

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
The City of San Jacinto

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

PWS ID#: CA3310032



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>.

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.

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;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.



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.

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.

Public Meetings

The San Jacinto City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. These meetings provide an opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water. For more information, please contact the City of San Jacinto Water Utilities Superintendent, Mathew Osborn, at (951) 487-7381.



Test Results

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 detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated contaminants of interest are also 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.

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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
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)]	[4 (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
HAA5 [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
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	0.3	0.35	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0.2	ND	0/31	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	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
Color (units)	2022	15	NS	ND	ND–5	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2022	300	NS	ND	ND–87	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2022	50	NS	ND	ND–51	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1,600	NS	377	290–480	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	500	NS	29.5	6.8–53	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	1,000	NS	235	170–300	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	5	NS	0.84	ND–8.1	No	Soil runoff
OTHER CONSTITUENTS OF INTEREST ¹							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE			
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2022	134	4.1–200	NA			
Sodium (ppm)	2022	30	22–48	NA			

¹Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Eastern Municipal Water District Water Quality Data for 2022

2022 WELLS 17, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 90, 91, 92

DETECTED CONSTITUENTS

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

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water could be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

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.

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

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 drinking water 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 and water treatment 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).

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.

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

