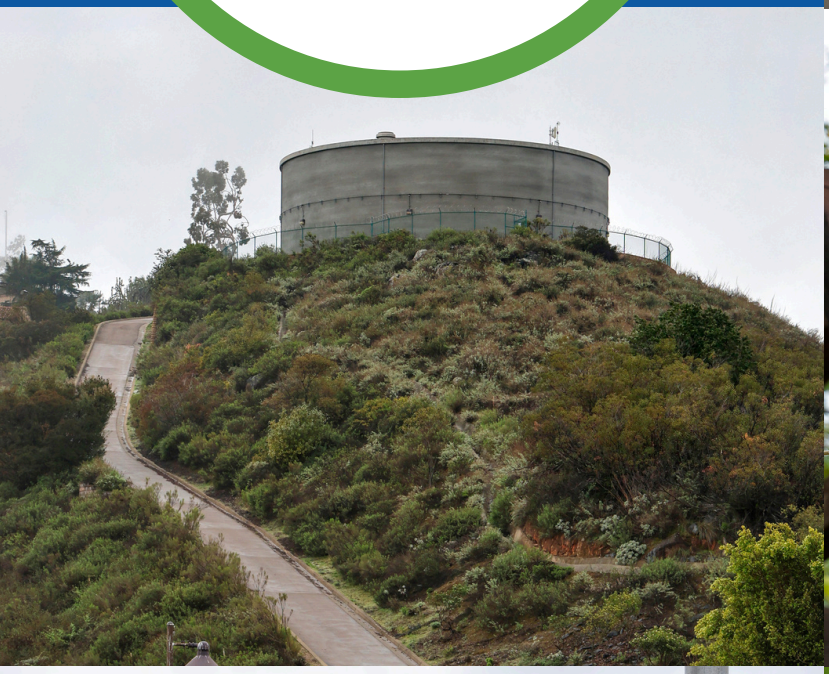
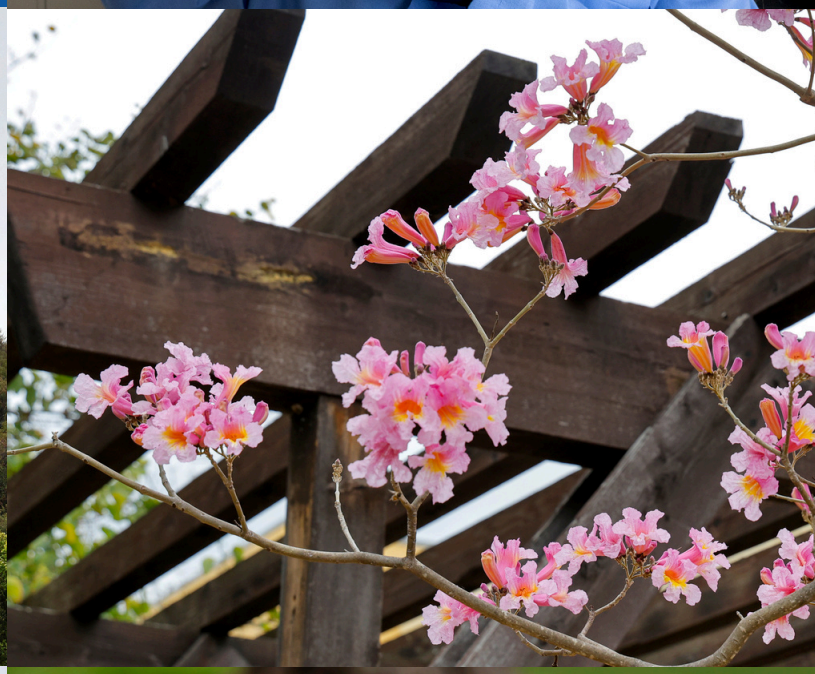
PADRE DAM
Municipal Water District





# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024

# About This Report

Padre Dam Municipal Water District is committed to providing customers with a reliable, high quality water supply. It's the District's mission and the priority of every employee.

Based on water quality data collected in 2024, Padre Dam's tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards, which are the primary standards for treating and monitoring water.

This report is mandated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. It covers the results of all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. It details the origin of Padre Dam's water supply, what it contains and how it meets health standards.

## HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Padre Dam encourages participation in decisions that affect the community's drinking water. Public comments are welcome during regularly scheduled board meetings on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4:00 pm. For more information, visit: www.padredam.org/board

## QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this Water Quality Report, please contact Paul Clarke, Director of Operations and Water Quality, at 619.258.4746 or pclarke@padre.org.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained by calling Padre Dam's Communications Office at 619.258.4634 or emailing abertola@padre.org.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse Padre Dam Municipal Water District a 9300 Fanita Parkway o 619.258.4600 para asistirlo en español.

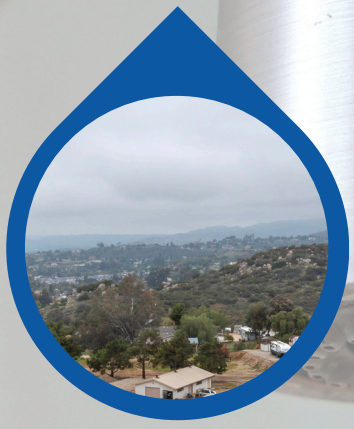
CONNECT WITH US

# Your Drinking Water System

395 Miles of Mains

24,005 Drinking Water Connections

16 Pump Stations



2,000+ Ft. Elevation Gain

110 Million Gallon Storage

29 Reservoirs

Padre Dam's Laboratory staff tested **1481** bacteriological samples in 2024.

**CLEAN DRINKING WATER 24/7**

The District's Water Quality Specialist collects more than **100** bacteriological samples each month from over **40** different sampling stations.

# Where Does Your Water Come From?

Colorado River
250 Miles Away

In 2024,
Padre Dam served
an average of 8.21
million of gallons of
water per day
to customers.



Sacramento
Bay Delta
600 Miles Away

## WATER SOURCES

Padre Dam imports 100 percent of its drinking water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).

**Your water is treated at one of four water treatment plants:**

- **MWD's Skinner Treatment Plant near Temecula**
- **SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant in San Marcos**
- **Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant**
- **Helix Water District's Levy Treatment Plant in Lakeside**

MWD, SDCWA, Helix and Padre Dam coordinate annually to assess water quality levels and produce this Water Quality Report. The tap water you received from Padre Dam in 2024 was blended water from the Colorado River System, the California State Water Project, ocean water from the Desalination Plant and local watersheds within San Diego County.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

MWD assessed the vulnerability of its imported water in 2022 from the Colorado River and 2021 from the State Water Project. These source waters are both exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires and other watershed related factors that could affect water quality. Treatment to remove specific contaminants can be more expensive than measures to protect water at the source, which is why MWD and other water agencies invest resources to support improved watershed protection programs. For a copy of these assessments, contact MWD at 213.217.6000.

Helix Water District assessed Lake Jennings in March 2021. This assessment found the lake's water quality to be vulnerable to wastewater, recreation, development, equestrian properties and pesticide/herbicide use. For more information, contact Helix Water District at 619.667.6248.

# What's in Your Water?

## POTENTIAL SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water in San Diego County (both tap and bottled water) include the ocean, 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 salt and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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 and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** 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 USEPA 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791, or online at: **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available online at: **https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water**

# At a Glance: Infrastructure Highlights

**January - December 2024**

**January 2024**
El Capitan Pump Station No. 1 Optimization Study Begins

**January 2024 - December 2024**
Construction on the East County Advanced Water Purification Project continues in Santee and Lakeside

**April 2024 - July 2024**
Jerry Johnson Reservoir new aluminum dome roof installed, coating work and other improvements completed

**March 2024 - May 2024**
East County Square Reservoir coating work and other improvements completed

**October 2024**
Master Plan Request for Proposals Advertised



**November 2024**
Blossom Valley Reservoir Replacement Project Advertisement to Solicit Bids

East County
Advanced Water
Purification


Work continues to progress on the East County Advanced Water Purification Program which will create a new, local, sustainable and drought-proof drinking water supply by using state-of-the-art technology to purify recycled water.

This is the biggest infrastructure project in Padre Dam's history, one of three governing agencies of the Program including the County of San Diego and the City of El Cajon.

Significant strides are being made on facilities and pipelines in Santee and Lakeside. The Program will provide up to 30-percent of East San Diego County's drinking water by the end of 2026. Laboratory staff will begin moving into the new AWP Facility in 2025 (right).

# Join Our Team!

Have you considered working in the water industry? Padre Dam offers a variety of career opportunities for people with diverse skills.

To learn more about how to join the team, visit: **padredam.org/jobs** or scan the QR code.

AquaHawk

Padre Dam's Aquahawk customer portal allows you to monitor your water use and view estimated/projected billing amounts. You can receive alerts via text, email or phone by setting up "My Thresholds" in the system based on water consumption or estimated dollar amounts.

To register, all you need is your name, phone number, email address and your 14-digit water account number, which can be found on your bill. If you are a current ebill customer simply log-in to your account and from the Account Overview page click on "View Usage" to access Aquahawk.

# How to Read the Following Tables

## ABOUT THE TABLES

The tables on the following pages are a summary of the testing performed on your water in 2024. To read the tables, compare the health standards for organic and inorganic constituents in your water with the levels recorded at the Skinner Treatment Plant, Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant, Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant and Levy Treatment Plant. The terms used in the tables are explained below:

| Parameter | Units | State or Federal MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Range Average | Helix Levy Plant | MWD Skinner Plant | SDCWA Twin Oaks Valley Plant | Carlsbad Desalination Plant | Major Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. Set by the CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. | | | One of four sources of water that Padre Dam receives each year. | | | The most likely way a constituent enters the drinking water. |

## TERMS

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

**Public Health Goal (PHG)** is 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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** is the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA. Secondary Standards are set by the State Board for constituents that affect the aesthetic quality of water, such as taste, odor and color.

**PPM** is the abbreviation for parts per million, or in volume terms, milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**PPB** is the abbreviation for parts per billion, or in volume terms, micrograms per liter (ug/L).

**PPT** is the abbreviation for parts per trillion, or in volume terms, nanograms per liter (ng/L).

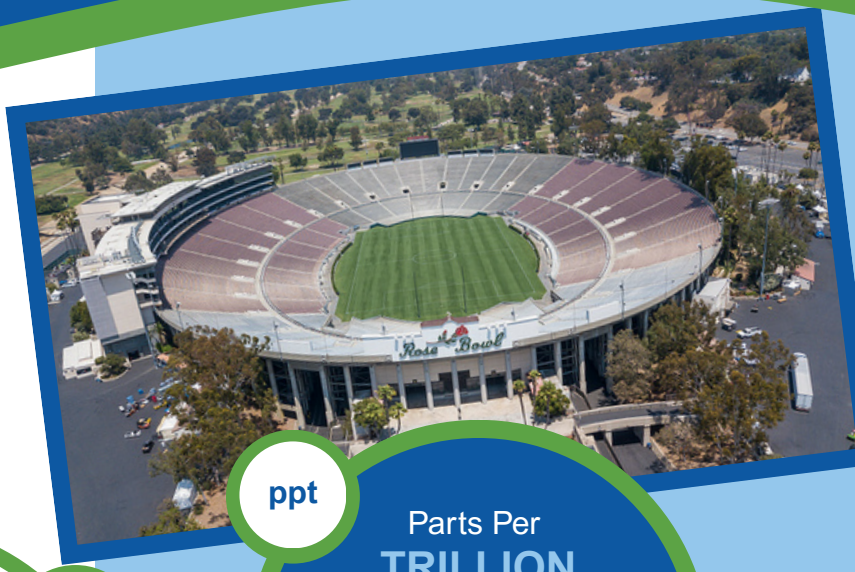
**Treatment Technique (TT)** is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED

| | |
|---|---|
| AI | Aggressiveness index |
| AL | Action level |
| CFU | Colony-forming units |
| DBP | Disinfection by-products |
| DLR | Detection limits for reporting purposes |
| GPG | Grains per gallon |
| HPC | Heterotrophic plate count |
| N | Nitrogen |
| NA | Not applicable |
| ND | Not detected |
| NL | Notification level |
| NTU | Nephelometric turbidity units |
| pCi/L | Picocuries per liter |
| ppq | Parts per quadrillion |
| pg/L | Picograms per liter |
| ppt | Parts per trillion |
| ng/L | Nanograms per liter |
| RAA | Running annual average |
| SI | Saturation index (Langelier) |
| SS | Single sample |
| TOC | Total organic compound |
| TON | Threshold odor number |
| uS/cm | MicroSiemen per centimeter |

# Comparing This to That

**When evaluating the presence of contaminants in your water, consider the following comparative measures...**




**ppt**

Parts Per
**TRILLION**
(nanograms per liter)
is like...
adding **10 drops** to the Rose Bowl Stadium.

**ppm**

Parts Per
**MILLION**
(milligrams per liter)
is like...
adding **3 drops** to a 42-gallon barrel.

**ppb**

Parts Per
**BILLION**
(micrograms per liter)
is like...
adding **1 drop** to a large tanker truck.

**ppq**

Parts Per
**QUADRILLION**
(picograms per liter)
is like...
adding **2 teaspoons** to Utah's Great Salt Lake.

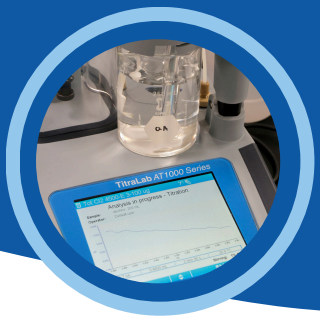
# Primary Standards

| Parameter | Units | State or Federal MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Range Average | Helix Levy Plant | MWD Skinner Plant | SDCWA Twin Oaks Valley Plant | Carlsbad Desalination Plant | Major Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards** | | | | | | | | | |
| **CLARITY** | | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (a) | NTU | TT=0.3 | NA | Highest | 0.01 - 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.02 - 0.087 | 0.08 | Soil runoff |
| | % | 95% | NA | % ≤ 0.3 | 0.05 | 100 | 0.03 | 100 | |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL** | | | | | **PD Distribution System** | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (b) | % | 5 | 0 | Range | ND | | | | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. Coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule) | # | 0 | 0 | Range | 0 | | | | Naturally present in the environment |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (c) | ppb | 1,000 | 600 | Range | 60 - 230 | ND - 160 | ND - 160 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process |
| | | | | Average | 140 | 74 | 50 | ND | |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | Range | ND - 4.9 | ND | NA | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production |
| | | | | Average | 2.3 | ND | NA | ND | |
| Barium | ppb | 1,000 | 2,000 | Range | ND | ND | 95 - 122 | ND | Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | 113 | ND | |
| Chromium-6 | ppb | 10 | 0.02 | Range | ND | ND | ND - 0.32 | ND | Industrial discharge; runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | 0.03 | ND | |
| Flouride Treatment-Related (d) | ppm | 2 | 1 | Range | 0.3 - 0.9 | 0.6 - 0.8 | 0.6 - 0.7 | 0.6 - 0.8 | Water additive; natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| | | | | Average | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.64 | 0.7 | |
| Nitrate (as N) | ppm | 10 | 10 | Range | ND | ND | NA | ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | NA | ND | |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 30 | Range | ND | ND | NA | ND | Refineries, mines and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | NA | ND | |
| **RADIOLOGICALS (e)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15 | NA | Range | ND - 3.8 | ND - 4 | ND | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | SS | ND | |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (f) | pCi/L | 50 | NA | Range | ND | ND - 5 | 4.23 | ND | Erosion and decay of man-made and natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | ND | 4 | SS | ND | |
| Combined Radium - 226/228 (g) | pCi/L | 5 | NA | Range | ND | ND | ND | 0.3 - .93 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | ND | ND | ND | 0.49 | |
| Uranium | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | Range | ND - 2.6 | ND - 3 | 1.7 - 2.8 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | 1.3 | 2 | 2.3 | ND | |
| **DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS** | | | | | **PD Distribution System** | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h) (q) | ppb | 80 | NA | Range | 3.4 - 35 | | | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | Highest RAA | 19 | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i) (q) | ppb | 60 | NA | Range | 0 - 8.4 | | | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | | Highest RAA | 5 | | | | |
| Total Chloramine Residual (Cl2) | ppm | [4.0] | [4.0] | Range | 0.52 - 3.6 | | | | By-product of drinking water chlorination, drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| | | | | Highest RAA | 1.87 | | | | |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | Range | ND | ND - 6.0 | ND - 8.5 | NA | By-product of drinking water ozonation |
| | | | | Highest RAA | ND | 1.5 | 1.7 | NA | |

# Secondary Standards

| Parameter | Units | State or Federal MCL(MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Range Average | Helix Levy Plant | MWD Skinner Plant | SDCWA Twin Oaks Valley Plant | Carlsbad Desalination Plant | Major Sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards (j)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (c) | ppb | 200 | 600 | Range | 64 - 230 | ND - 160 | ND - 160 | ND | Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion |
| | | | | Highest RAA | 140 | 74 | 50 | ND | |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | Range | 80 - 89 | 92 - 100 | NA | 48 - 110 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| | | | | Average | 86 | 96 | NA | 80 | |
| Color | Units | 15 | NA | Range | ND | 1 - 2 | ND - 1 | ND | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| | | | | Average | ND | 2 | ND | ND | |
| Odor Threshold | TON | 3 | NA | Range | ND | 1 | ND | ND | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| | | | | Average | ND | 1 | SS | ND | |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1,600 | NA | Range | 760 - 830 | 903 - 917 | 827 | 242 - 551 | Seawater influence |
| | | | | Average | 800 | 910 | SS | 431 | |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | Range | 130 - 150 | 195 - 203 | 152 - 217 | 12.0 - 17.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| | | | | Average | 140 | 199 | 191 | 15 | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (k) | ppm | 1,000 | NA | Range | 460 -500 | 560 - 572 | 474 - 614 | 149 - 311 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| | | | | Average | 483 | 566 | 545 | 240 | |
| **OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical** | | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity as $CaC0_3$ (l) | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 102 - 134 | 103 - 107 | 99 - 120 | 47 - 88 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | 118 | 105 | 112 | 66 | |
| Boron (m) | ppb | NL = 1,000 | NA | Range | ND - 110 | 130 | NA | 440 - 920 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| | | | | Average | ND | 130 | NA | 650 | |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 48 - 55 | 61 - 62 | NA | 19.8 - 60.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | 51 | 62 | NA | 23.3 | |
| Chlorate | ppb | NL = 800 | NA | Range | NA | 80 | 220 - 380 | NA | By-product of drinking water chlorination, industrial processes |
| | | | | Average | NA | 80 | 291 | NA | |
| Corrosivitiy (as Aggressive Index) (n) | AI | NA | NA | Range | 12.2 - 12.3 | 12.3 - 12.4 | NA | NA | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| | | | | Average | 12.3 | 12.4 | NA | NA | |
| Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (o) | SI | NA | NA | Range | NA | 0.46 - 0.57 | NA | NA | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| | | | | Average | NA | 0.52 | NA | NA | |
| Hardness as $CaC0_3$ | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 201 - 236 | 242 - 243 | NA | 60.4 - 75.2 | Sum of magnesium and calcium cations present in the water and is naturally occurring |
| | | | | Average | 214 | 242 | NA | 68.1 | |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 19 - 24 | 22 - 23 | NA | 1.2 - 1.5 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| | | | | Average | 21 | 22 | NA | 1.4 | |
| pH | pH Units | NA | NA | Range | 7.7 - 8.6 | 8.1 | 7.5 - 8.7 | 8.3 - 8.8 | NA |
| | | | | Average | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.5 | |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 4.0 - 4.9 | 4.6 - 4.9 | NA | 0 - 33.9 | Salt present in the water, naturally occurring |
| | | | | Average | 4.5 | 4.8 | NA | 7.5 | |
| Silica | ppm | N/A | N/A | Range | 5.8 - 16 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | | | Average | 9.7 | NA | NA | NA | |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 66 - 84 | 91 - 95 | NA | 54.6 - 61.5 | Naturally occurring salt present in the water |
| | | | | Average | 76 | 93 | NA | 57 | |
| TOC | ppm | TT | NA | Range | 2.1 - 3.2 | 2.3 - 3.0 | 2.0 - 2.4 | NA | Various natural and man-made sources |
| | | | | Highest RAA | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | NA | |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) | ppt | NL = 10 | 3 | Single Sample | ND | 2.5 | ND | NA | By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes |
| | | | | | ND | 2.5 | ND | NA | |
| **FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR5) (p)** | | | | | **PD Distribution System** | | | | |
| Lithium | ppb | NA | NA | Range | 9.7 - 47 | | | | A naturally occurring element |
| | | | | Average | 20.4 | | | | |
| PFBA | ppb | NA | NA | Range | 0 - 0.0058 | | | | Man-made substances for fire training and response, industrial sites and landfills |
| | | | | Average | 0.0015 | | | | |

# Lead & Copper Results




Padre Dam is required to test lead and copper levels within its service area every three years.

Padre Dam last tested for lead and copper in 2022. Forty-four locations were sampled.

The results were well below regulatory action levels and are provided in the table (right).

| Parameter | Units | Action Level | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | 90% percentile of all samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.28 |
| Lead | ppm | 0.015 | 0.0002 | 0.002 |

In response to new permitting requirements from the State Water Resources Control Board, Padre Dam contacted all public schools within its service area in 2017 and offered lead testing. All 21 public schools within Padre Dam's service area participated in this testing in 2017. Please contact each school for individual site testing results.

Padre Dam completed its initial lead service line inventory required by USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the initial inventories was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Padre Dam has determined the District has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. Additionally, Padre Dam has not identified any lead in customers' private water service lines.

More information on the lead service line inventory can be found at: **https://www.padredam.org/412/Padre-Dam-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Padre Dam is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Paul Clarke, Director of Operations and Water Quality, at 619.258.4746 or pclarke@padre.org. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

# Sodium & Hardness


| Parameter | Units | State or Federal MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Range Average | Helix Levy Plant | MWD Skinner Plant | SDCWA Twin Oaks Valley Plant | Carlsbad Desalination Plant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 66 - 84 | 91 - 95 | NA | 55 - 62 |
| | | | | Average | 76 | 93 | NA | 57 |
| Hardness (parts per million) | ppm | NA | NA | Range | 201 - 237 | 242 - 243 | NA | 60 - 75 |
| | | | | Average | 214 | 242 | NA | 68 |
| Hardness (grains per gallon) | gpg | NA | NA | Range | 11.7 - 13.8 | 14.1 - 14.2 | NA | 3.5 - 4.4 |
| | | | | Average | 12.5 | 14.1 | NA | 3.97 |

# Water Outage Map


There's a new tool on Padre Dam's website that allows the public to view a map of water outages in real time.

The interactive map provides information on current and future planned and unplanned water outages.

Water outages can happen when the District temporarily shuts off a portion of pipeline to make planned or emergency repairs to the drinking water system. Crews always work to restore water service as quickly and safely as possible. When outages are planned in advance, affected customers are notified prior to the shut off.

A friendly reminder to please make sure your contact information including phone number and email address are up-to-date for notifications.

# Footnotes to Tables

**(a)** Helix - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our treatment process. Skinner - Metropolitan monitors turbidity at the CFE locations using continuous and grab samples. Turbidity, a measure of cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. Turbidity was in compliance with the treatment technique of primary drinking water standard and the secondary drinking water standard of less than 5 NTU.

**(b)** Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling. The MCL was not violated. The E. coli MCL is based on routine and repeat samples testing positive for coliforms and/or E. coli, or failure to analyze required repeat samples. No E. coli were detected in the water treatment system and distribution system. No Level 1 assessment or MCL violations occurred.

**(c)** Helix - Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards. Skinner - MWD Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. Twin Oaks - Aluminum, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.

**(d)** Helix - Optimal Fluoride level as established by US Department of Health and Human Services and the State Water Resources Control Board is 0.7 mg/L. Skinner - Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation requirements. When fluoride feed systems were temporarily out of service during treatment plant shutdowns and/or maintenance work, an occasional fluoride level was measured below 0.7 mg/L. Twin Oaks - In compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

**(e)** Skinner - Samples are collected quarterly for gross beta particle activity, and annually for tritium and strontium-90. Gross alpha particle activity, radium, and uranium data are from samples collected quarterly in 2023 for the required triennial monitoring (2023-2025). Radon is monitored voluntarily with the triennial radionuclides.

**(f)** Twin Oaks - The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

**(g)** Twin Oaks - State MCL is 5 pCi/L for combined Radium-226 and -228.

**(h)** DLR = 0.5 ppb for each TTHM (bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane and bromodichloromethane).

**(i)** DLR = 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.

**(j)** Carlsbad - Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards do not have PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

**(k)** Skinner - Metropolitan's TDS compliance data are based on flow-weighted monthly composite samples collected twice per year (April and October). The 12-month statistical summary of flow-weighted data is reported in the "Other Parameters" section.

**(l)** Twin Oaks - Alkalinity and hardness was based on CaCO3.

**(m)** Carlsbad - Boron analysis is included as seawater is a natural source for this constituent.

**(n)** Skinner - AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water; AI 10.0 - 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water; AI ≤ 10.0 indicates highly aggressive water. Reference: ANSI/AWWA Standard C400-93 (R98).

**(o)** Skinner - Positive SI indicates non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes. Negative SI indicates corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate. Reference: Standard Method 2330.

**(p)** Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) monitoring period for Public Water Systems is 2023-2025. Padre Dam conducted UCMR 5 testing in 2023.

**(q)** Compliance with the MCL for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), calculated quarterly at each monitoring location. The values shown represent the range and average of individual sample results collected during the calendar year.

NA- Not applicable and/or it was not tested.