



City of San Jacinto 2009 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 2009, your drinking water has met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (CDPH) standards. The City of San Jacinto's source of water for 2009 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 2009. 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.

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 a system residual. The 2009 average chlorine residual was 1.10 mg/L. There were 235 bacteriological samples taken in 2009. Zero samples tested for positive.

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).

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

2009 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

AL – Regulatory action level MCL – Maximum contaminant level MCLG – Maximum contaminant level goal MIROMHO – 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	<h3 style="text-align: center;">IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS</h3> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that effect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p>
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CONTAMINANT	STATE STANDARDS		CITY OF SAN JACINTO WATER UTILITIES AVERAGE RANGE		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	MCL	PHG				

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health Related Standards

MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform	5%	0%	0 samples positive		NO	Naturally present in environment
CLARITY						
Turbidity	.5 NTU	NS	.4 NTU	.2 NTU-.7 NTU	NO	Naturally present in environment
REGULATED ORGANIC						
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	NS	Average 7.3 ppb		NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids	60 ppb	NS	Average 5.9 ppb		NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.1 ppm	.9 ppm – 1.3 ppm	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
REGULATED INORGANIC						
Fluoride	2 ppm	1 ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm-0.2 ppm	NO	Naturally present in environment
Nitrate (NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	< 2.0 ppm	< 2.0 ppm	NO	Naturally present in environment
Perchlorate	6 ppm	6 ppm	< 4.0 ppm	< 4.0 ppm	NO	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operations
Chromium	50 ppb	NS	1.2 ppb	N/D- 2.4 ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, chrome plating, and erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	NS	1.072 pCi/L	.18 pCi/L-2.93 pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD/COPPER						
Copper	1.3 ppm	.17ppm	0.640 ppm 90 th Percentile		NO	Internal corrosion of home plumbing
Lead	15 ppm	2 ppm	N/D ppm 90 th Percentile		NO	Internal corrosion of home plumbing

SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards

Iron	300	NS	101	0-110	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	50	NS	32	0-87	NO	Leaching from natural deposits.
Color	15 color units	NS	1.15 color units	N/D-5 color units	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor	3 TON	NS	N/D	N/D	NO	Naturally present in environment
Specific Conductance	1600	NS	425	370-480	NO	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	500 ppm	NS	32 pm	17 ppm- 47 ppm	NO	Naturally present in environment
TDS	1,000 ppm	NS	295 ppm	290 ppm – 300 ppm	NO	Naturally present in environment
Chloride	500 ppm	NS	9.7 ppm	9.4 pp – 10 ppm	NO	Naturally present in environment
Hardness	NS	NS	155	140-170	N/A	Naturally present in environment
PH	NS	NS	7.2	7.0-7.6	N/A	Naturally present in environment
Potassium	NS	NS	3.4 ppm	3.3 ppm-3.5 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in environment
Sodium	NS	NS	27 ppm	25 ppm-29 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in environment
Total Alkalinity	NS	NS	170 ppm	160ppm-180 ppm	N/A	Naturally present in environment

City of San Jacinto 2009 Water Sampling Data 235 - Samples collected to test for bacteria 39 - Samples collected for source and system monitoring 54 - Samples collected for treatment plant compliance and monitoring 326 - Total samples collected	CONTACT INFORMATION City of San Jacinto Water Department Water Utilities Supervisor: Dan Mudrovich 270 Bissell Place San Jacinto CA. 92583 (951) 487-7381
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Bacteriological Information All City of San Jacinto wells are chlorinated to insure that we are providing the safest water for our customers. **Total Coli-form** Coli-forms 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 Council Chambers at 625 S Pico Ave., San Jacinto, CA.