Regulatory Definitions

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

<u>Public Health Goal (PHG)</u>: 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</u>: 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 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.

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

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant level Goal</u> (<u>MRDLG</u>): 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.

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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 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 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 U.S.EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426- 4791**

Santa Ana River Water

<u>Company</u>

<u>Address:</u> 10530 54th Street Jurupa Valley, CA 91752 <u>Business Hours:</u> Monday – Friday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Contact Info:

Phone: (951) 685-6503

Email: customerservice@sarwc.com

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 shareholders are welcome to attend with a minimum of 24 HRS notice.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2023

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

During the 2022 year the Santa Ana River Water Company's total source of water was supplied by 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 zone. Our 2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains JCSD and SARWC water quality monitoring data. To see JCSD's 2022 CCR, please visit: <u>www.jcsd.us/customers/about-your-water/Consumerconfidence-report-water-quality</u>

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. However, SARWC's ground water well was not used as a source of water supply in 2022. 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 naturallyoccurring 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 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 (U.S. EPA) 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. DDW 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. Immunocompromised 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/ 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 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 minimizes exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Santa Ana River Water Company Water Quality Report 2022

	Table 1 - Distribution System Monitoring										
	Microbiological								Drinking Water Standard Information		
			Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation		MCL		PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
ng Water Standards	Total Coliform Bacteria (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)		0%	0% 0		5% of monthly samples are positive		(0)	Naturally present in the environment		
	Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Revised 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			
	Lead and Copper	Reporting Unit	No. of Samples (Collected in 2021)	90th % Level D	etected	Number of Sites Exceeding (AL)	Action Level (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
	Lead (Pb)	μg/L	21	ND		0 15		0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits		
	Copper (Cu)	mg/L	21	0.13		0 1.3		0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
	Disinfection Byproducts	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range o Detectio	of in	MCL [MRDL]		PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
inki	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	5.5	ND - 11	I	80		NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
ě.	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	μg/L	ND	ND		60		NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
nar	Chlorine (Cl2)	mg/L	1.3	.57 - 1.98	8	[4.0 (a:	s C(2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
nin o	Table 2 - Mandatory Health Relat	ed-Standards							·		
-	Analytes	Reporting Unit	⁽¹⁾ 870 Zone (J	CSD)		MCL		PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]			
			Average Level Detected	Range of Detection					Major Sources in Drinking Water		
	Arsenic (AS)	µg/L	ND	ND - 2.6		10		0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orschards; glass and electronics production wastes		
	Fluoride (F)	mg/L	ND	ND - 0.16		2.0		1	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories		
	Nitrate (as N)	ma/L	5.98	4.6 - 7		10		10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage: erosion of natural deposits		
	Perchlorate (CIO ₄)	μg/L	ND	ND - 2.0		6		1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It ususally gets into drinking water as a result of any improvement contamination from historic ascences or other industrial constraints that used or use stops or discose of perchlorate and its salts.		
	Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	(2) ND	⁽²⁾ ND - 5.51		15		(0)	Ension of natural devices its		
9	Table 3 - Aesthetic Standards		·								
Drinking Idards	Analytes	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection		MCL		PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
ta Z	Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	78	12 - 100		500		NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
's la	Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	443	320 - 560		1600		NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
ter	Sulfate (SO ₄)	mg/L	8.3	0.50 - 14		500		NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
N N	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	325	220 - 460		1000		NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
<u> ~</u> ~	Turbidity	NTU	0.18	ND - 0.55		5		NA	Soil runoff		
nt	Table 4 - Unregulated Contamina	nt Monitoring									
	Analytes	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection		MCL [NL]		PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant		
inê	Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁶)	ua/L	ND	ND - 4.0		NA		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit		
Unregulated Contam	Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	53	31 - 69		NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals		
	Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	8.5	5.5 - 14		NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals		
	Potassium (K)	mg/L	1.5	1.0 - 1.9		NA		NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals		
	pH	pH Units	7.6	7.6 - 8.2		NA		NA	Frosion of natural deposits		
	Total Alkalinity	mg/L	110	48 - 230		NA		NA	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits		
	Total Silica	ma/L	14	7.7 - 18		NA		NA			
	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ma/L	ND	ND - 0.77		NA		NA	Various natural and manmade sources		
	Sodium (Na)	ma/L	28	22 - 32		NA		NA	Cenerally found in result and surface water		
	Total Hardness (CaCO)	ma/L	166	110 - 450		NA		NA	Concertify found in round and surface water		
	1 4 Dioyane (C . H . O .)		0.14	ND - 0.21		[1 0]		NA	o o na vina migrosta una canace maca 1 4 Direvase avenueras exercitad in canace hased on studies in Jahoratory animale		
	·, - 2/0/0/10 (0 4/180 2/	P9'-	0.14		[1.U]			11/14	r, + bioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals		

FOOTNOTES:

(1) NOTE: All SARWC water was purchased from JCSD 870 Zone. SARWC does not report contaminants in the table that are not detected. JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. (2) NOTE: For 70 Zone (JCSD), Gross Aphra data is obtained from the 2021 Annual Water Quality report.