# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Jacumba Community Services District a (619) 766-4359 para asistirlo en español.*

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Jacumba Community Services District

Report Date: 7/1/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 4 is west of the town of Jacumba. Well 7 & 8 are on the west end of the town of Jacumba. Water was provided by Well 7 in 2024. Wells 4 and 8 were not used.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A copy of the Drinking Water Source Assessment for Well 4 & 8 can be viewed at the district office. Well 4 is most vulnerable to flooding, and Well 8 is most vulnerable to contamination via septic systems.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are held at the Jacumba Public Library (44605 Old Hwy 80, Jacumba, CA 91934) on the 4th Tuesday of every month at 6pm.

For More Information, Contact: Emilio Gonzalez, Lead Operator (619) 766-4359

## About This Report

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.

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| 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). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level  (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| N/A | Not applicable |
| ppm | Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NTU | Nephelometric turbidity units |
| µS/cm | Microsiemens per centimeter |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

### 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:** 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. Jacumba Community Service District 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 Jacumba CSD and Fernando Saenz, Chief Plant Operator, at 559-623-2457. 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>.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 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 . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Coliform, Total* | Present | 1 | Absent | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |

1. The system tested positive for total coliform, a bacteria naturally present in soil, four times in April. The samples were further analyzed and E.coli, the fecal indicator bacteria, was absent.

Table . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| **Contaminant** | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of**  **Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | 2023 | 17 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2023 | 17 | 0.097 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Constituent (reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2023 | 73 | N/A | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2023 | 310 | N/A | 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**  **(reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Barium (ppb) | 2023 | 34 | N/A | 1000 | 2000 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 2023 | 0.49 | N/A | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2024 | 0.36 | N/A | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching rom fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Mercury (ppb) | 2023 | 0.079 | N/A | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2023 | 0.64 | N/A | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 2024 | 30 | N/A | 80 | None | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 2024 | 3.4 | N/A | 60 | None | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2024 | 1.07 | N/A | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2024 | 0.99 | 0.41 – 1.44 | [4(as Cl2)] | [4(as Cl2)] | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
|  | | | | | | |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Iron (ppb) | 2024 | 1300 | ND - 1300 | 300 | None | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2024 | 470 | ND - 470 | 50 | None | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2023 | 950 | N/A | 1,600 | None | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2023 | 130 | N/A | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2023 | 140 | N/A | 500 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2023 | 580 | N/A | 1000 | None | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

**Table 6. Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | 2023 | 150 | NA | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2023 | 91.2 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2023 | 19.5 | N/A | Soil Runoff |
| pH (no units) | 2023 | 7.5 | N/A | Soil Runoff |

## Additional Information 2024 Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI): The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require all water systems to complete a lead service line inventory (LSLI) by October 16, 2024. A lead service line inventory was conducted in 2024. Pipes throughout the district were visually and physically inspected for the presence of lead. The district was found to have no lead service lines.

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