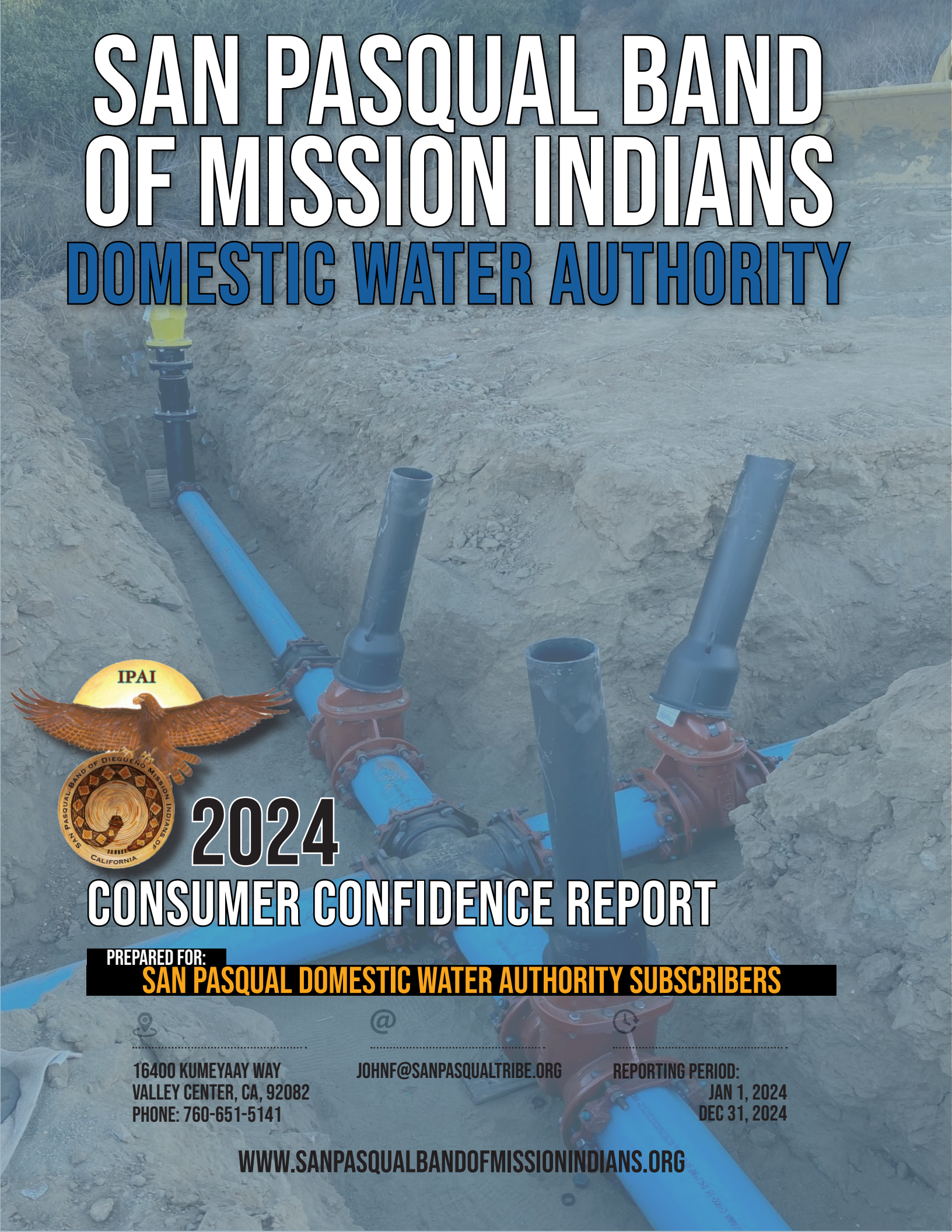
# SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

## DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY



# 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PREPARED FOR:
SAN PASQUAL DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY SUBSCRIBERS

16400 KUMEYAAY WAY
VALLEY CENTER, CA, 92082
PHONE: 760-651-5141

JOHNF@SANPASQUALTRIBE.ORG

REPORTING PERIOD:
JAN 1, 2024
DEC 31, 2024

WWW.SANPASQUALBANDOFMISSIONINDIANS.ORG

# A MESSAGE FROM THE SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY

WE ARE PLEASED TO SHARE THAT THE SAN PASQUAL WATER DEPARTMENT AND DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY CONTINUES TO PROVIDE HIGH QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER TO YOU EACH AND EVERY DAY.

WHILE WE ARE EXTREMELY CONFIDENT ABOUT THE QUALITY OF WATER DELIVERED TO YOUR HOMES, AS A COMMUNITY WE MUST RETHINK HOW WE USE THIS QUALITY WATER. BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR SEVERE DROUGHT WE HAVE BEEN MONITORING THE STATES DROUGHT STATUS, SEE PAGE 5 FOR CURRENT DROUGHT STATUS AND MAPS. WE HAVE TO CHALLENGE OURSELVES TO ADAPT TO THIS NEW WATER REALITY: IT IS A LIMITED RESOURCE AND IT IS BECOMING MORE SO. RETHINKING WATER USE OUTDOORS IS BY FAR THE AREA WITH THE MOST POTENTIAL FOR SAVINGS. HOWEVER THERE ARE OTHER WAYS TO CONSERVE SO THAT WE ALL CAN DO OUR PART TO REDUCE WATER USE.

WATER IS INTEGRAL TO MAINTAINING SAN PASQUAL'S WAY OF LIFE. TOGETHER, WE MUST VALUE WATER, CONSUME IT WISELY AND NEVER WASTE IT. WE ARE CONFIDENT THIS REPORT WILL SHED SOME LIGHT ON JUST HOW VALUABLE WATER IS AND HOW MUCH EFFORT IS INVOLVED TO DELIVER THIS PRECIOUS RESOURCE.

SINCERELY,
SAN PASQUAL DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY

# CONTENT


| PG. | | | PG. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 02 | 01 | INTRODUCTION | 07 | 08 | WATER QUALITY TABLE |
| 02 | 02 | TRIBAL DRINKING WATER | 11 | 09 | SPECIAL EDUCATION STATEMENTS |
| 03 | 03 | DO YOU NEED TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS? | 11 | 10 | MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING |
| 04 | 04 | WATER SOURCES | 12 | 11 | SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES |
| 05 | 05 | LINKS TO OUTSOURCED WATER CCR'S | 13 | 12 | HEALTH BASED VIOLATIONS |
| 06 | 06 | WHY IS THERE ANYTHING IN MY WATER? | 13 | 13 | DEFINITIONS |
| 06 | 07 | OUR WATER TREATMENT PROCESS | 13 | 14 | HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED? |

01 INTRODUCTION

# OUR WATER SUPPLY

THE SAN PASQUAL DOMESTIC WATER AUTHORITY IS PLEASED TO PRESENT YOU WITH THE ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT. THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER REQUIRE THAT ALL WATER AGENCIES PRODUCE AN ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR INFORMING CUSTOMERS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF THEIR DRINKING WATER.
THIS REPORT IS A SNAP SHOT OF YOUR WATER QUALITY. INCLUDED ARE DETAILS ABOUT WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM, WHAT IT CONTAINS, AND HOW IT COMPARES TO STANDARDS SET BY REGULATORY AGENCIES. WE ARE COMMITTED TO PROVIDING YOU WITH INFORMATION BECAUSE INFORMED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.

02 TRIBAL DRINKING WATER

THERE ARE TWO PRIMARY SOURCES FOR OUR TRIBAL DRINKING WATER, GROUND WATER AND OUT SOURCED WATER FROM THE NEIGHBOURING MUNICIPALITY. GROUND WATER SUPPLY BEGINS AS RAINWATER THAT IS NATURALLY FILTERED THROUGH THE SOIL. THIS WATER PERCOLATES THROUGH THE SOIL AND SETTLES, USUALLY SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE, TO FORM AQUIFERS. WELL #3 ON DISTRICT A AND WELL #1 ON DISTRICT C PUMPS FROM SUCH AN AQUIFER FOR DOMESTIC USE. THE RESERVATION ALSO USES CHLORINATED AND FLUORIDATED WATER PURCHASED FROM THE INDIAN WATER AUTHORITY FOR BOTH WATER SYSTEMS A & B. IN AN EFFORT TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE SAFEST POSSIBLE PRODUCT, THE TRIBE ALSO CHLORINATES THE WATER AT WELL #3 TO HELP CONTROL VIRUSES AND BACTERIA. THE LEVEL OF CHLORINE IS MONITORED TO ENSURE PROPER DOSAGES.

# OUR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

# PWS ID 0605017, PWS ID 0605080, AND PWS ID 090605168

## 03 DO YOU NEED TO TAKE ANY SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

SOME PEOPLE MAY BE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IMMUNOCOMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS A PERSON WITH CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY, INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE ORGAN TRANSPLANT, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS, SOME ELDERLY AND INFANTS CAN BE PARTICULARLY AT RISK FROM INFECTIONS. THESE INDIVIDUALS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE ABOUT DRINKING WATER FROM THEIR HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS. THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) AND CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC) GUIDELINES ON APPROPRIATE MEANS TO LESSEN THE RISK OF INFECTION BY CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND OTHER MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS ARE AVAILABLE FORM THE EPA SAFE DRINKING HOTLINE (800-426-4791) OR AT HTTPS://WWW.EPA.GOV/GROUND-WATER-AND-DRINKING-WATER/SAFE-DRINKING-WATER-HOTLINE

# 04 OUR IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY AND THE IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY

IN 2024, THE SAN PASQUAL RESERVATION SOURCED SOME OF ITS WATER SUPPLY THROUGH IMPORTS. THIS IMPORTED WATER WAS PURCHASED FROM THE INDIAN WATER AUTHORITY AND IS DELIVERED VIA THE VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY, AND THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. THE WATER RECEIVED IS A BLEND FROM TWO DIFFERENT SOURCES: COLORADO RIVER WATER AND CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT WATER. THE COMPOSITION OF THIS BLEND CAN VARY FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

SEVERAL FACTORS NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE QUALITY OF WATER FROM BOTH THE COLORADO RIVER AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT. THE COLORADO RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THOUSANDS OF MILES OF UNPROTECTED WATERSHEDS THAT CONTAIN TOWNS, FARMS, OLD MINING SITES, AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS. SIMILARLY, WATER FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT IS VULNERABLE TO POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS, INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES. ADDITIONALLY, THIS WATER SOURCE HAS HIGHER LEVELS OF ORGANIC CARBON AND BROMIDE COMPARED TO COLORADO RIVER WATER. AS THE LEVELS OF ORGANIC CARBON AND BROMIDE INCREASE, THERE IS A GREATER RISK OF FORMING DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS.

THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY AND THE VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TREATING BOTH THE COLORADO RIVER AND CALIFORNIA STATE WATER PROJECT WATER. THE SAN PASQUAL WATER DEPARTMENT REGULARLY MONITORS THE QUALITY OF ALL WATER TO ENSURE THAT DRINKING WATER QUALITY STANDARDS ARE CONSISTENTLY MET.

# 05 LINKS TO OUT SOURCED WATER SOURCE CCR'S

## VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
HTTP://WWW.VCMWD.ORG/SERVICES/WATER-AND-CUSTOMER-SERVICE/WATER-QUALITY-REPORTS

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
HTTPS://WWW.SDCWA.ORG/WATER-QUALITY

## METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
HTTP://WWW.MWDH2O.COM

***U.S. Drought Monitor***

**California**

**June 11, 2024**

***(Released Thursday, Jun. 13, 2024)***

**Valid 8 a.m. EDT**

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current** | 98.79 | 1.21 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Last Week** *06-04-2024* | 98.78 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **3 Months Ago** *03-12-2024* | 95.46 | 4.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Start of Calendar Year** *01-02-2024* | 96.65 | 3.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Start of Water Year** *09-26-2023* | 94.01 | 5.99 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **One Year Ago** *06-13-2023* | 72.32 | 27.68 | 4.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

*Intensity:*

None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

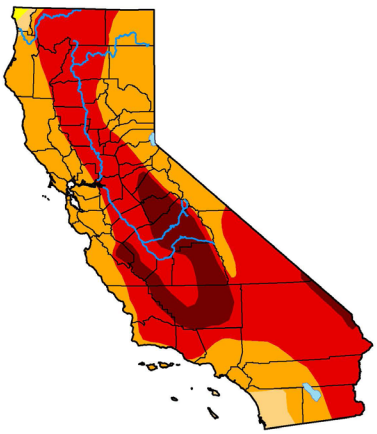
*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx*

*Author:*
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

**droughtmonitor.unl.edu**

***U.S. Drought Monitor***

**California**



**June 7, 2022**

***(Released Thursday, Jun. 9, 2022)***

**Valid 8 a.m. EDT**

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current** | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.79 | 97.48 | 59.81 | 11.59 |
| **Last Week** *05-31-2022* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.86 | 97.56 | 59.81 | 11.59 |
| **3 Months Ago** *03-08-2022* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 86.98 | 12.82 | 0.00 |
| **Start of Calendar Year** *01-04-2022* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.30 | 67.62 | 16.60 | 0.84 |
| **Start of Water Year** *09-28-2021* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 93.93 | 87.88 | 45.66 |
| **One Year Ago** *06-08-2021* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 94.75 | 85.20 | 33.32 |

*Intensity:*

None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

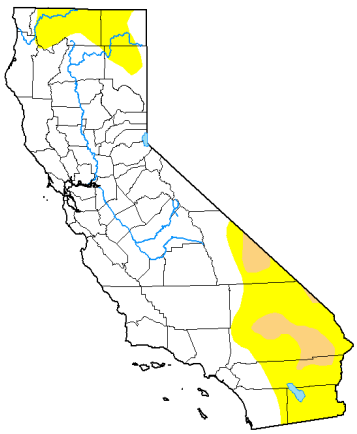
*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx*

*Author:*
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA

**droughtmonitor.unl.edu**

***U.S. Drought Monitor***

**California**



**June 13, 2023**

***(Released Thursday, Jun. 15, 2023)***

**Valid 8 a.m. EDT**

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current** | 72.32 | 27.68 | 4.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Last Week** *06-06-2023* | 70.88 | 29.12 | 4.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **3 Months Ago** *03-14-2023* | 44.66 | 55.34 | 36.42 | 8.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Start of Calendar Year** *01-03-2023* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 97.93 | 71.14 | 27.10 | 0.00 |
| **Start of Water Year** *09-27-2022* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.76 | 94.01 | 40.91 | 16.57 |
| **One Year Ago** *06-14-2022* | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.79 | 97.48 | 59.81 | 11.59 |

*Intensity:*

None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx*

*Author:*
Adam Hartman
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

**droughtmonitor.unl.edu**

## 06 WHY IS THERE ANYTHING IN MY WATER?

DRINKING WATER, INCLUDING BOTTLED WATER, MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CONTAIN AT LEAST SMALL AMOUNTS OF CONTAMINANTS. THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE THAT WATER POSES A HEALTH RISK. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINATES AND POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING HOTLINE (800-46-4791).

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. 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, THAT 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, AGRICULTURAL APPLICATION, AND SEPTIC SYSTEMS.

• RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, THAT CAN BE NATURALLY OCCURRING OR BE THE RESULT OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION AND MINING ACTIVITIES.

IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT TAP WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK, THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PRESCRIBE REGULATIONS THAT LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF CERTAIN CONTAMINANTS IN WATER PROVIDED BY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS ESTABLISH LIMITS FOR CONTAMINANTS IN BOTTLED WATER WHICH MUST PROVIDE THE SAME PROTECTION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

## 07 OUR WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

THE SAN PASQUAL WATER DEPARTMENT PROVIDES HIGH-QUALITY DRINKING WATER BY UTILIZING PROVEN TECHNOLOGY, UPDATED FACILITIES, AND STATE-CERTIFIED OPERATORS. WATER IS TREATED AT THE TRIBES WATER TREATMENT PLANT USING SEVERAL PROCESSES, WITH EACH PROCESS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS. USING SEVERAL TREATMENT PROCESSES PROVIDES MULTIPLE BARRIERS FOR ADDED SAFETY. OUR TREATMENT PLANT EMPLOYS A COMBINATION OF TIME-TESTED CONVENTIONAL WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES. CONVENTIONAL WATER TREATMENT CONSISTS OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE TREATMENT FOR IRON AND MANGANESE, SEDIMENTATION FOR SAND REMOVAL, AND SAND/MULTI-MEDIA FILTRATION; THIS COST-EFFECTIVE, PROVEN METHOD OF TREATMENT IS USED THROUGHOUT THE MODERN WORLD.

# 08 WATER QUALITY TABLES

THE FOLLOWING SERIES OF TABLES LISTS ALL OF THE DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS DETECTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF THIS REPORT. THE PRESENCE OF CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE THAT THE WATER POSES A HEALTH RISK. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, THE DATA PRESENTED IN THIS TABLE IS FROM TESTING DONE IN THE CALENDAR YEAR OF THE REPORT.
THE EPA OR THE STATE REQUIRES MONITORING FOR CERTAIN CONTAMINANTS LESS THAN ONCE PER YEAR BECAUSE THE CONCENTRATIONS OF THESE CONTAMINANTS DO NOT CHANGE FREQUENTLY.

## PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #090605017, 1 GROUND WATER SOURCE AND 1 SURFACE WATER SOURCE

DISTRICT A (CANAL ROAD, OOS ROAD, PARADISE MTN ROAD, IPAII, ASHAA, EAGLE WAY)

| CONTAMINANTS | MRDLG | MRDL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | MRDL EXCEEDED | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISINFECTANTS | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE<br>UNITS: PPM | 4 | 4 | 0.2208 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2024 | NO | DRINKING WATER ADDITIVE USED FOR DISINFECTION |
| **CONTAMINANTS** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **YOUR WATER** | **RANGE LOW** | **RANGE HIGH** | **SAMPLE DATE** | **VIOLATION** | **TYPICAL SOURCE** |
| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| FIVE HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)<br>UNITS: PPB | N/A | 60 | 7.8 | ND | 7.8 | 2022 | NO | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION |
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)<br>UNITS: PPB | N/A | 80 | 16.3 | 14.72 | 16.29 | 2022 | NO | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
| ARSENIC<br>UNITS: PPB | 0 | 10 | 4.3 | N/A | N/A | 2024 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; RUNOFF FROM ORCHARDS; GLASS AND ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION WASTE |
| SODIUM<br>UNITS: PPM | N/A | N/A | 93 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | NO | EROSIONS OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| LEAD AND COPPER RULE | | | | | | | | |
| COPPER<br>UNITS: PPM - 90TH PERCENTILE | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1005 | ND | 0.13 | 2022 | NO | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES |
| | | | | 0 SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL | | | | |

# PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #090605017 CONT...

## DISTRICT A (CANAL ROAD, OOS ROAD, PARADISE MTN ROAD, IPAII, ASHAA, EAGLE WAY)

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
| ADJUSTED ALPHA (EXCL. RADOM & U) UNITS: PCI/L | 0 | 15 | 8.0028 | 1.08 | 15.8 | 2024 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 UNITS: PCI/L | 0 | 5 | 2.7423 | ND | 4.647 | 2024 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| URANIUM (COMBINED) UNITS: PPB | 0 | 30 | 24.5 | 0.026 | 25 | 2024 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| UNREGULATED PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) | | | | | | | | |
| PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PHBS) UNITS: PPT | N/A | N/A | 12 | 11 | 12 | 2024 | NO | MANUFACTURING OF GREASE, WATER. OIL-RESISTANT PRODUCTS, FIREFIGHTING FOAMS, ELECTROPLATING, LEACHING FROM UNPERMITTED LANDFILLS |
| PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID (PFHXS) UNTS: PPT | N/A | 10 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2024 | NO | MANUFACTURING OF GREASE, WATER. OIL-RESISTANT PRODUCTS, FIREFIGHTING FOAMS, ELECTROPLATING, LEACHING FROM UNPERMITTED LANDFILLS |
| PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) UNITS: PPT | N/A | 4 | 3 | N/A | N/A | 2024 | NO | MANUFACTURING OF GREASE, WATER. OIL-RESISTANT PRODUCTS, FIREFIGHTING FOAMS, ELECTROPLATING, LEACHING FROM UNPERMITTED LANDFILLS |

# PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #090605080, 1 SURFACE WATER SOURCE

## DISTRICT B (KUMEYAAY WAY, NYEMII PASS, KUNYAAW PATH, MORNING STAR, KUNYAAW COURT, SOUTH SAN PASQUAL)

| CONTAMINANTS | MRDLG | MRDL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | MRDL EXCEEDED | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISINFECTANTS | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE<br>UNITS: PPM | 4 | 4 | 0.1667 | 0 | 0.2 | 2024 | NO | DRINKING WATER ADDITIVE USED FOR DISINFECTION |

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | MCL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| FIVE HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)<br>UNITS: PPB | N/A | 60 | 20.4 | 12.6 | 20.4 | 2024 | NO | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION |
| TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)<br>UNITS: PPB | N/A | 80 | 26.7 | 23.05 | 26.67 | 2024 | NO | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION |

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL | YOUR WATER | RANGE | | SAMPLE DATE | A.L. EXCEEDED | TYPICAL SOURCE | CONTAMINANTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD AND COPPER RULE | | | | | | | | | |
| COPPER<br>UNITS: PPM - 90TH PERCENTILE | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.065 | ND | 0.08 | 2022 | NO | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES | |
| | | | | 0 SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL | | | | | |

# PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #090605168

## DISTRICT C (DURO ROAD), 1 GROUND WATER SOURCE

| CONTAMINANTS | MRDLG | MRDL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | MRDL EXCEEDED | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISINFECTANTS | | | | | | | | |
| CHLORINE<br>UNITS: PPM | 4 | 4 | 0.2333 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2024 | NO | DRINKING WATER ADDITIVE USED FOR DISINFECTION |

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | MCL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
| BARIUM<br>UNITS: PPM | 2 | 2 | 0.011 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | NO | DISCHARGE OF OIL DRILLING WASTES AND FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| FLUORIDE<br>UNITS: PPM | 4 | 4 | 0.26 | N/A | N/A | 2023 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES |
| SODIUM<br>UNITS: PPM | N/A | N/A | 42 | N/A | N/A | 2024 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; SALTWATER INTRUSION |

| CONTAMINANTS | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL | YOUR WATER | RANGE LOW | RANGE HIGH | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | CONTAMINANTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
| ADJUSTED ALPHA (EXCL. RADOM & U)<br>UNITS: PCI/L | 0 | 15 | 4 | 2.505 | 4 | 2020 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| URANIUM (COMBINED)<br>UNITS: PPB | 0 | 30 | 6 | ND | 5.96 | 2020 | NO | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |

# 09 SPECIAL EDUCATION STATEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT FOR LEAD:
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. DURO WATER SYSTEM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING HIGH QUALITY DRINKING WATER AND REMOVING LEAD PIPES, BUT CANNOT CONTROL THE VARIETY OF MATERIALS USED IN PLUMBING COMPONENTS IN YOUR HOME. YOU SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTING YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM THE LEAD IN YOUR HOME PLUMBING. YOU CAN TAKE RESPONSIBILITY BY IDENTIFYING AND REMOVING LEAD MATERIALS WITHIN YOUR HOME PLUMBING AND TAKING STEPS TO REDUCE YOUR FAMILY'S RISK. BEFORE DRINKING TAP WATER, FLUSH YOUR PIPES FOR SEVERAL MINUTES BY RUNNING YOUR TAP, TAKING A SHOWER, DOING LAUNDRY OR A LOAD OF DISHES. YOU CAN ALSO USE A FILTER CERTIFIED BY AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE ACCREDITED CERTIFIER TO REDUCE LEAD IN DRINKING WATER. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR WATER AND WISH TO HAVE YOUR WATER TESTED, CONTACT YOUR WATER UTILITY. INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER, TESTING METHODS, AND STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO MINIMIZE EXPOSURE IS AVAILABLE AT HTTP://WWW.EPA.GOV/SAFEWATER/LEAD.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) MONITORING:
IN APRIL 2024, EPA ANNOUNCED A FINAL NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION (NPDWR) FOR SIX PFAS COMPOUNDS. UNDER THE RULE, WE ARE REQUIRED TO CONDUCT INITIAL MONITORING BY 2027 AND COMPLY WITH MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLS) BY 2029. LAST YEAR, OUR WATER SYSTEM PARTICIPATED IN A VOLUNTARY SAMPLING PROJECT THAT EVALUATED FOR THE PRESENCE OF TWENTY-FIVE PFAS COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING THE SIX COMPOUNDS INVOLVED IN THE NEW RULE. NO PFAS COMPOUNDS WERE DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER. PFAS ARE A GROUP OF THOUSANDS OF SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS THAT HAVE BEEN IN USE SINCE THE 1940S. PFAS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN A WIDE ARRAY OF CONSUMER AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND AS AN INGREDIENT IN FIREFIGHTING FOAM. CURRENT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HAS SHOWN LINKS BETWEEN EXPOSURE TO SOME PFAS CHEMICALS AND ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES. DRINKING WATER MAY BE IMPACTED IN COMMUNITIES
WHERE THESE CHEMICALS HAVE CONTAMINATED THE WATER SUPPLY. YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT EPA'S ACTIONS TO ADDRESS PFAS IN DRINKING WATER AND LINKS TO INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES HERE: WWW.EPA.GOV/PFAS

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FOR SYSTEMS WITH ALL NON-LEAD:
DISTRICT A, DISTRICT B AND THE DURO WATER SYSTEM WERE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE AN INVENTORY OF SERVICE LINE MATERIALS TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY SERVICE LINES CONNECTED TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ARE MADE OF LEAD MATERIAL. WE DETERMINED THAT ALL SERVICE LINES AT DURO WATER SYSTEM ARE MADE OF NON-LEAD MATERIALS. THE SERVICE LINE INVENTORY IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST, PLEASE CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD:
EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER CAN CAUSE SERIOUS HEALTH EFFECTS IN ALL AGE GROUPS. INFANTS AND CHILDREN CAN HAVE DECREASES IN IQ AND ATTENTION SPAN. LEAD EXPOSURE CAN LEAD TO NEW LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS OR EXACERBATE EXISTING LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. THE CHILDREN OF WOMEN WHO ARE EXPOSED TO LEAD BEFORE OR DURING PREGNANCY CAN HAVE INCREASED RISK OF THESE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS. ADULTS CAN HAVE INCREASED RISKS OF HEART DISEASE, HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, KIDNEY OR NERVOUS SYSTEM PROBLEMS.

# 10 MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING

WE ARE REQUIRED TO TEST YOUR WATER REGULARLY FOR SIGNS OF MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION. POSITIVE TEST RESULTS COULD LEAD TO FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATIONS CALLED ASSESSMENTS AND POTENTIALLY THE ISSUACE OF PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORIES. ASSESSMENTS COULD LEAD TO RQUIRED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS. THE INFORMATION BELOW SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF TESTS.

| PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM | CALENDAR YEAR | SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS | SAMPLING CONDUCTED | TOTAL E. COLI POSITIVE | ASSESSMENT TRIGGERS | ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 090605017 DISTRICT A | 2024 | 2 SAMPLE DUE MONTHLY | 12 OUT OF 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 090605080 DISTRICT B | 2024 | 1 SAMPLE DUE MONTHLY | 12 OUT OF 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 090605168 DISTRICT C | 2024 | 1 SAMPLE DUE MONTHLY | 12 OUT OF 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# 11 SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

SANITARY DEFICIENCIES ARE DEFECTS IN A WATER SYSTEM'S INFRASTRUCTURE, DESIGN, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, OR MANAGEMENT THAT CAUSE, OR MAY CAUSE INTERRUPTIONS TO THE "MULTIPLE BARRIER" PROTECTION SYSTEM AND ADVERSELY AFFECT THE SYSTEM'S ABILITY TO PRODUCE SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER IN ADEQUATE QUANTITIES.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LISTING OF SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES THAT HAVE YET TO BE CORRECTED. YOUR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IS STILL WORKING TO CORRECT THESE DEFICIENCIES AND INTERIM MILESTONES ARE SHOWN, AS APPLICABLE.

DEFICIENCY TITLE: WELL CASING

DATE IDENTIFIED: 8/4/2022 OVERALL DUE DATE: 12/31/2025

DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION: THE WELL CASING IS ONLY 1 INCH ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE MAKING IT SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION FROM STORMWATER RUNOFF.
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE (IHS) HAS FUNDED A PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT A NEW WELL HOUSE AND TREATMENT PLANT.

DEFICIENCY TITLE: WELL VENT

DATE IDENTIFIED: 8/4/2022 OVERALL DUE DATE: 12/31/2025

DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION: THE WELL IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH A VENT.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE (IHS) HAS FUNDED A PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT A NEW WELL HOUSE AND TREATMENT PLANT.

DEFICIENCY TITLE: WELL HOUSE NOT PROTECTED FROM POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION AND VANDALISM

DATE IDENTIFIED: 8/4/2022 OVERALL DUE DATE: 12/31/2025

DEFICIENCY DESCRIPTION: THE WELL HOUSE IS DOWNSLOPE FROM A NEARBY HILL AND COULD BE INUNDATED WITH STORMWATER RUNOFF.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: THE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE (IHS) HAS FUNDED A PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT A NEW WELL HOUSE AND TREATMENT PLANT

## HEALTH BASED VIOLATIONS

12

THERE WERE NO HEALTH BASED VIOLATIONS TO REPORT ON.

## DEFINITIONS

13

UNIT DEFINITIONS:
PPM= PARTS PER MILLION, OR MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (MG/L)
PPB = PARTS PER BILLION
N/A =NOT APPLICABLE
ND = NOT DETECTABLE AT TESTING LIMIT
NR = MONITORING NOT REQUIRED, BUT RECOMMENDED
MCGL = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL: THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH. MCLG'S ALLOW FOR A MARGIN OF SAFETY.
MCL = MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL. HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER BY EPA. MCL'S ARE SET AS CLOSE TO THE MCLG'S AS FEASIBLE USING THE BEST AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNOLOGY
TT = TOTAL TECHNIQUE: A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.
AL = ACTION LEVEL: THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH, IF EXCEEDED, TRIGGER TREATMENT OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW.
TEST RESULT UPDATES:
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS A AND B ARE MONITORED MONTHLY FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS. NONE OF THE SAMPLES TESTED POSITIVE FOR TOTAL COLIFORM OR FECAL COLIFORM. THE TABLES PROVIDED LIST ALL THE DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS THAT WERE DETECTED IN THE DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY IN 2017. NO CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDED EPA HEALTH-BASED CRITERIA (MCLS).

## HOW DO I GET INVOLVED?

14

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CONTACT THE NUMBER PROVIDED BELOW FOR MORE INFORMATION OR FOR A TRANSLATED COPY OF THE REPORT IF YOU NEED IT IN ANOTHER LANGUAGE.
FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:
JOHN FLORES,
DOMESTIC WATER MANAGER
JOHNF@SANPASQUALTRIBE.ORG
(760) 651-5141

# SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

# 2024 SPDWA CCR

16400 KUMEYAAY WAY
PO BOX 365
VALLEY CENTER, CA, 92082
WWW.SANPASQUALBANDOFMISSIONINDIANS.ORG

# 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA

## VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Our water quality information for 2024 is listed in the tables on this page. Contained in the table are the test results for clarity and microbiological safety. Also included are results for 10 inorganic and secondary standards (aesthetic). Finally, the table includes results for 4 "other parameters" for which there are no current state or federal standards.

| PARAMETER (a) | Units | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Skinner Treatment Plant Test Results | | Twin Oaks Treatment Plant Test Results | | Carlsbad Desalination Plant Test Results | | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS – MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Range | Average | Range | Average | Range | Average | |
| **CLARITY** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity | NTU % | TT = 1 TT(b) | NA | Highest %<0.3 | 0.07 100% | 0.02-0.087 % <0.1 | 0.03 100% | Highest % <0.1 | 0.08 100% | **Soil runoff** |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND | 2.1 | 2.1 | ND | ND | **Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes.** |
| Nitrate (as N) (i) | ppm | 10 | 10 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | **Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposit erosion** |
| Fluoride Treatment-related (l) | ppm | 2.0 | 1 | 0.6-0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6-0.7 | 0.64 | 0.606-0.790 | 0.692 | **Water additive for dental health** |
| **RADIOLOGICAL** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | ND-3 | 2 | 1.7-2.8 | 2.3 | ND | ND | **Erosion of natural deposits** |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VCMWD Total Trihalomethanes (e) | ppb | 80 | NA | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **By-product of drinking water chlorination** |
| | | | | Range | | | Highest LRAA | | | |
| | | | | 10.0-48.0 | | | 31 | | | |
| VCMWD Haloacetic Acid (d) | ppb | 60 | NA | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **By-product of drinking water chlorination** |
| | | | | Range | | | Highest LRAA | | | |
| | | | | 0.0-19.0 | | | 10 | | | |
| VCMWD Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | ppm | [4.0] | [4.0] | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | 1.3-2.1 | | | 1.78 | | | |
| **CONTAMINANTS MONITORED BUT NOT DETECTED** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VCMWD Total Coliform Bacteria (c) (m) | % | 5.0 | 0 | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Naturally present in the environment** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | ND | | | ND | | | |
| VCMWD Fecal Coliform Bacteria and E. Coli (c) (m) | CFU /mL | 0 | 0 | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Human and animal fecal waste** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | ND | | | ND | | | |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| VCMWD Copper (f) Triennial 2022 | ppm | AL = 1.3 | 0.3 | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion** |
| | | | | 90th Percentile | | | 0.255 | | | |
| VCMWD Lead (f) Triennial 2022 | ppb | AL = 15 | | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion** |
| | | | | 90th Percentile | | | 4.0 | | | |
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | 92-100 | 96 | NA | NA | 48-110 | 80 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence** |
| Specific Conductance | µs/cm | 1600 | NA | 903-917 | 910 | 827 | 827 | 242.3 - 551.4 | 430.8 | **Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence** |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 195-203 | 199 | 152-217 | 191 | 12.0-17.0 | 14.8 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste** |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | ppm | 1000 | NA | 560-572 | 566 | 474-614 | 545 | 149-311 | 240 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence** |
| **OTHER PARAMETERS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$) | ppm | NA | NA | 103-107 | 105 | 99-120 | 112 | 47-88 | 66 | |
| Boron | ppb [ppm] | NL= 1000 | NA | 130 | 130 | NA | NA | 0.44-0.92 | 0.65 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste** |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | 61-62 | 62 | NA | NA | 19.76-60.00 | 23.3 | |
| Corrosivity (k) *(as Aggressive Index)* | AI | NA | NA | 12.3-12.4 | 12.4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | **Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors** |
| Corrosivity (g) *(as Saturation Index)* | SI | NA | NA | 0.46-0.57 | 0.52 | NA | NA | NA | NA | **Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors** |
| Hardness ($CaCO_3$) | ppm | NA | NA | 242-243 | 242 | NA | NA | 60.4-75.2 | 68.1 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water** |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | 22-23 | 22 | NA | NA | 1.2-1.5 | 1.4 | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits** |
| Ph | Units | NA | NA | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.5-8.7 | 8.4 | 8.30-8.76 | 8.5 | |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | 4.6-4.9 | 4.8 | NA | NA | 0.000-33.892 | 7.501 | **Salt present in the water, naturally occurring** |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | 91-95 | 93 | NA | NA | 54.6-61.5 | 57.0 | **Various natural and man-made sources** |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | TT | NA | 2.3-3.0 | 2.6 | 2.0-2.4 | 2.2 | NA | NA | **Various natural and man-made sources** |
| VCMWD Color | Units | 15 | NA | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Naturally occurring organic materials** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | ND-3 | | | 0.027 | | | |
| VCMWD Odor Threshold (h) | TON | 3 | NA | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Naturally occurring organic materials** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | ND | | | ND | | | |
| VCMWD Turbidity (b) | NTU | 5 | NA | VCMWD Distribution System | | | | | | **Soil runoff** |
| | | | | Range | | | Average | | | |
| | | | | ND-0.45 | | | 0.062 | | | |

**UCMR 5(j) (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)**

| PARAMETER | Units | MCL | [DLR] MRL | Test Results | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Range | Average |
| Lithium | ug/l | N/A | 9 | 35-40 | 37 |

## WHAT DO ALL THE ABBREVIATIONS MEAN?

A number of abbreviations are contained on the Water Quality tables, which are important to your understanding of the data, and those are:

**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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in your drinking water. A certain amount of disinfectant has been shown to help control germs and microbes in the water

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect health at the MCL levels.

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

## 2024 Abbreviations:

- A = Absence
- AI = Aggressive Index
- AL = Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
- CFU/mL = Colony-forming units per milliliter
- DBP = Disinfection Byproducts
- DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
- HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count
- LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
- MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- MRL = Method Reporting Limit
- N = Nitrogen
- NA = Not Applicable
- ND = Non-Detectable
- NL = Notification Level
- NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of the suspended material in water
- P = Presence
- pCi/L = Pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
- PHG = Public Health Goal
- ppb = Parts per Billion
- ppm = Parts per Million
- ppt = Parts per Trillion
- SI = Saturation Index
- TOC = Total Organic Carbon
- TON = Threshold Odor Number
- TT = Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- µS/cm = Micromhos per centimeter

**IMPORTANT**

**2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

If appropriate, please post this report so that others may review its contents. Additional copies may be obtained by contacting the District at (760) 735-4500.

## 2024 Footnotes:

**(a)** Data shown are annual averages and ranges.

**(b)** As Primary Standards, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

**(c)** Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. When collecting <40 samples, if two or more are total coliform positive, the MCL is violated. The MCL was not violated.

E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute violation. Standards and results are based on distribution system monthly sampling averages. Compliance is based on distribution system sampling from all pressure zones. 416 samples were analyzed in 2024.

The MCL was not violated.

**(d)** Calculated from the average of quarterly samples. Compliance is based on a running annual average of 16 distribution system samples. VCMWD was in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

**(e)** Calculated from the average quarterly samples. Compliance is based on a running annual average of 16 distribution system samples.VCMWD was in compliance with the Stage 2. Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

**(f)** Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. The lead and copper results for 2022 are from 30 water samples collected from the consumers' tap throughout the VCMWD distribution system.The federal action level, which triggers water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, is 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead. There were zero samples that exceeded the action level.

**(g)** Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes.
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.

**(h)** Results are from VCMWD's laboratory's flavor-profile analysis that detects odor occurrences more accurately.

**(i)** State MCL is 45 ppm as nitrate, which equals 10 ppm as (N).

**(j)** In 2024, the USEPA required VCMWD to test for a specific list of compounds. VCMWD is required to report the results on this CCR in order to comply with State of California reporting requirements.

**(k)** AI <10.0 = highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI >12.0 = non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 – 11.9) = moderately non-aggressive water

**(l)** Metropolitan Water District was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. For additional information, visit the Health Department's fluoridation website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

**(m)** VCMWD had no total coliform present samples in 2024. As a result, the MCL was not violated. Samples are collected every Monday, and the number collected per month is either 32 or 40.

**(n)** Constituent categories identified as VCMWD indicate that water quality testing was conducted by VCMWD. Other constituent sampling was conducted by the District's wholesale suppliers, the MWD and the SDCWA.