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 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.

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 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

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.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

June 2024

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

During the 2023 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 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contains JCSD and SARWC water quality monitoring data. To see JCSD's 2023 CCR, please visit: **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. However, SARWC's ground water well was not used as a source of water supply in 2023. 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 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. 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 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
2023

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Table 1 - Distribution System Monitoring

Microbiological	Highest Monthly Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Drinking Water Standard Information: Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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 Detected	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 of Detection	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	4.0	ND - 4	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	6.0	ND - 6	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Cl2)	mg/L	1.1	.61 - 1.55	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Table 2 - Mandatory Health Related-Standards

Analytes	Reporting Unit	(1) 870 Zone (JCSD)		MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
		Average Level Detected	Range of Detection			
Arsenic (AS)	µg/L	0.24	ND - 5.9	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orschards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	mg/L	0.07	0.042 - 0.093	1	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	0.02	ND - 0.16	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	0.13	ND - 3.32	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	6.14	4.2 - 7.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ClO_4)	µg/L	0.73	ND - 4.9	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a varietyof industries. It ususally gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Selenium	µg/L	3.72	ND - 16	50	5	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Uranium (U)	pCi/L	0.04	ND - 1.25	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane / DBCP	ng/L	0.27	ND - 10	200	3	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapple, and orchards

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Table 3 - Aesthetic Standards

Analytes	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	70	13 - 84	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µS/cm	472	350 - 550	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO_4)	mg/L	11.0	5.4 - 28	500	NA	Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	299	180 - 370	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.16	ND - 0.55	5	NA	Soil runoff

Unregulated Contaminant

Table 4 - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Analytes	Reporting Unit	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL [NL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^6)	µg/L	1.50	ND - 4.1	NA	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposit
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	51.9	28 - 71	NA	NA	One of the elements that make up the earths crust's as components of many rock-forming minerals
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	8.0	5.2 - 12	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 - 2.0	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	7.7 - 8.1	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	115.4	58 - 170	NA	NA	Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits
Total Silica	mg/L	16.5	7.5 - 26	NA	NA	NA
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	25.7	21 - 32	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Total Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	115.4	58 - 170	NA	NA	Generally found in ground and surface water
Vanadium	µg/L	2.6	ND - 11	50	NA	NA
1, 4 Dioxane ($C_4H_8O_2$)	µg/L	0.13	ND - 0.31	[1.0]	NA	1, 4 Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals

FOOT NOTES:

(1) NOTE: All SARWC water was purchased from JCSD 870 Zone. SARWC does not report contaminants in the table that are not detected.
(2) NOTE: For 870 Zone (JCSD), Gross Alpha data is obtained from the 2022 Annual Water Quality report.

JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection.