# City of San Jacinto
# 2008 Annual Water Quality Report

## The City of San Jacinto is pleased to provide our customers with its Annual Water Quality Report

This report contains information about the sources and quality of drinking water we deliver to our customers. This includes details about where the City of San Jacinto water originates, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. In 2008, your drinking water has met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The City of San Jacinto's source of water for 2008 is from four deep wells. These wells are located in the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin.

## Information on City of San Jacinto Water Quality Monitoring

The City of San Jacinto routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with USEPA and State CDPH. This table shows the results of our monitoring results for the year 2008. Although we have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, **the USEPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.** All 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. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program requires water systems to monitor for 12 currently unregulated chemical contaminants and to provide the monitoring data to the USEPA to determine if these contaminants should be regulated in the future.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

**(1-800-426-4791)**

## The sources of drinking water

Sources for 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. The water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity

## What causes the brownish discoloration in our water?

**IRON & MANGANESE:** These natural minerals are found in the water that is produced by the City's three 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 two groundwater treatment plants 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.

## Water Disinfection

All City of San Jacinto wells are chlorinated to insure that we are providing the safest water for our customers. All sites are monitored daily to maintain an average system residual of 1.0 mg/L. There were 218 bacteriological samples taken in 2008.

## 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 result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## Educational Information

Ground water is protected from many infectious organisms, such as the parasite **Cryptosporidium,** by the natural filtration action of water percolating through soils. There is no indication that **Cryptosporidium** has breached this natural soil filter and entered the San Jacinto water supply.

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

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of San Jacinto was completed June 2006. The City of San Jacinto Water Department's wells are not considered vulnerable to any potential activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply. The wells considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Gas Stations, High Density Septic systems (greater than 1/acre).

**Water Is A Precious Resource**
**Please Practice Water Conservation**

# 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

| | |
|---|---|
| **AL** | – Regulatory action level |
| **MCL** | – Maximum contaminant level |
| **MCLG** | – Maximum contaminant level goal |
| **MIROMHOS** | – A measure of conductivity (electric current in water) |
| **NC** | – Not collected |
| **ND** | – Not detected |
| **NS** | – No standard |
| **NTU** | – Nephelometric turbidity Unit (a measure of water cloudiness) |
| **pCi/L** | – Picocuries per liter |
| **PHG** | – Public health goal |
| **ppb** | – Parts per billion |
| **ppm** | – Parts per million |

**IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

| CONTAMINANT | UNIT | STANDARDS STATE MCL/AL | STANDARDS PHG (MCLG) | CITY OF SJ WELL WATER AVERAGE | CITY OF SJ WELL WATER RANGE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health Related Standards by California Department of Health Services** | | | | | | | |
| **Weekly Bacteria Samples** | | | | | | | |
| **Total Coliform Bacteria** | **%** | **MCL = More than 5.0% of monthly samples positive** | | **218 samples collected; 0 samples positive** | | NO | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. |
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS – (continued)** | | | | | | | |
| **Gross Alpha particle activity** | **pCi/L** | **15** | **NS** | **1.072** | **.18-2.93** | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Fluoride** | **ppm** | **2** | **1** | **0.2** | **0.2-0.2** | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Nitrate (NO3)** | **ppm** | **45** | **45** | **N/D** | **N/D** | NO | Infants under six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women. |
| **Perchlorate** | **Ug/L** | **6** | **6** | **N/D** | **N/D** | NO | **Perchlorate is a naturally occurring and manmade chemical that can affect the functioning of the thyroid gland at sufficiently high doses. Perchlorate is present in some public drinking water systems and in foods.** |
| **Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors** | | | | | | | |
| **Total Trihalomethanes** | **ppb** | **80** | **N/A** | **4 SAMPLES AVE.= 9.7** | | NO | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may cause liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems. May increase the risk of getting cancer. |
| **HAA5** | **ppb** | **60** | **N/A** | **4 SAMPLES AVE.= 3.85** | | | |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards Established by California Department of Health Services** | | | | | | | |
| **Iron** | **Ug/L** | **300** | **NS** | **101** | **0-120** | NO | Leaching from natural sources; industrial wastes. |
| **Manganese** | **Ug/L** | **50** | **NS** | **34** | **0-68** | NO | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| **Specific Conductance** | micromhos | **1600** | **NS** | **425** | **370-480** | NO | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| **Sulfate** | **ppm** | **500** | **NS** | **32** | **17-47** | NO | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| **TDS** | **ppm** | **1000** | **NS** | **295** | **290-300** | NO | Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits. |
| **Turbidity** | **NTU** | **5** | **NS** | **0.22** | **.22-1.3** | NO | Soil runoff. |
| **Chloride** | **ppm** | **500** | **NS** | **9.7** | **9.4-10.0** | NO | Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence. |
| **Chromium** | **Ug/L** | **50** | **NS** | **1.2** | **N/D-2.4** | NO | **Chromium is an inorganic chemical that is used in many industrial processes. Chromium is also a naturally occurring element.** |
| **Color** | **ppm** | **15** | **NS** | **1.3** | **ND-10.0** | NO | Naturally- occurring organic materials. |
| **COPPER AND LEAD ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS** | | | | | | | |
| **Copper** | **ppm** | **1.3** | **0.17** | 31 sites sampled 90th percentile=0.640 # of sites above AL=0 | | **NO** | **Source: Household plumbing** |
| **Lead** | **ppb** | **15** | **2** | 31 sites sampled 90th percentile= N/D # of sites above AL=0 | | **NO** | **Source: Household plumbing** |
| **ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED** | | | | | | | |
| **Hardness** | **ppm** | **NS** | | **155** | **140-170** | **N/A** | |
| **PH** | **PH units** | **NS** | | **7.7** | **7.-78** | **N/A** | |
| **Potassium** | **ppm** | **NS** | | **3.4** | **3.3-3.5** | **N/A** | |
| **Sodium** | **ppm** | **NS** | | **27** | **25-29** | **N/A** | |
| **Total Alkalinity** | **ppm** | **NS** | | **170** | **160-180** | **N/A** | |


**CONTACT INFORMATION**
**City of San Jacinto Water Department**
**Water Utilities Supervisor: Dan Mudrovich**
**270 Bissell Place San Jacinto**
**CA. 92583 (951) 487-7381**


**Bacteriological Information** All City of San Jacinto wells are chlorinated to insure that we are providing the safest water for our customers. All sites are monitored daily to maintain an average system residual of 1.0 mg/L. There were 218 bacteriological samples taken in 2008. **Total Coliform** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. **Fecal coliform and E.coli** Fecal coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these waters can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**Public Participation Opportunity** The San Jacinto City Council meets the first and third Thursday of each month in the boardroom of the San Jacinto Unified School District, 2045 S. San Jacinto Avenue, San Jacinto, CA.

.