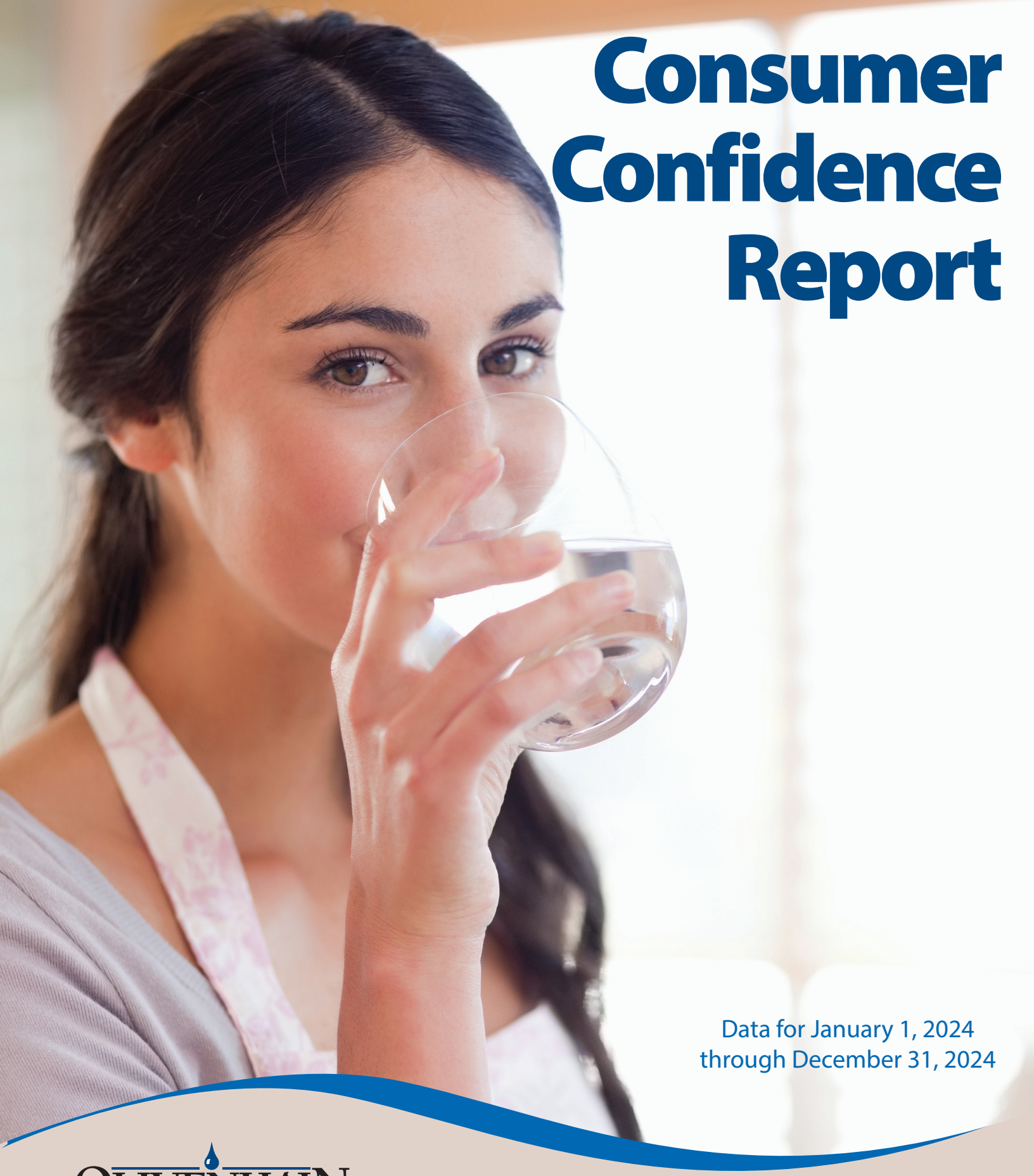

Consumer Confidence Report

Data for January 1, 2024
through December 31, 2024

OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District
A Public Agency

An Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Published June 2025

OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District

A Public Agency Providing
Water
Wastewater Services
Recycled Water
Hydroelectricity
Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is required by law to distribute a Consumer Confidence Report each year.

This report explains how drinking water provided by OMWD meets or exceeds all health-related state and federal water quality standards for your drinking water. Included within are an explanation of where your water comes from, results of water quality tests, and tips on how to interpret the data. The data presented is for January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. We are proud to share our results with you.

Pure Excellence

Your Water Sources

OMWD's raw water supply in 2024 was 100% imported. The imported raw water sources are the California State Water Project (Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta) and the Colorado River. These sources, supplying water to all of Southern California, rely on runoff from the Sierra snowpack and the Colorado River Basin. Both of these supplies are provided to OMWD from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).

MWD maintains Lake Skinner, located in southwest Riverside County, as the untreated raw water source for San Diego County. Before water from Lake Skinner is delivered to you, it is treated to remove pollutants and bacteria. OMWD delivers water to your home or business that has been treated at its David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP).

David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant

In 2024, approximately 87.5% of the water delivered to OMWD customers was treated locally at DCMWTP. The raw water received at DCMWTP is a blend of water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. This raw water is obtained from SDCWA, which purchases it from MWD. The remaining percentage of treated water delivered to OMWD customers was purchased from SDCWA and treated at either the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and/or MWD's Robert A. Skinner Water Treatment Plant.

DCMWTP is located within the northeastern portion of OMWD's service area and uses membrane technology to produce superior quality finished water. The membrane process uses fewer chemicals than conventional treatment methods, and offers improved barriers against pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium*, viruses, and bacteria, such as coliform. Public tours of DCMWTP may be available; visit **www.olivenhain.com/events** for details.

What Is In My Water?

The tables on the following pages show how water quality for OMWD met health-related standards in 2024. The tables also show data specific to the treated water that flows through OMWD's distribution system, and where noted, raw water quality from the Lake Skinner water source. For information on the Lake Skinner source water and a source water assessment, please contact Paul Rochelle with MWD at **909-392-5155** or **prochelle@mwdh2o.com**. For information on SDCWA's water treatment plants, including the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant or the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, please contact Chris Castaing with SDCWA at **760-233-3279** or **ccastaing@sdcwa.org**, or visit SDCWA's website at **www.sdcwa.org/water-quality**. For more information on OMWD's DCMWTP or distribution system, please contact OMWD's Operations Manager at **760-753-6466** or **waterquality@olivenhain.com**.

How Do Contaminants Get in the Water?

The raw sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water alike) 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and/or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in raw 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 resulting 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 by-products 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California's State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide similar protection for public health.

What About Lead and Copper?

OMWD is required to test every three years for lead and copper. OMWD tested for lead and copper in 2022; 30 locations were sampled, and the results, which were well below regulatory action levels, are provided in the table on page 6. Additional information about lead and copper is available at **www.olivenhain.com/leadandcopper** and from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

In compliance with the SWRCB Drinking Water Permit Amendment 2017PA-SCHOOLS and Assembly Bill 746 (2017), OMWD tested seven school locations for lead in 2017, six schools in 2018, and one school performed lead testing in 2019. The action level of 15 ppb was not exceeded at any location. Customers can request school lead testing results by contacting the Division of Drinking Water at **DDW-PLU@waterboards.ca.gov** or **916-322-9602**.

In 2024, OMWD completed an initial Lead Service Line Inventory required by the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revision by the October 16, 2024 deadline. OMWD found no lead lines, galvanized requiring replacement lines, or unknown lines in OMWD's distribution system. For more information, visit **www.olivenhain.com/leadandcopper**.

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. OMWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**, or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

The trace contaminants found in OMWD's water sources, along with their standards, are listed in the tables found in this report. It is important to note that drinking water standards are based on research to protect the general public and may not be sufficient to protect certain persons, as noted below.

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, as well as some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **800-426-4791**.

Water Quality Data

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL	PHG	State DLR	OMWD's DCMWTP[a] Range	OMWD's DCMWTP[a] Average
COMPLIANCE MONITORING						
Inorganic Chemicals						
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	2.2	2.2
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	0.11	0.11
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.2 - 0.4	0.29
Fluoride (treated water)[b]	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.27 - 0.78	0.65
RADIOLOGICALS						
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1.7	1.7
CLARITY						
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity[c]	NTU %	TT=95% of sample ≤ 0.1	NA	NA	100% ≤ 0.1	Highest 0.058
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards[c]						
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	92	92
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	2	2
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	1	1
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	880	880
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	190	190
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	530	530
Turbidity[c]	NTU	5	NA	.01	0.013 – 0.058	0.022
OTHER PARAMETERS						
Chemicals						
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	100 -110	106
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	44 - 65	58
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	255	255
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	22	22
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	8.1 - 8.4	8.3
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	4.9	4.9
Silica	ppm	NA	NA	NA	8.1	8.1
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	80	80
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	2.6 - 3.1	2.80
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 - UCMR5						
Chemicals						
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	NA	36.3 - 54.1	46.7

See page 6 for Footnotes

Major Sources in Drinking Water
Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics waste
Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Erosion of natural deposits
Soil runoff
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Naturally occurring organic materials
Naturally occurring organic materials
Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Soil runoff
Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Inherent characteristic of water, naturally occurring
Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Naturally occurring
Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Various natural and man-made sources
Naturally occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals

Abbreviations & Definitions

AL – Action Level – *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*

Average – Result based on arithmetic mean

$CaCO_3$ – Calcium Carbonate

CFU – Colony-Forming Units

DLR – Detection Limits (for purposes of) Reporting

HAA5 – Haloacetic Acids (five regulated acids)

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average – *The highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all samples collected within a 12-month period.*

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 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 US Environmental Protection Agency.*

mL – Milliliter

MPN – Most Probable Number

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

ND – Not Detectable

NL – Notification Level to the SWRCB

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter

PFAS – Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

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.*

ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

RAA – Running Annual Average – *The highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period.*

Range – Results based on minimum and maximum values

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

TCR – Total Coliform Rule

TON – Threshold Odor Number

TT – Treatment Technique *is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water and does not refer to any range of values.*

TTHM – Total Trihalomethanes

UCMR5 – US EPA's fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

µS/cm – Microsiemens per centimeter; or micromhos per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Water Quality Data

Parameter		State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	OMWD's Distribution System Range	OMWD's Distribution System Average	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Treated Water Data – Distribution System							
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
E. coli (Acute Total Coliform)[e]	NA	0	(0)	NA	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria[f]	NA	TT	NA	NA	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)[g]	ppb	60	NA	1	7.6-20.7	Highest LRAA 14.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	0.17-3.7	Highest RAA 2.26	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)[g]	ppb	80	NA	1	34.0-62.1	Highest RAA 46.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Copper[h] 2022	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	30 sites sampled; 0 sites over AL	90th Percentile 0.417	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[h] 2022	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5		90th Percentile 2	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards[i]							
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	ND-2.0	0.04	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND-.01	.0003	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity[c]	NTU	5	NA	.01	0.05-0.35	0.04	Soil runoff

Footnotes

[a] Treated effluent data is derived from DCMWTP samples collected between January–December 2024, representing water supplied to the public. OMWD also purchases treated water from the San Diego County Water Authority. Purchased treated water quality data can be accessed by visiting **www.sdcwa.org/water-quality**.

[b] Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6-1.2 mg/L with an optimum dose of 0.7 mg/L. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from **www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml**.

[c] Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. As a Treatment Technique Standard, OMWD turbidity levels from the Combined Filter Effluent of the membranes were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Distribution samples (364) at OMWD were collected; the system was in compliance with the Secondary Standard.

[d] State Secondary Standards apply to water supplied to the public by community water systems; annual monitoring is required for approved surface water sources or distribution system entry points of the effluent of source water treatment.

[e] E. coli-positive sample triggers MCL violation. E. coli MCL violation triggers Level 2 TT assessments. No samples were E. coli-positive and no Level 2 assessments were required.

[f] More than 5% total coliform-positive samples in a month triggers Level 1 assessments. No Level 1 assessments or violations occurred.

[g] TTHM and HAA5 results for OMWD's distribution system are provided. OMWD was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule based on the Highest LRAA.

[h] Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires water samples to be collected at the consumers' tap. OMWD is required to test every three years for lead and copper. If action levels are exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, water systems must take steps to reduce these contaminants. OMWD collected samples at 30 locations in 2022; no samples exceeded the AL.

See page 5 for Abbreviations and Definitions.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of chemicals that are found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. They are also known as "forever chemicals" because they do not break down easily. **UCMR5 required that public water systems perform monitoring events for 29 PFAS compounds. PFAS compounds were not detected by OMWD in 2024.** For more information on PFAS, visit **www.epa.gov/pfas/pfas-explained**.

About OMWD

OMWD is a municipal water district organized and operating pursuant to Water Code Sections 71000 et seq., and was incorporated on April 9, 1959 to develop an adequate water supply for landowners and residents. On June 14, 1960, residents of OMWD voted to become a member of SDCWA, thus becoming eligible to purchase water transported into San Diego County via the aqueduct systems of SDCWA and MWD. At over 48 square miles, OMWD serves approximately 87,000 customers in Encinitas, Carlsbad, San Diego, Solana Beach, and neighboring communities.

For Additional Information

For more information on this report, contact OMWD's Operations Manager at **760-753-6466** or **waterquality@olivenhain.com**.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas, llame al **760-753-6466**.*

OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District

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Published by Olivenhain Municipal Water District in the interest of an informed public.

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Board Meeting Dates
Please visit our website at **www.olivenhain.com/meetings** for dates.

Mission Statement
Olivenhain Municipal Water District is a multi-functioning public agency that is dedicated and committed to serving present and future customers in a service-oriented manner by:

Water
Providing safe, reliable, high-quality drinking water while exceeding all regulatory requirements in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner.

Recycled Water
Providing recycled water and wastewater treatment in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsive method.

Parks
Safely operating the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve and providing all users with a unique recreational, educational, and environmental experience.

Emergency Management
Complying with policies and procedures that adhere to local, state, and federal guidelines for national security and disaster preparedness.

Sustainable Operations
Pursuing alternative and/or renewable resources with the most sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective approach.

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