		2.5		2.2 - 5.6		50		(100)		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits					
Fluoride (F)		mg/l		0.11		0.11		2.0		1		Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories					
Nitrate (N)		mg/l		7.2		6.3 - 7.3		10		10		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		µg/l		8.9		5.2 - 12.5		80		N/A		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection					
Chlorine		mg/l		1.29		1.02 - 1.55		[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]		[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment					
Table 4 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Secondary Contaminants																	
Contaminant		Reporting Unit		Average Level Detected		Range of Detection		MCL [MRDL]		PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Contamination					
Chloride (Cl)		mg/l		138		25 -150		500		NA		Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence					
Specific Conductance (E.C)		µmho/cm		737		430 - 770		1600		NA		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence					
Sulfate (SO ₄)		mg/l		22		22		500		NA		Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes					
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		mg/l		587		280 - 620		1000		NA		Runoff, leaching from natural deposits					
Turbidity		NTU		0.15		ND - 0.29		5		NA		Soil runoff					
Table 5 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Unregulated Constituents																	
Constituent		Reporting Unit		Average Level Detected		Range of Detection		MCL [MRDL]		PHG (MCLG)		Typical Source of Contamination					
Hexavalent Chromium		µg/l		2.3		2.0 - 5.4		NA		0.02		Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit					
Calcium		mg/l		96		59 - 100		NA		NA		One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals					
Magnesium		mg/l		10.0		5.2 - 11		NA		NA		One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals					
Potassium (PPM)		mg/l		2.4		2.0 - 2.4		NA		NA		One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals					
pH		pH Units		8.0		8.0 - 8.1		NA		NA		Erosion of natural deposits					
Total Alkalinity		mg/l		132		130 - 150		NA		NA		Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits					
Total Silica		mg/l		25		25		NA		NA		Naturally present in the environment					
Sodium (Na)		mg/l		35		23 - 36		NA		NA		Generally found in ground and surface water					
Total Hardness		mg/l		287		170 - 300		NA		NA		Generally found in ground and surface water					
Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Detection of Constituents with Notification Levels																	
Constituent		Reporting Unit		Average Level Detected		Range of Detection		Notification Limit		PHG (MCLG)		Health Effects					
1,4 Dioxane		µg/l		0.26		0.24 - 0.29		1		NA		1,4-Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.					
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)		ng/L		2.66		ND - 3.61		5.1		NA		Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.					
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)		ng/L		47		ND-7.7		6.5		NA		Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals					