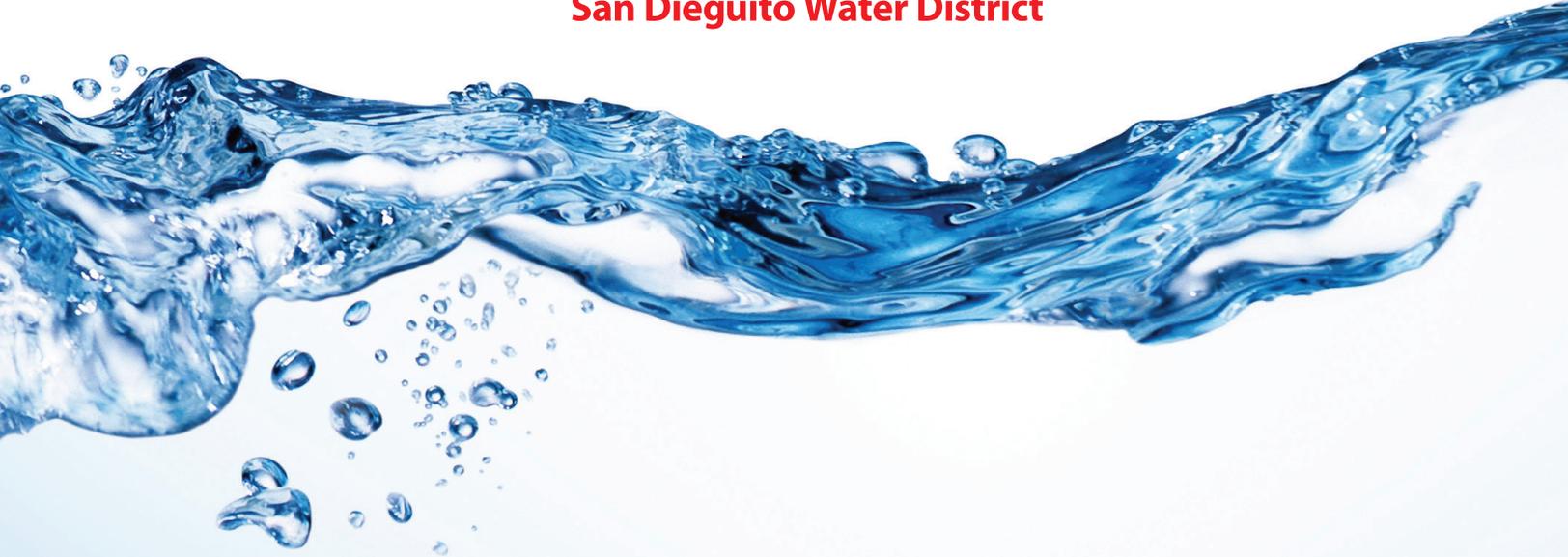


San Dieguito Water District



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS FROM 2022

Based on water quality monitoring data collected in 2022,
San Dieguito Water District's tap water satisfies all
Primary Drinking Water Standards.

Test results from 2022 are available online at:
www.sdwd.org/2022waterqualityreport.pdf

SAN DIEGUITO WATER DISTRICT'S TAP WATER SUPPLY MEETS PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS IN 2022:

The San Dieguito Water District (SDWD) remains committed to providing you with a safe and reliable water supply. Based on water quality monitoring data collected in 2022, the District's tap water satisfies Primary Drinking Water Standards. To promote transparency, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) mandate all water agencies to produce an annual report educating customers about their drinking water quality. SDWD presents this 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report which includes details about your water supply, what it contains, and how it met regulations throughout 2022.

Message from the General Manager:

In 2022, the District celebrated its 100th Anniversary. This significant milestone was an opportunity for the District to reflect on its history, assess how far we have come, and begin planning a second century of service to this community.

Formed in 1922, the San Dieguito Water District was a key contributor in the development of the community we know today. As a result, we have portions of our system that are due to be replaced or repaired. In response, District staff will be conducting a condition assessment, updating our pipe replacement program, and making capital infrastructure improvements to ensure that the District continues its mission of providing a safe and reliable water supply.

We began 2022 in the third consecutive year of drought. In response, the district enacted its Water Shortage Response Program to encourage customers to make efficient use of their water. Although the first three months of 2023 have brought prolific amounts of precipitation, we continue to encourage customers to make efficient use of their water. A more efficient system allows the district to be more adaptable in future water supply scenarios and more resilient to a changing climate.

It is the priority of every employee of the SDWD to provide you with a safe and reliable water supply. We remain committed to serving our customers and community, rain or shine.

Sincerely,

Isam Hireish
General Manager
San Dieguito Water District

CONTACT

San Dieguito Water District	
After Hours Emergency Hotline	(760) 633-2922
Customer Service	(760) 633-2658
Conservation	(760) 633-2676
Maintenance & Operations	(760) 633-2810
Engineering	(760) 633-2709
R.E. Badger Filtration Plant Office	(858) 756-2424
U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	(800) 426-4791

VISIT

San Dieguito Water District	sdwd.org
City of Encinitas	encinitasca.gov
San Diego County Water Authority	sdcwa.org
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	mwdh2o.com
California Division of Drinking Water	waterboards.ca.gov
U.S. EPA	water.epa.gov/drink
American Water Works Association	awwa.org

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

Water System Name: San Dieguito Water District

Report Date: 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s):

- San Dieguito Reservoir – Rancho Santa Fe
- Lake Hodges – Escondido
- SDCWA Aqueduct - Escondido

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Watershed Sanitary Survey, 2022

For More Information, Contact: Elijah Standing Warrior, Ewarrior@SFIDWater.org

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

5:00pm Third Wednesday of Each Month, 505 S. Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Dieguito Water District a 160 Calle Magdalena, Encinitas, CA, 92024 para asistirlo en español.



WATER SOURCES:

SDWD and Santa Fe Irrigation District (SFID) jointly own the Raymond Eugene Badger Filtration Plant (REB). This conventional drinking water treatment facility treats both imported and local supplies to drinking water quality standards.

Local Sources:

SDWD and SFID hold rights to inflow and storage at Hodges Reservoir. The reservoir is located within the San Dieguito watershed and impounds surface water from the Santa Maria and Santa Ysabel Creeks.

Imported Sources:

SDWD purchases both raw and treated imported water from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). SDCWA receives water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which blends imported supplies from the Colorado River and the State Water Project.

WATER QUALITY:

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. REB, along with SDCWA and MWD, go through exhaustive means of assessing, maintaining, and ensuring a safe water supply.

Source Water Assessment:

REB completes a Watershed Sanitary Survey every five years to assess sources of contamination. The last test study was completed in 2022 and is available for review at the treatment plant.

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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
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.
Variations 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.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
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)

SAMPLING RESULTS

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

The tables below (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10) list all 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest Number of Detections	Number of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(2022) 0	(2022) 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	Sample Date	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2022	20	2.5	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	20	0.65	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

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2022	103	92-120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2022	297	280-330	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

SAMPLING RESULTS

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 (ppm)	2022	0.022	ND - 0.027	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	1.3	ND - 1.5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	0.10	0.08 - 0.12	1.0	2.0	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2022	0.006	ND - 0.010	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	0.30	0.28 - 0.33	2.0	1.0	Erosion from natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	37.5	20 - 59	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	13.7	8.3 - 20	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	2.56	2.5 - 2.8	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	2022	0.433	0.250 - .0700	1.0	0.05	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2022	10	ND - 140	800	800	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Control of DBP Precursors	2022	3.4	2.3 - 4.5	TT	NA	Various natural and manmade sources

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
Aluminum (ppb)	2022	22.3	ND - 27	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	2022	0	0	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2022	0.002	ND - 0.007	1.0	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2022	622	610 - 640	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2022	1040	980 - 1200	1600	NA	Substances that from ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2022	135	110 - 160	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2022	212	190 - 230	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Chlorate (ppb)	2022	373	328 - 470	800	Animal Studies demonstrated that chlorate exposure in rats caused adverse effects to the pituitary and thyroid glands
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2022	0.063	0.063	-	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium 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).

Nitrate-Specific Language: 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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic-Specific Language: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. San Dieguito Water District 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 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>. Customers are also encouraged to join San Dieguito Water District's Voluntary Water Quality Sampling List at <https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/su/BL3uJwL>.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Monitoring Requirement	SDWD Failed to take the correct number of Lead and Copper Samples during its lead and copper triannual monitoring in 2022. 30 samples were required, however only 20 were taken.	June 1 through September 30, 2022	Notified the Division of Drinking Water, scheduled additional sampling. Created an opt-in database of customers interested in voluntarily water quality sampling.	Health effects unknown. Testing from 20 locations showed no locations above the Action Level for either chemical. Water that is provided to customers is free of lead. Lead can enter customers' homes by leaching from old fixtures and pipes on the customer's property.

Important Information about your drinking water
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

TABLE 10 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.11
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

^(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

^(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

RESOURCE PAGE

Newsletter

The SDWD Newsletter is a stream-lined and mobile friendly quarterly newsletter informing customers about the latest news regarding the district, water supply conditions, and water-saving incentives & rebates.

<https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/su/LAiPx4S>

SoCal WaterSMART- Rebates & Incentives for Residential and Commercial Customers

SDWD offer rebates and incentives on water-saving measures and devices through our partners, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the San Diego County Water Authority. Includes turf removal incentive, indoor water saving devices, and outdoor water saving devices.

Visit socalwatersmart.com for availabilities, instructions, and to submit an application.

<https://socalwatersmart.com/en/residential/>

On-Demand Resources

SDWD, along with our partners, offer on-demand educational resources.

- How to Check for a Leak and Turn Your Water Off
https://vimeo.com/224892497?embedded=true&source=vimeo_logo&owner=1548008
- Complimentary virtual or in-person water-use surveys
<https://www.waterefficiencysurvey.com/>
- Landscape Makeover Resources
<https://www.sdcwa.org/your-water/conservation/classes/>
- WaterSmart Landscaping in San Diego County
<http://watersmartsdlandscaping.org/>

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