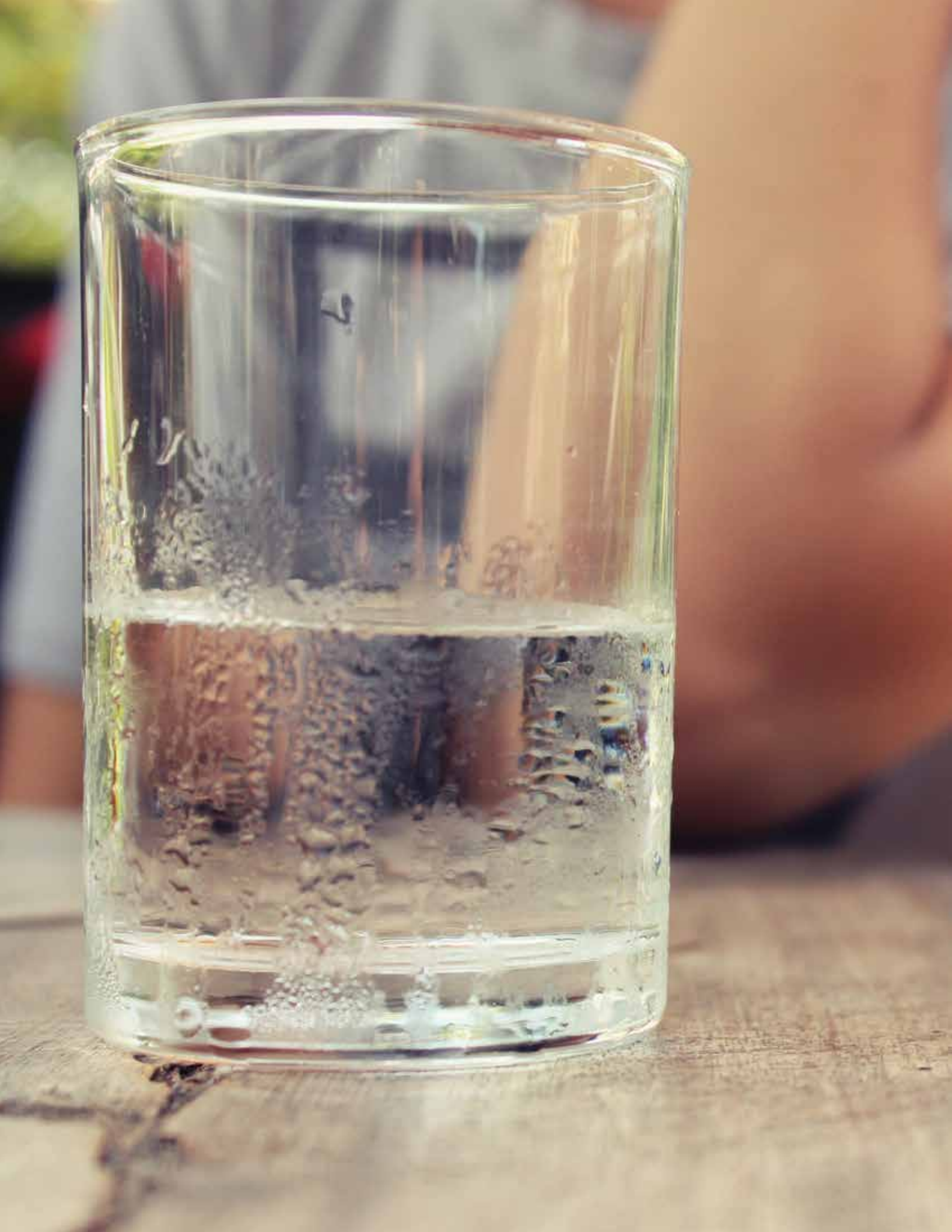
2020 Water Quality Report

Calendar Year 2019 Water Quality Data

Published June 2020

Helix
WATER DISTRICT



About Us

Helix Water District is responsible for the safety, quality and reliability of drinking water in San Diego's east county suburbs

Water you can trust

We are pleased to present your 2020 Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State of California drinking water health standards.

500,000

Our water treatment plant is a regional facility serving over 500,000 east county residents in the Helix, Otay, Padre Dam Municipal and Lakeside water districts. Serving this larger population creates economies of scale and cost sharing that lower the cost of water treatment for Helix customers.

About this report

This report follows California's State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water guidelines for CCRs dated January 2020. It is our intent to provide this report to all of our consumers.

Call us at 619-466-0585 for additional copies. If you have questions about this report, please contact Senior Chemist and Lab Compliance Administrator Cindy Ziernicki at 619-667-6248 or wqr@helixwater.org.

We are a not-for-profit

Helix is a not-for-profit, local government agency that was formed by residents over 100 years ago to bring water to San Diego's east county communities. California law mandates that water district rates and fees can recover the costs of the services provided, but cannot generate a profit.

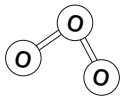
276,000

We deliver water to 276,000 residents in the cities of La Mesa, Lemon Grove and El Cajon, the community of Spring Valley and parts of Santee, Lakeside and the county.

Table of Contents

Water Quality FAQs

Our FAQs page explains the reasons and remedies for a wide variety of taste, odor and visual issues that can occur with tap water. You'll also find an electronic form for asking questions and the phone number for our water quality staff. Go to hwd.com/water-quality-faqs.



Helix Water Talks

Our Helix Water Talks series includes a behind-the-scenes tour of our water treatment plant in Lakeside. The spring tour is an opportunity to see and learn more about our water treatment process.

Public Meetings

Our elected board of directors meets on the first and third Wednesdays of the month at 5 p.m. and on the fourth Wednesday at 3 p.m. Because of the coronavirus pandemic, board meetings are conducted on Zoom.com. We encourage customers and the public to attend and login information is provided at the top of meeting agendas.

Our Water Supply

Where your water comes from

Helix Water District is committed to providing you with safe and reliable water. Our water is a blend of water purchased from the San Diego County Water Authority and local surface water.

SDCWA's water sources are a combination of imported water from Northern California via the State Water Project and the Colorado River, along with local supplies including saltwater desalination. Over the past 30 years, imported water has accounted for 86 percent of our water supply, on average, due to limited local precipitation. The remainder of our water supply comes from local water runoff collected in Lake Cuyamaca, El Capitan Reservoir and Lake Jennings.

Throughout the year, the ratio of water that we receive from each source changes depending on availability. What is in our water varies depending on the water source, and the geology and environment that it flows through on the way to our plant. Our state-certified employees test our source water continuously and adjust treatment accordingly to ensure high-quality water for our customers.

All raw water, whether imported or local, is treated before entering our distribution system. In 2019, 98 percent of your water was treated at Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant in Lakeside. The remaining 2 percent of water was purchased through SDCWA and treated at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's R.A. Skinner Treatment Plant, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant and the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Our source water blend in 2019 (avg.)

Potential source water contaminants

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which can be naturally occurring or 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 and the State Water Resources Control 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.

Protecting Lake Jennings

Protecting watersheds prevents contamination of water supplies. The Lake Jennings Watershed Sanitary Survey is regularly updated in accordance with state regulations. The most recent update was March 2016. The purpose of such surveys is to assess the watershed to determine the existence and potential hazards of contamination sources that could reach the public water supply.

Lake Jennings serves as a recreational area for the public, and activities that may affect water quality are closely monitored. The March 2016 Lake Jennings Watershed Sanitary Survey Update found the lake's water quality to be vulnerable to wastewater, recreation, development, equestrian properties and pesticide/herbicide use.

Through water quality monitoring and management of activities in and around the lake, along with community involvement, Helix Water District is able to minimize the risk of these potential sources of contamination.

If you would like a summary of the assessment, please contact Helix's senior chemist, Cindy Ziernicki, at 619-667-6248 or wqr@helixwater.org.

How to protect your community's water

Limit your use of fertilizers

Dispose of chemicals properly

Pick up after your pet

Maintain your septic system

Volunteer with a watershed protection group or organize a storm drain stenciling project

Water Treatment

Our advanced treatment process

In 2019, 98 percent of the water Helix Water District customers received was treated at the R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant in Lakeside. Helix uses a proven, highly effective, multistep water treatment process to produce high-quality water for our customers. The multistep water treatment process includes the use of ozone as a highly effective disinfecting agent. Ozone is able to inactivate and destroy a wide range of potentially harmful organisms and chemical compounds in the raw source water. Ozone also reduces disinfection byproducts and improves the taste and odor of the finished drinking water.

Continuous water quality testing

We continuously monitor and test the water during and after the treatment process. Our state-certified operators and lab staff collect and analyze over 200 water samples each day. Hands-on testing is completed in the field and in our state-certified laboratory, which also uses the latest analytical instruments to perform automated testing which is continuously monitored. Helix's treated water consistently meets all primary federal and state quality standards.

Educational information

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website at https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx.

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 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 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. Additional information on Cryptosporidium is available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/cryptosporidium-report.pdf.

State-certified staff conduct hands-on testing in the field and in our lab

Over 200 water samples are collected and analyzed each day

Automated water quality testing monitored 24/7

Water Distribution

Helix has no lead water mains or service lines in our water distribution system and our water is noncorrosive to customer plumbing

About lead

Helix Water District meets all standards for lead under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Rule and does not have any lead pipes or service lines within its distribution system.

Helix Water District is required to collect water samples from select homes and to test that water under the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule. In 2018, 57 customers provided samples from their taps to Helix Water District for lead and copper analysis. The results are presented below.

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. Helix Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in private 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 or at https://www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead testing in schools

Assembly Bill 746, which was signed into law in October 2017, requires California water providers to conduct lead testing at public K-12 schools within their service area to determine if lead is present in the school's private plumbing or water fixtures.

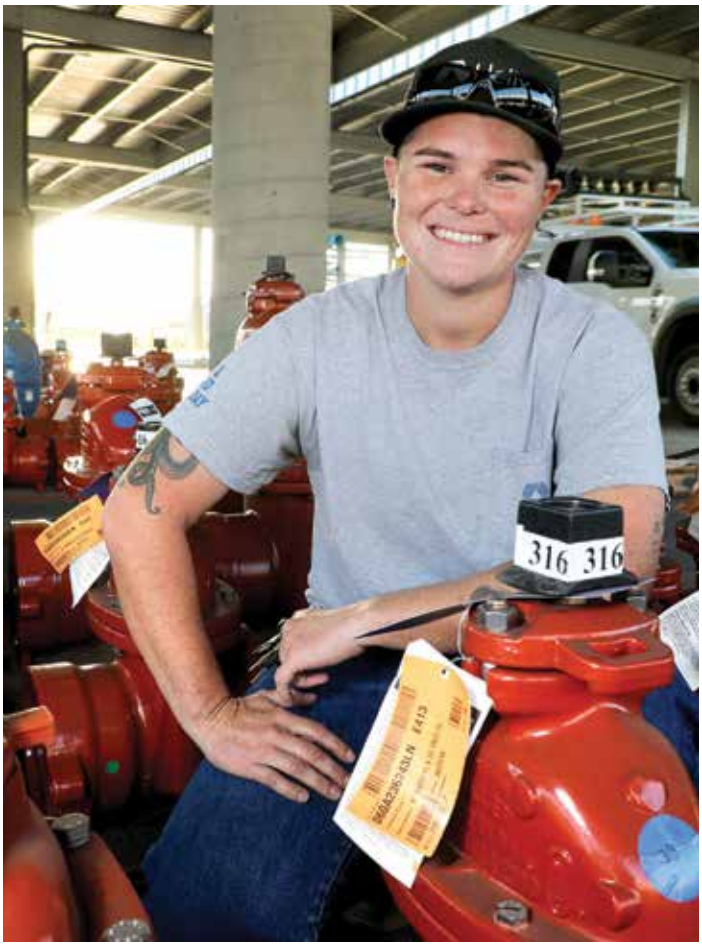
Helix Water District proactively contacted all schools within its service area and offered testing in advance of the state's 2019 deadline. All public schools, plus the majority of private schools, within Helix's service area participated in testing. All school samples met the lead standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Rule. Please contact each school directly to obtain individualized testing results.

Lead Testing in Schools

Sample Date	Number of Schools Requesting Sampling
2017	79

Lead and Copper

Parameter	Units	AL	PHG	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Sampled	Year Sampled	Number of Sites Above Action Level (AL)	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Sources
Lead	ug/L	15	0.2	ND	57	2018	0	79	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; industrial discharges; natural deposits
Copper	ug/L	1.3	0.3	0.06	57	2018	0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from preservatives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2019 Water Quality Data

How to read the tables

The tables on the following pages are a summary of the testing performed on your water from January 1 to December 31, 2019. The terms used in the tables are explained below.

Abbreviations

AL: Regulatory Action Level

CFU: Colony-Forming Units

DBP: Disinfection Byproducts

DDW: Division of Drinking Water

DLR: Detection Limit for Reporting Purposes

HWD: Helix Water District

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

mg/L: Milligrams per liter

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NL: Notification Level

NS: No Standard

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter

PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards

PFAS: Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances

PHG: Public Health Goal

RAA: Running Annual Average

SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

TOC: Total Organic Carbon

TON: Threshold Odor Number

TT: Treatment Technique

ug/L: micrograms per liter

us/cm: microSiemens per centimeter

What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards are mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State of California. They set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of water. Water quality standards are enforceable and violations are reported.

Definitions - water quality standards

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

- **Primary MCLs:** Set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible.

- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

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.

What are water quality goals?

In addition to mandatory drinking water standards, the USEPA and state have set non-enforceable water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice nor directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. Helix's 2019 Public Health Goals Report on Water Quality is available at https://hwd.fyi/2019PHG.

Definitions - water quality goals

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 USEPA.

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 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.

Additional definitions

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

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

Disinfection Byproduct (DBP): DBPs are formed when disinfectants (chlorine, chloramines, ozone or others) react with organic and inorganic compounds naturally occurring in the water.

Table 1: Primary Drinking Water Standards (a)

Treated Water	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Helix Plant Min	Helix Plant Max	Helix Plant Avg	Purchased Water Min	Purchased Water Max	Purchased Water Avg	Major Sources
Clarity (b)										
Highest Filter Effluent Turbidity (b)	NTU	TT = 0.3	N/A	N/A	0.16	N/A	N/A	0.07	N/A	Soil runoff
Percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits (b)	%	95%	Highest % < 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A		100%		Soil runoff
Highest Desal Fliter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	TT = 0.1	N/A			N/A		0.06		Soil runoff
Percentage of Desal Samples Meeting Turbidity Limits	%	95%	Highest % < 0.1 NTU					100%		Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum (c)	ug/L	1,000	600	ND	210	104	ND	94	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ug/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	Added during treatment process, natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.4	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks
Radionuclides (h)										
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	(0)	5.3	8.0	6.5	ND	4	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1.4	5.4	3.3	ND	3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Helix Plant Max	Purchased Water	Major Sources
Microbiological						
Total Coliform Bacteria-- State Total Coliform Rule (% positive samples/month) (d)	%	5.0%	(0%)	0%	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli-- State Total Coliform Rule (e)	%	(e)	(0%)	0%		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria-- Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (% positive samples/month) (f)	%	TT= 5.0%	(0%)	0%		Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli-- Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	%	(e)	(0%)	0%		Human and animal fecal waste

Distribution System	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Helix Plant Min	Helix Plant Max	Helix Plant Avg	Purchased Water Min	Purchased Water Max	Purchased Water Avg	Major Sources
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Disinfection Residuals and DBP Precursors (Federal)										
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	N/A	13.9	46.0	30.0				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5	ug/L	60	N/A	3.5	23.9	9.8		Data Not Required		Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines as Cl2 (i)	mg/L	[4.0]	[4.0]	0.0	3.7	2.1				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT	N/A	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	Natural and man-made sources
Bromate	ug/L	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	10.0	ND	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation

Table 2: Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Aesthetic Standards

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Helix Plant			Purchased Water			Major Sources
				Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	
Aluminum (c)	ug/L	200	N/A	ND	210	104	ND	94	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	mg/L	500	N/A	62	77	68	68	78	74	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Color Units	15	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	2	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	TON @ 60°C	3	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	Naturally-occurring material and/or algae blooms
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1,600	N/A	516	769	620	576	644	607	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	N/A	71	140	96	89	108	96	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1,000	N/A	319	466	385	330	574	399	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

Table 3: Additional Parameters

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Helix Plant			Purchased Water			Major Sources
				Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	
Alkalinity as CaCO3	mg/L	N/A	N/A	86	118	103	84	87	86	
Calcium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	29	48	37	33	39	35	
Chlorate	ug/L	NL= 800	N/A	ND	26	ND	35	450	225	
Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	N/A	N/A	92	257	166	139	164	148	Hardness is the sum of magnesium and calcium cations present in the water and is naturally occurring
Hardness in grains per gallon	gpg	N/A	N/A	5.4	15.0	9.7	8.1	9.6	8.7	
Magnesium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	12	20	16	14	16	15	
pH	SU	N/A	N/A	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.5	8.1	
Potassium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	3.0	4.5	3.7	Single Sample		3.2	
Sodium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	52	71	60	62	69	65	Sodium refers to the salt present in water and is generally naturally occurring

Questions?
Contact Senior Chemist and Lab Compliance Administrator Cindy Ziernicki at 619-667-6248 or wqr@helixwater.org.

Table 4: Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring (g)

Parameter	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Helix Plant			Purchased Water			Major Sources
				Min	Max	Avg	Min	Max	Avg	
Bromochloromethane	ug/L	N/A	N/A	ND	0.078	ND			N/A	Fire extinguishing agent
Haloacetic Acids 9	ug/L	N/A	N/A	4.8	29.4	13.4				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Hexavalent Chromium (j)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Industrial discharge, erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	ug/L	N/A	N/A	0.42	0.51	0.48			N/A	Naturally occurring
Molybdenum	ug/L	N/A	N/A	2.9	4.3	3.8				Potential disinfection byproduct, naturally occurring
PFAS (PFOS + PFOA combined) (k)	ng/L	NL=6.5	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Manufacturing and processing facilities, airports, and military installations that use firefighting foams
Strontium	mg/L	N/A	N/A	0.56	1.1	0.86	3.3	3.6	3.4	Naturally occurring
Vanadium (j)	ug/L	N/A	N/A	ND	2.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	Industrial discharge, naturally occurring

Footnotes to tables

(a) Over 100 parameters are monitored. Primary Drinking Water Standards monitored but not detected are not listed on the table.

(b) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment process.

(c) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

(d) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5 percent of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. The MCL was not violated.

(e) E. Coli MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains E. Coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

(f) Total coliform TT: No more than 5 percent of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. The TT was not violated.

(g) Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 monitoring occurred in 2014 and UCMR 4 monitoring occurred in 2019.

(h) Radionuclides results are from 2018.

(i) At any sample point in the distribution system, the presence of heterotrophic plate count at concentrations less than or equal to 500 CFU per milliliter shall be considered equivalent to a detectable disinfectant residual. The HPC for chloramine residuals < 0.2 mg/L were always less than this threshold.

(j) Hexavalent chromium and vanadium results are from 2019. Used former DLR for hexavalent chromium of 1 ug/L.

(k) PFAS was monitored for four quarters in 2019. Reporting level of 4 ng/L was applied using USEPA Method 537.1. See p. 14 for more details.

Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant cited for error

In July 2019, the San Diego County Water Authority received a Notice of Violation from the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water for a treatment process failure that occurred April 21-22, 2019, at their Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant when ozone dosage levels in the plant fell below state-mandated levels. Due to additional treatment processes that are in place, the regional pipelines delivering this water continued to be safe for all uses.

On April 21-22, 2019, approximately 31,000 Helix customers received treated water from SDCWA through the regional pipelines due to scheduled maintenance at our R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant. The event was not an emergency and water provided to Helix customers was safe for all uses. The failure did not occur at Helix's R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant - it occurred at SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, which briefly provided water to some of our customers. All affected Helix Water District customers were notified pursuant to the State Water Resources Control Board order. Agencies like Helix that were impacted by the event are required to include the mandatory violation language issued to SDCWA in their Consumer Confidence Reports.

Below is the mandatory language from the Tier 2 violation:
The San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) experienced a treatment process failure at its regional treatment plant. Water in the treatment plant was not in contact with the proper dosage of ozone disinfectant for the required amount of time. On April 21-22, 2019, a segment of the disinfection treatment facility did not provide the intended disinfection of pathogens. Upon being notified of the malfunction, a review of the overall pathogen removal at the treatment plant was performed. It was determined however, unable to be confirmed, that the required reduction of pathogens was most likely achieved. The SDCWA implemented policy and engineering changes to immediately identify and correct improper valve conditions that led to the April 21-22 incident. SDCWA has prepared new procedures for ensuring that the continuous disinfection treatment facility is operating as designed and as required. Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

About coronavirus

The coronavirus has no impact on the quality or supply of your tap water. As always, your tap water is available, plentiful and safe.

While it's always advisable to stock bottled water at home in case of emergencies that disrupt the water supply, Helix Water District does not expect this health outbreak to disrupt service to our customers.

Helix Water District is committed to providing its customers with safe and reliable water. We utilize a conventional treatment and disinfection process utilizing flocculation, coagulation, filtration and chlorination and ozonation. This treatment process is effective at removing and inactivating viruses similar to coronavirus, and ensures safe drinking water for all our customers.

Helix Water District delivers water of the highest quality and meets all stringent state and federal drinking water requirements.

Helix Water District conducts more than 73,000 water quality tests annually to ensure your water meets rigorous drinking water standards.

About PFAS - perfluorinated alkyl substances

Helix Water District is committed to providing our customers with safe and reliable water that meets all state and federal drinking water regulations. We regularly conduct tests to closely monitor drinking water quality by utilizing proven technologies and best practices to ensure that any emerging PFAS issues are managed in a transparent and responsible manner.

Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of man-made chemicals referred to as PFAS. They have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, firefighting foams, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be water proof, stain-resistant or non-stick. Certain PFAS chemicals (including PFOA and PFOS) are no longer manufactured in the United States. However, these chemicals are still produced internationally and are imported into the U.S. in consumer goods such as carpets, apparel, textiles, paper, packaging, coatings, rubber and plastics.

Helix Water District believes that further research and evaluation of the impact to human health and the environment of the PFAS class of chemicals is needed. We are committed to continuously investing in technology and equipment to ensure our water supply is effectively treated before reaching our customers. We are committed to communicating information on PFAS and overall water quality to our customers in a transparent and timely manner. Our latest PFAS monitoring results (Not Detected) have been included in this report. Regulations for PFAS monitoring are being created and per California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water guidance, results that have SWRCB notification levels were reported. We will continue to work to stay abreast of regulatory developments to ensure ongoing compliance with all drinking water standards and requirements.

Questions?
Contact Senior Chemist
and Lab Compliance Administrator
Cindy Ziernicki at 619-667-6248
or wqr@helixwater.org.

Helix WATER DISTRICT

Adminisration Office
7811 University Avenue
La Mesa, California 91942-0427

Helix WATER DISTRICT

Calendar Year 2019

Water Quality Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si usted desea una traducción de este report en Español, por favor llame al (619) 466-0585.

Arabic

"هذا ٱلتقرير يحتوي على معلوماً ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه ٱلشفة (أو ٱلشرب). ترجم ٱلتقرير ، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ٱلتقرير."

Farsi

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

Korean

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

Mandarin (Simplified)

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信息,因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书内容的人对话。

Tagalog

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