APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Pauma Valley Water Company
Water System Number:	CA3700934

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 23, 2025 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Kathy Biondi	Title: Secretary/Treasurer
Signature: Kathy Biondi	Date: 07/09/2025
Phone number: 909-241-4348	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PAUMA VALLEY WATER COMPANY** Report Date: June 30, 2025

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *Pauma Valley Water Company, P.O. Box 401 Pauma Valley, Ca. 92061 (909) 241-4348* para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): San Luis Rey River wells (River Wells 1,3,4,5,6, 7 & 9) Alluvial Fan Well 10

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: On file with the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The assessments were conducted in 2002 and the wells are most vulnerable to, farm chemical distributor/application service, septic systems – low density (</acre), and wells – Agricultural/Irrigation.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The second Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm. at the Pauma Valley Community Center, 16650 Highway 76, Pauma Valley, Ca. 92061

For more information, contact: Kathy Biondi, Secretary/Treasurer Phone: 909-241-4348

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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 taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9-3-24	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9-3-24	5	0.205	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2024	54	41 - 88	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2024	450	369 - 525	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	2024	12.5	ND - 100	1000	600	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic (ug/L)	2024	1.2	ND – 6.6	10	0.004	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Benzo(a)pyrene(PAH) (ng/L)	2021	0.1	0.1	200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Chromium, HEX (ug/L)	2024	0.30	ND - .57	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as industrial waste discharges.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2024	0.17	ND - 0.59	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	2024	**13.4**	2.1 - **25** *	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion.
Selenium (ug/L)	2024	12	5 - 29	50	30	Refineries, Mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots.
Gross Alpha (pci/L)	2024	5.230	5.230	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2024	92	38 - 120	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Hardness, Total (mg/L)	2024	457	369 - 525	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	1246	830 – **1700**	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	2024	215	110 - 260	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	2024	722	310 - 960	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity (carbonate) (mg/L)	2024	1.25	ND - 10	N/A	N/A
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	2024	12	11.36 – 12.42	N/A	N/A

Magnesium (ug/L)	2024	33	26 - 42	N/A	N/A

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	Health Effects Language
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2024	61.4	0.0 - 79.74	80	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	2024	58.2	0.0 – **77.9**	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Pauma Valley Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 2 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

A service line inventory has been prepared and found no lead service lines in the PVWC system. Please contact the office for a copy of the inventory report.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 8 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NITRATE MCL	**Exceeds MCL in 2022**	**ON GOING**	**System provides monthly public notification "Drinking Water Warning" to advise residents of unsafe water. Currently working towards consolidation with Yuima MWD to provide potable water to existing domestic and commercial services. In 2020 the system received a planning grant to do engineering design for consolidation/annexation to Yuima for domestic and commercial parcels to provide potable drinking water. The estimated time to complete the annexation with Yuima is 3 – 5 years.**	**See (1) below**
LT2ESWTR TT	**Uncovered and untreated finished water reservoirs**	**ON GOING**	**System provided monthly public notification "Important Information about Drinking Water" to advise residents of unsafe water. Currently working towards consolidation with Yuima MWD to provide potable water to existing domestic and commercial services.**	**Inadequately protected water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites which can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps and associated headaches. These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in the drinking water, but also by other factors.**

SELENIUM MCL	**Exceeds MCL in 2022**	**ON GOING**	**System provides monthly public notification "Drinking Water Warning" to advise residents of unsafe water. Currently working towards consolidation with Yuima MWD to provide potable water to existing domestic and commercial services. In 2020 the system received a planning grant to do engineering design for consolidation/annexation to Yuima for domestic and commercial parcels to provide potable drinking water. The estimated time to complete the annexation with Yuima is 3 – 5 years.**	**Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.**
HAA5	**Exceeds MCL in 2023**	**December 31, 2024 back in compliance**	**System provides monthly public notification that the PVWC has levels of Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) above Drinking Water Standards. PVWC is taking the following corrective actions: Drain and clean the upper reservoir and flush the water system every 6 months or sooner as needed.**	**Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

(1) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months 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 women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 9 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	Quarterly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE
none

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
LT2ESWTR TT	**Uncovered and untreated finished water reservoirs**	**On going**	**Working to annex the domestic and commercial parcels to Yuima MWD for potable water. In 2024 PVWC replaced the lower open reservoir with 2 – 110,000 bolted steel tanks. The upper Reservoir is still open and in violation.**	