SWEETWATER AUTHORITY'S

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2023

Last year the water delivered to you by Sweetwater Authority met all state and federal drinking water health standards.

EL REPORTE CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE LA CALIDAD DE SU AGUA POTABLE.

Está disponible en nuestro sitio de web www.sweetwater.org/wqreportsp.

ANG PAG-UULAT NA ITO AY NAGLALAMAN NG MAHALAGANG IMPORMASYON TUNGKOL SA INYONG TUBIG.

Mahahanap ito sa aming website www.sweetwater.org/wqreport-tagalog.

1 ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AND THIS REPORT

SWEETWATER AUTHORITY'S TAP WATER SUPPLY MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL HEALTH STANDARDS IN 2023

Sweetwater Authority's mission is to provide customers with safe, reliable water. We are proud to provide this essential service to our community, and through securing sustainable water supplies, regular system maintenance, a balanced approach to human and environmental needs and responsible agency management, we are prepared to continue to do so for generations to come. Behind each drop of water we deliver is a diverse team of dedicated industry professionals who work around-the-clock to ensure our customers have access to safe, high quality tap water every single day.

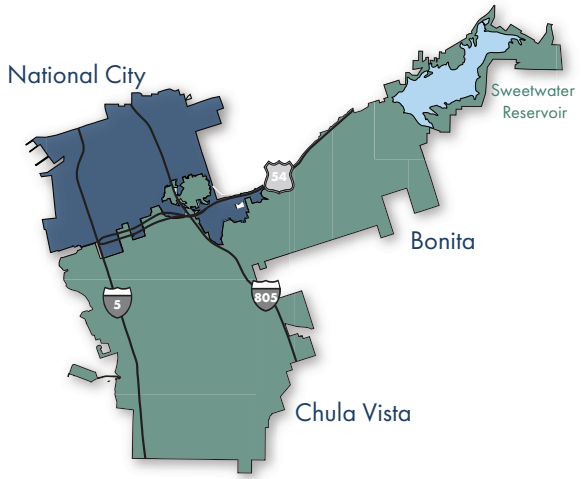
Based on water quality monitoring data collected in 2023, the Authority's tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards, which define our current understanding of safe drinking water.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board) mandate all water systems in California to produce an annual report educating customers about their drinking water quality for the previous year. This annual Drinking Water Quality Report details the sources of the Authority's water supply, what it contains and how it meets health standards. If you have questions about Authority operations or the contents of this report, please visit www.sweetwater.org or call the Assistant Lab Supervisor at (619) 409-6813.

ABOUT SWEETWATER AUTHORITY

The Authority is a publicly-owned, joint powers water agency, with policies and procedures established by a seven-member Governing Board. Five directors are elected by the citizens of the South Bay Water.* Two directors are appointed by the Mayor of National City, subject to City Council confirmation.

The Authority provides water service to approximately 200,000 people in National City, Bonita, and western and central portions of Chula Vista. Its customers include residential, business, government, and industrial water users in an area covering more than 36 square miles in the South Bay region of San Diego County.



GET INVOLVED

Public participation is welcome at all Sweetwater Authority Governing Board meetings. Meetings are held at 505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista, the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. Agendas are posted at 505 Garrett Avenue, Chula Vista. Meeting agendas and minutes are published on the Authority's website at www.sweetwater.org/agendacenter.

**In April 2024, the South Bay Irrigation District Board of Directors voted to rename the district "South Bay Water".*

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING 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.

Before water is treated, raw water may contain contaminants including:

- 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, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production, and mining activities.

To learn more about contaminants and health effects, call the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. Further information is available at www.sweetwater.org or www.mwdh2o.com.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water 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 AND THIS REPORT (CONT.)

OUR WATER SOURCES

Authority customers receive water from four sources: the Sweetwater River (drawn at Sweetwater Reservoir in Spring Valley), deep freshwater wells in National City, brackish water wells in Chula Vista, and the region's imported supply, which is drawn from the Colorado River and/or the State Water Project in northern California. Source water assessments are available for each of these sources.

PROTECTING WATER FROM CONTAMINATION

The local water used by the Authority can be affected by activities within its watershed, a 230-square-mile area leading into the streams that feed the Sweetwater River. The Authority uses a multiple-barrier approach to ensure water quality. Education, stakeholder involvement, and comments to local planners are part of Authority efforts, in addition to the "hardware" solutions described here:

1. An innovative diversion system captures urban runoff before it enters Sweetwater Reservoir and transports the runoff below Sweetwater Dam, reducing the buildup of mineral salts in the reservoir. The diversion system can also capture and hold runoff from a chemical spill or sewage system failure, allowing the contaminants to be removed and trucked away for proper disposal.
2. Well sites are closely monitored to assure that contaminants have not entered the well fields.
3. Surface water is treated and disinfected at the Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant.
4. Potable groundwater is disinfected.
5. Brackish groundwater is treated with reverse osmosis and disinfected. (To learn more, visit www.sweetwater.org/water.)

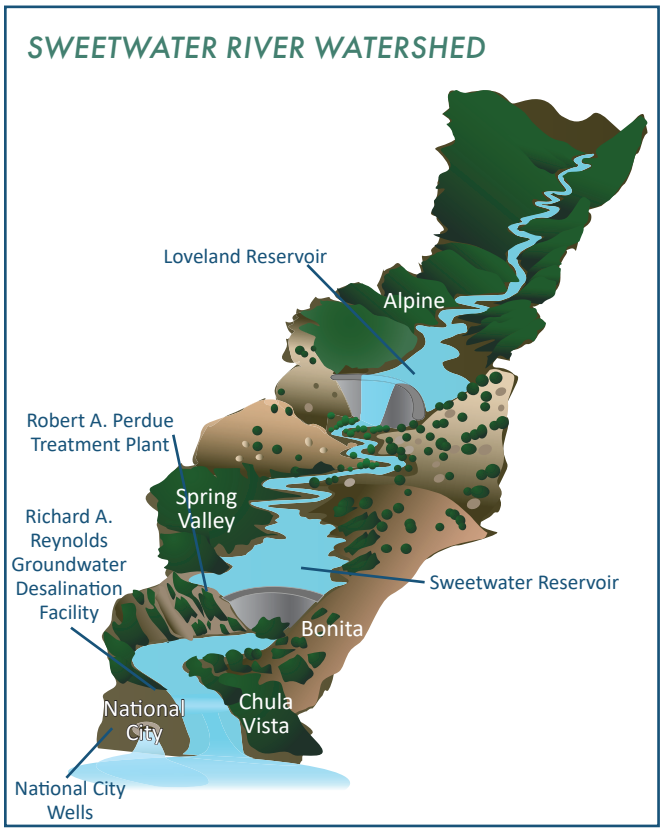
Loveland Reservoir

Sweetwater Reservoir

San Diego Formation Wells

Groundwater Desalination Facility

National City Wells



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

This assessment identifies activities to which water sources are considered "most vulnerable." In 2002, source water assessments were completed for the Authority's water supplies. There were NO contaminants from the "possible contaminating activities" found in the Authority's water supplies. To request a summary of the assessments, contact the Water Quality Services Technician at (619) 409-6805, or jreyes@sweetwater.org.

QUESTIONS?

Frequently asked questions and answers about water quality, taste, color and odor, can be found at www.sweetwater.org/wq.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AND THIS REPORT (CONT.)

IMPORTANT HEALTH 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or visiting the U.S. EPA website at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Note to special populations: 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. To obtain U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, please call the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HOW TO REACH US

CALL

Customer Service .....(619) 420-1413
After Hours Emergency .....(619) 420-1413
Water Quality Info .....(619) 409-6780
Water Efficiency Helpline .....(619) 409-6779
Fluoride Info Line.....(619) 409-6780
Construction Info.....(619) 409-6850
School Programs.....(619) 409-6781
Community Presentations.....(619) 409-6721
Board Secretary.....(619) 409-6703

CONNECT

Website: www.sweetwater.org
Facebook: facebook.com/swawater
X: x.com/sweetwaterauth
YouTube: youtube.com/user/SweetwaterAuthority
LinkedIn: linkedin.com/company/sweetwater-authority

2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

AL = Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow (AL now applies only to lead and copper).

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. EPA.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

NA = Not Applicable (No standard specified or no monitoring required)

ND = Not Detected

NL = Regulatory Notification Level: (previously known as Action Level). The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

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

PHG = Public Health Goal: 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 (CalEPA).

ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm = Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.

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

3 WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA TABLES

PRIMARY STANDARDS For the 2023 calendar year				National City Wells (Disinfected with chloramine)			Treated at Reynolds Groundwater Desal Facility	Treated at Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant		Treated[1] Sweetwater Authority Drinking Water	If you do not see a contaminant listed here, it was not detected in 2023. Typical Source of Contaminant:
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range and Average	— BEFORE TREATMENT —							
				National City Well 2	National City Well 3	National City Well 4	SD Formation Wells 1- 11	Lake Skinner Outlet (Aqueduct)	Sweetwater Reservoir		
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	Range	0.2 - 0.3	0.4 - 0.4	0.3 - 0.4	0.1 - 0.4	0.2 - 0.3	0.2 - 0.2	0.5 - 0.9[10]	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes oral health
			Average	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 100[2]	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	68	ND	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.3[2]	2.1[2,4]	ND - 1.6[2]	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production wastes
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.1	ND	ND	
Barium (ppm)	1	2	Range	ND - 0.1	ND	0.1- 0.1	0.1 - 0.2[2]	0.1	ND - 0.1	ND - 0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
			Average	0.1	ND	0.1	0.1	0.1	ND	ND	
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 14[2]	ND	ND	ND	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharges; erosion of natural deposits; runoff
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Radionuclides [(a)]											
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	Range	9.2[3,4]	ND	ND	ND - 6.9[2,3]	ND - 3.6[3]	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average	9.2	ND	ND	3.8	ND	ND	NA	
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	(0)	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 17[2,3]	ND - 9.0	4.4 - 9.3[3]	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
			Average	NA	NA	NA	8.1	ND	7.7	NA	
Radium- 226 (pCi/L)	5	0.05	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.2[2,3]	ND	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	Range	1.1[3,4]	ND	ND	ND - 8.5[2,3]	1.5 - 3.1[2,3]	2.4[2,3,4]	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average	1.1	ND	ND	3.4	2.4	2.4	NA	
Turbidity [(b)]											
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU	NA	Highest Single Measurement							0.25	Soil runoff
	TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU		Lowest Monthly Percent of Samples Meeting MCL							100.0%	

WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA TABLES (CONT.)

PRIMARY STANDARDS CONTINUED				National City Wells (Disinfected with chloramine)			Treated at Reynolds Groundwater Desal Facility	Treated at Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant		Treated[1] Sweetwater Authority Drinking Water	If you do not see a contaminant listed here, it was not detected in 2023. Typical Source of Contaminant:
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range and Average	— BEFORE TREATMENT —							
				National City Well 2	National City Well 3	National City Well 4	SD Formation Wells 1- 11	Lake Skinner Outlet (Aqueduct)	Sweetwater Reservoir		
Unregulated Contaminants[5]											
Boron (ppm)	NA	NL = 1.0	Range	0.12 - 0.13	0.17 - 0.21	0.16 - 0.16	0.22 - 0.51	0.14[4]	0.11- 0.12	0.11 - 0.24	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average	0.13	0.19	0.16	0.31	0.14	0.12	0.18	
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NL = 50	Range	14 - 21	ND - 3.0	12 - 14	ND - 3.9[2]	ND	4.0 - 4.5[2]	ND	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
			Average	18	ND	13	ND	ND	4.3	ND	
Perfluoro-octanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	NA	NL = 6.5	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 35[2]	ND	NA	ND	Products manufactured with perfluoro-alkyl substances (PFAS) include non-stick cookware, fast-food packaging, stain- and water-repellent fabrics, including clothing and carpets. PFAS chemicals are also found in fire-fighting foam, wastewater effluent, and in landfills.[12]
			Average	ND	ND	ND	7.5	ND	NA	ND	
Perfluoro-octanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NA	NL = 5.1	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 7.6[2]	ND	NA	ND	
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	
Perfluoro-butanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	NA	NL = 500	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 10[2]	ND	NA	ND	
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NA	ND	
Perfluoro-butanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 17[2]	ND	NA	ND	
			Average	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	NA	ND	
Perfluoro-pentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	NA	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND - 4.2[2]	ND	NA	ND	
			Average	NA	NA	NA	ND	ND	NA	ND	
Perfluoro-hexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)(ppt)	NA	NL = 3	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 25[2]	ND	NA	ND	
			Average	ND	ND	ND	7.1	ND	NA	ND	
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) [(c)]											
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	Range	Perdue Water Treatment Plant- Raw Water Influent (Before Treatment)				2.9 - 12		NA	Various natural and man-made sources
			Average					8.6		NA	
Bromide (ppb)	NA	NA	Range	Perdue Water Treatment Plant- Raw Water Influent (Before Treatment)				81 - 420		NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
			Average					315		NA	
Manganese (ppb)	50	NL = 500	Combined Distribution System Range							ND - 10	Leaching from natural deposits
			Combined Distribution System Average							3.3	
HAA5 (ppb)	60	NA	Combined Distribution System Range							ND - 38.2	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
			Combined Distribution System Average							17.3	
HAA6Br (ppb)	NA	NA	Combined Distribution System Range							ND - 39.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
			Combined Distribution System Average							17.0	
HAA9 (ppb)	NA	NA	Combined Distribution System Range							ND - 66.4	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
			Combined Distribution System Average							30.0	

WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA TABLES (CONT.)

PRIMARY STANDARDS CONTINUED				National City Wells (Disinfected with chloramine)			Treated at Reynolds Groundwater Desal Facility	Treated at Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant		Treated[1] Sweetwater Authority Drinking Water	If you do not see a contaminant listed here, it was not detected in 2023. Typical Source of Contaminant:
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range and Average	— BEFORE TREATMENT —							
				National City Well 2	National City Well 3	National City Well 4	SD Formation Wells 1- 11	Lake Skinner Outlet (Aqueduct)	Sweetwater Reservoir		
Disinfection and By-product Contaminants											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	NA	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) Range of All Distribution Sample Points							55.8 4.9 - 96.6[6]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	60	NA	Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) Range of All Distribution Sample Points							30.2 ND - 49.2[6]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines (ppm)	[4.0]	[4]	Highest Running Annual Average (RAA) Combined Distribution System Range							3.1 0.2 - 4.8[6]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	[800]	[800]	Perdue Plant Clearwell Effluent Range Perdue Plant Clearwell Effluent Average							ND - 240[6] ND	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.05	Combined Distribution System Range Combined Distribution System Average							ND - 0.48[6] 0.22	By-product of drinking water disinfection when using chlorine dioxide
Chlorate (ppb)	NA	NL = 800	Combined Distribution System Range Combined Distribution System Average							100 - 430[6] 280	By-product of drinking water disinfection when using chlorine dioxide; hypochlorite degradation
Lead and Copper Rule			Number of sites found above AL							90 percent of samples below	
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0.2	1 sites above AL out of 53 sites sampled							ND[3]	Corrosion of onsite plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	0.3	0 sites above AL out of 53 sites sampled							0.31[3]	
Microbiological [(d)]										Highest monthly percentage	
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.0% (TT)	(0)	Number of positive samples taken this year = 0							0%	Naturally present in the environment
E.coli Coliform Bacteria	(0)	(0)	Number of positive samples taken this year = 0							0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Cryptosporidium (Oocysts/10L)	TT	(0)	Range					NA	ND[7]	NA	Naturally present in the environment
			Average					NA	ND	NA	

WATER QUALITY REPORT DATA TABLES (CONT.)

SECONDARY STANDARDS				National City Wells (Disinfected with chloramine)			Treated at Reynolds Groundwater Desal Facility	Treated at Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant		Treated[1] Sweetwater Authority Drinking Water	If you do not see a contaminant listed here, it was not detected in 2023. Typical Source of Contaminant:
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range and Average	— BEFORE TREATMENT —							
				National City Well 2	National City Well 3	National City Well 4	SD Formation Wells 1- 11	Lake Skinner Outlet (Aqueduct)	Sweetwater Reservoir		
Aluminum[8] (ppb)	200	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 100[2]	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
			Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	68	ND	
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	Range	130 - 250	120[4,4a]	ND	ND - 230[2]	ND	ND - 120[2]	ND	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average	190	120	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Manganese (ppb)	50	NL = 500	Range	ND - 43	ND	ND	27 - 4000[2]	ND	22 - 35[2]	ND	Leaching from natural deposits
			Average	30	ND	ND	722	ND	29	ND	
Specific Conductance (microseimens/ centimeter)	1600	NA	Range	930 - 1100	960 - 1100	880 - 970	2300 - 12000[2]	580 - 1020	950 - 1100	750 - 1200	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
			Average	1015	1030	925	3832	800	1025	948	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	Range	520 - 580	510 - 610	500 - 530	1300 - 7500[2]	351 - 664	560 - 680	420 - 670	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
			Average	550	560	515	2241	508	620	528	
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	Range	180 - 210	150 - 210	150 - 160	530 - 3800[2]	69 - 106	150 - 180	170 - 200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
			Average	195	180	155	1064	88	165	190	
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	Range	38 - 45	40 - 60	37 - 38	127 - 1747[2]	103 - 229	100 - 115	37 - 115	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average	42	50	38	285	166	107	73	
Color (units)	15	NA	Range	ND - 3	ND - 1	ND - 1	ND - 3	5 - 5	20 - 40	ND - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials; iron and manganese
			Average	1	1	1	1	5	30	1	
Odor-Threshold (units)	3	NA	Range	1 - 1	1 - 1	1 - 1	1 - 1	6[2,4]	3 - 4[2]	1 - 1	Naturally occurring organic materials
			Average	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	
Turbidity[8] (NTU)	5	NA	Range	0.9 - 1.7	0.3 - 0.9	0.1 - 0.1	0.1 - 0.9	0.5 - 1.0	1.4 - 3.0	0.1 - 0.1	Soil runoff
			Average	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.1	
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND - 140[2]	ND	ND	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
			Average	ND	ND	ND	18	ND	ND	ND	
OTHER PARAMETERS											
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	120 - 140	130 - 160	130 - 130	300 - 1600[2]	59 - 98	94 - 120	100 - 120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
			Average	130	145	130	514	78	107	110	
Hardness (Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$) (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	180 - 190	160 - 200	170 - 180	340 - 2300[2]	153 - 296	260 - 330	110 - 300	Leaching from natural deposits
			Average	185	180	175	746	224	295	200	
Radon (pCi/L)[9]	NA	NA	Range	270[4]	270[4]	374[4]	190 - 300[2]	ND	NA	NA	Decay of natural deposits
			Average	270	270	374	240	ND	NA	NA	
pH (Standard Units)	NA	NA	Range	7.7 - 8.1	7.9 - 8.0	7.7 - 7.9	7.2 - 8.0	8.1 - 8.4	7.9 - 8.4	8.1 - 8.3	Soil geology, water hardness, and alkalinity
			Average	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.2	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	NA	Range	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 - 3.6	9.9 - 14.3	2.0 - 8.4	Various natural and man-made sources
			Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	11.5	6.1	

4 INFORMATIONAL STATEMENTS

The Authority vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and has met all state and federal health standards. The following information describes potential health effects of drinking water that contain contaminants above federal maximum levels.

RADON: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water through showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. In most cases, the amount of radon entering a home from tap water will be much less than the amount of radon entering the home through soil. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. For additional information, call the State Radon Program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing. The Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 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 U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/lead.

FLUORIDE is a naturally occurring mineral found in both surface water and groundwater. Fluoridation is the addition of fluoride to a drinking water supply so that it contains the level recommended for optimal protection against tooth decay. California law mandates fluoridation. Public water systems with at least 10,000 service connections are required, once funded, to fluoridate their drinking water. The Authority began fluoridation of the water supply delivered to customers in January 2017. This action is in compliance with the State Water Board Regulations Related to Drinking Water (Section 64433). State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a concentration range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L with the optimal target dose set at 0.7 mg/L, which is considered to provide optimal oral health benefits. Additional information about fluoridation is available from the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water at www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

BACKFLOW PROGRAM CITATION: Although the Authority was in complete compliance with all Title 22 Drinking Water Regulations provided in the California Code of Regulations, on July 13, 2023 the Authority received a Citation Letter from the State Water Board for noncompliance with California Health and Safety Code, Section 116555 and California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 7605 (c) for failure to test each backflow prevention device annually for calendar years 2019 – 2022. Please refer to footnote 11 for further information.

1. Sweetwater Authority drinking water data is representative of water which has been processed through the Robert A. Perdue Water Treatment Plant (conventional treatment) or the Richard A. Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility (reverse osmosis treatment).

2. The contaminants listed are in the untreated waters. The water is processed through either a reverse osmosis filtration plant (Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility) or through a conventional water treatment plant (Perdue Water Treatment Plant). These water treatment applications typically remove these contaminants to concentrations below detectable levels.

3. The State Water Board allows the Authority to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. Radiological data on untreated source waters was collected in 2006-2007, 2013, 2017-2022. Lead and Copper data was collected in July 2023. Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is determined at the 90th percentile.

4. Reported value represents a single measurement; therefore, the range and average are the same.

4a National City Well #3 was sampled, but was not in service, during the August General Minerals monitoring event.

5. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

On October 31, 2022 State Water Board issued a new Monitoring Order (DW 2022-0001-DDW), which required the Authority to monitor quarterly for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances in SDF Wells 2 -5 and SDF Wells 7 - 11, starting January 1, 2023. In addition, the State Water Board is currently in the process of developing public health goals (PHGs) and maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PFAS chemicals such as PFOS and PFOA. This regulatory process is expected to be completed in 2024.

In 2023, at least one PFAS chemical was detected in SDF Wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11 above its notification level, however the reverse osmosis technology used at the Reynolds Desalination Facility effectively removes these chemicals to below detectable levels, therefore there was no impact to our customers and no notification was required. This was confirmed with the State Water Board by sampling the Reynolds Desalination Facility finished water, which showed that none of the 25 PFAS chemicals tested by EPA Method 533 were detected. For more information on PFAS, visit www.sweetwater.org/wq.

6. MRDL compliance for chloramines is determined on a system-wide basis by calculating a running annual average of all distribution sampling point averages. MCL compliance for trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) is determined by calculating a quarterly locational running annual average at each Stage 2 DBP Rule monitoring location. MCL compliance for chlorine dioxide is based on daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system and follow-up distribution system monitoring following an MRDL exceedance. MCL compliance for chlorite is based on daily samples at the entrance to the distribution system, monthly distribution system monitoring, and follow-up/confirmation sampling following an MCL exceedance.

7. Cryptosporidium (Crypto) monitoring. In 2023, Crypto was not detected in Sweetwater Reservoir. The last detection for Crypto in Sweetwater Reservoir occurred in August of 2005 (1.0 oocyst in 10 liters).

8. Aluminum and Turbidity have both a primary and a secondary MCL.

9. Radon was sampled in 2000 for San Diego Formation Wells 1-5, in 2001 for the National City Wells 2 and 3, and in 2008 for San Diego Formation Well 6 and National City Well 4.

10. Fluoride - The Authority treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent tooth decay in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a concentration range of 0.6 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L with an optimal target dose set at 0.7 mg/L, which is considered to provide optimal oral health benefits. In 2023, the Authority's monitoring showed fluoride levels in the (fluoridated) treated water ranged from 0.5 mg/L to 0.9 mg/L, with an average of 0.7 mg/L. Please note a minimum of 80% of all distribution system samples taken each month must be within the fluoride control range. In 2023 the lowest monthly percentage of Authority fluoride samples within the fluoride control range was 94%. Information about fluoridation, oral health and current issues is available at www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

11. On July 13, 2023, the State Water Board issued citation No. 05_14_23C_010_3710025 to Sweetwater Authority due to a failure to test all backflow preventers annually for 2019 - 2022. The California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 7605, subdivision (c) requires all backflow devices to be tested at least annually. In response to the citation, the Authority has implemented the following corrective actions:

(1) For calendar year 2023, the Authority accelerated the testing schedule for all backflow devices by moving the latest testing due date to the third quarter.

(2) Going forward, the Authority will discontinue water service at any property that is not in full compliance with the annual backflow testing requirement. Water service will not be restored until the testing has been completed.

(3) Starting in calendar year 2024, all initial testing notifications will be delivered in January, rather than quarterly throughout the year.

(4) The Authority has augmented staffing levels for the Authority's Cross-connection Control Program.

(5) The Authority has implemented new Cross-connection program software, which will streamline and improve the efficiency of the notification process and entry of test results.

12. Information on PFAS sources can be found on the EPA's website: https://www.epa.gov/pfas/our-current-understanding-human-health-and-environmental-risks-pfa.

(a) Compliance with the radiological MCLs is typically

FOOTNOTES (CONT.)

based upon samples collected every three to nine years (depending on previous monitoring results), unless waived by the State Water Board. Compliance with the gross alpha MCL is determined by excluding the values for radon and uranium. The State Water Board considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The MCL for radium is for the combination of the "226" and "228" isotopes.

(b) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) in 95 percent of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours or 1 NTU for more than one continuous hour and none of the 4-hour interval readings shall exceed 1 NTU.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The Authority monitors turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

(c) Quarterly UCMR4 monitoring was conducted in 2018 - 2019 for the 17 List 1 chemicals and the 11 List 2 chemicals. Of these, only TOC, bromide, manganese, and haloacetic acids were detected. For UCMR4, the haloacetic acids are reported in three groups (HAA5, HAA6Br, and HAA9), as follows:

HAA5 equals the sum of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid.

HAA6Br equals the sum of monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

HAA9 equals the sum of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, bromochloroacetic acid, bromodichloroacetic acid, chlorodibromoacetic acid, and tribromoacetic acid.

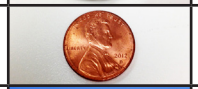
In addition to UCMR4, the Authority routinely monitors for HAA5 and TOC as part of the Disinfection By-products Rule.

(d) State of California Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) - Total Coliform TT trigger, Level 1 assessments, and total coliform TT violations: More than 5.0% total coliform positive samples in a month trigger a Level 1 assessment. Failure to conduct an assessment and take corrective action within 30 days is a total coliform violation. In 2023, no triggers, Level 1 assessments, or violations occurred.

E.coli MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for assessments: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either sample is E.coli positive or the system fails to collect all repeat samples following an E.coli positive sample, or fails to test for E.coli when the repeat sample is total coliform positive. In 2023, 1,870 RTCR samples were analyzed and no samples were E.coli positive and no MCL violations or assessments occurred.

6 UNDERSTANDING WATER

Water quality standards are measured in "parts per million," "parts per billion" or "parts per trillion." But those terms can be difficult to relate to, and it's hard to know what they mean. This chart can help you visualize the proportions in terms of some ordinary items.

ITEM		PARTS PER MILLION	PARTS PER BILLION	PARTS PER TRILLION
Linear Measure		1 inch in 15.78 miles	1 inch in 15,780 miles	1 inch in 15,780,000 miles
Time		1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 1,902 years	1 minute in 1,920,000 years
Money		1 cent in $10,000	1 cent in $10 million	1 cent in $100 billion
1 drop of water		1 drop in a half-full bathtub	1 drop in an Olympic-size swimming pool	1 drop in 20 Olympic-size swimming pools

Source: U.S. EPA;
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;
Sweetwater Authority

A CLEAN WATER SUPPLY IS THE NORM THANKS TO MODERN WATER TREATMENT

Modern treatment techniques have improved water supplies to the point where people often take the safety of tap water for granted.

However, ensuring water quality is a big commitment. Local and regional water agencies work around-the-clock to make sure customers have safe, reliable drinking water.

A century ago, however, many people did not have access to safe, reliable water. That was why filtration and chlorination systems were first installed in municipal water systems.

That seemingly basic service made a profound difference; U.S. life expectancy increased and child mortality decreased. Once-common diseases such as cholera and typhoid have been essentially wiped out.

Continuous advances in technology have allowed water agencies to adopt increasingly sophisticated ways of preventing harmful levels of bacteria and chemicals from fouling water supplies.

Federal and state agencies oversee the testing process, periodically setting more stringent safeguards. Over the past 30 years, the number of regulated contaminants in potable water has nearly quadrupled; and contaminant levels that once were measured in parts per million are now traced to parts per billion – giving consumers an even greater margin of safety.

The entire process has delivered a major public health benefit, a real value that customers help pay for a little at a time.

Public water providers just charge what it costs to deliver safe supplies

Every few months when corporations publicly announce their revenues, shareholders expect a big return. Some multi-national energy companies routinely post annual profits in the billions.

Not so for the public agencies which deliver another crucial resource – water – right to your home or business every day. They make $0 profit annually. In fact, agencies

such as the Authority are legally required to charge only what it costs to treat and deliver drinking water.

All the money collected is invested into the pumps, pipes, and other elements of the water system. The system is complex, and includes securing supplies; pumping, moving, treating, and testing water; maintaining and financing infrastructure; and establishing financial reserves for emergencies and paying for environmental enhancements or mitigation.

Related costs have grown over time due to a variety of factors, such as increases in the price of energy and treatment chemicals. Local water suppliers are also strategically increasing the use of local sources, such as recycled water and groundwater, to buffer our region from shortages.

In all those efforts, customers of public water agencies can be confident that they are paying the actual costs of providing safe and reliable water service – a real value day in and day out.

The Authority is committed to maintaining a safe and reliable supply of drinking water for current and future customers.

CONNECT WITH US

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