2025
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

PROUDLY SERVING YOU SINCE 1955

PADRE DAM
Municipal Water District

YOUR DRINKING WATER REPORT

Padre Dam Municipal Water District provides safe and reliable drinking water to our customers. In 2025, Padre Dam's tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards.

These standards help make sure drinking water is safe. They require regular testing, monitoring and treatment.

This report is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. It summarizes water quality testing conducted between January 1 and December 31, 2025. It also explains where your water comes from, what it contains and how it meets health standards.

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Get Involved

Padre Dam welcomes community participation in decisions about local drinking water. The public is invited to share comments during regularly scheduled board meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4 p.m. To learn more, visit padredam.org/board

We're Here to Help

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.

WATER YOU CAN RELY ON

In 2025, Padre Dam served an average of 8.2 million gallons of water per day to customers.

395
MILES OF PIPELINE

22,841
DRINKING WATER CONNECTIONS

16
PUMP STATIONS

110
MILLION GALLONS OF STORAGE

2,000+ FT.
ELEVATION GAIN

29
RESERVOIRS

CLEAN DRINKING WATER 24/7

In 2025, Padre Dam's laboratory staff tested 1,355 bacteriological samples.

THAT'S MORE THAN
100
BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES COLLECTED EACH MONTH

FROM OVER
40
DIFFERENT SAMPLING STATIONS


Colorado River

Water Supply Sources

Padre Dam imports 100% of our drinking water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), with supplies traveling hundreds of miles to reach the community.

Your water is treated at these facilities:

- 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 R.M. Levy Treatment Plant in Lakeside

Each year, these agencies work together to assess water quality levels and produce this Water Quality Report.

In 2025, Padre Dam's drinking water was a blend of imported water from the Colorado River and State Water Project, desalinated ocean water and local watershed supplies from within San Diego County.

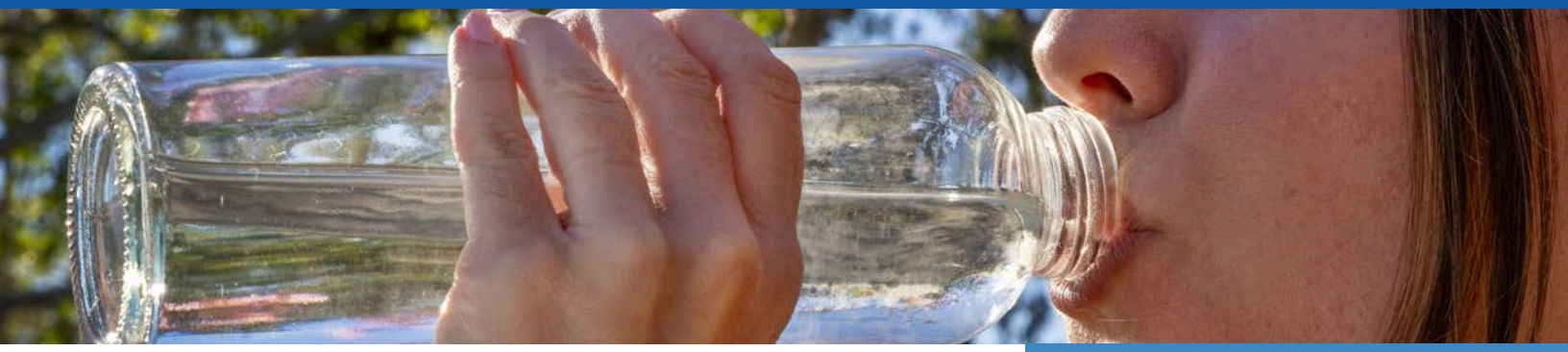
Water Source Review

MWD assessed the vulnerability of its imported water from the Colorado River in 2022 and State Water Project in 2021. These source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires and other watershed related factors that could affect water quality.

Treating contaminants can be more costly than protecting water at the source, which is why MWD and other water agencies invest in 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 and herbicide use. For more information, contact Helix Water District at 619.667.6248.


Lake Jennings



What Can Impact Water Quality

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 can 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application 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 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.

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 epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

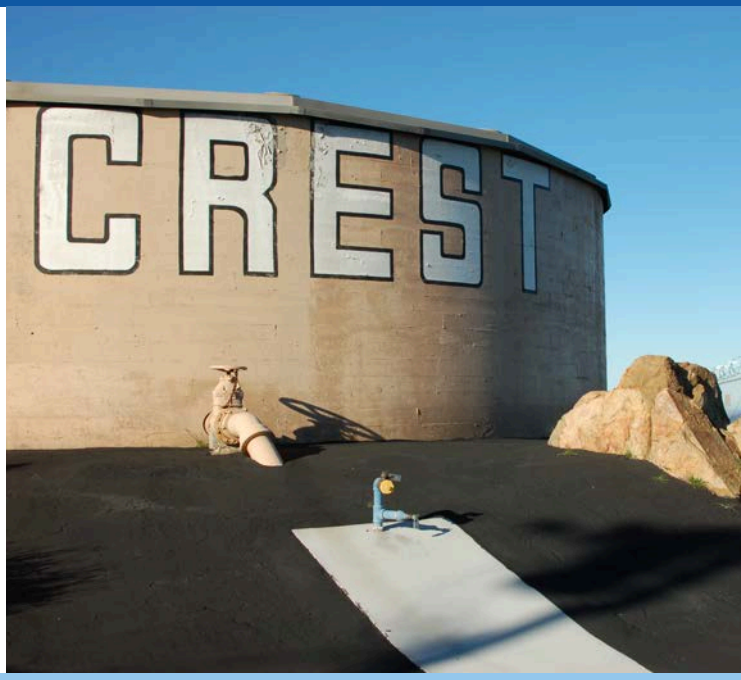
These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

INFRASTRUCTURE HIGHLIGHTS

In 2025, Padre Dam advanced important improvements to our water system to keep service safe and reliable.

Construction began on the Blossom Valley Reservoir Replacement Project to upgrade an aging reservoir. The District also repaired the Oak Creek Reservoir roof and started studying long-term options for the Crest Reservoirs to plan for future needs. Fire flow testing was completed to help guide future system improvements and maintain system performance.

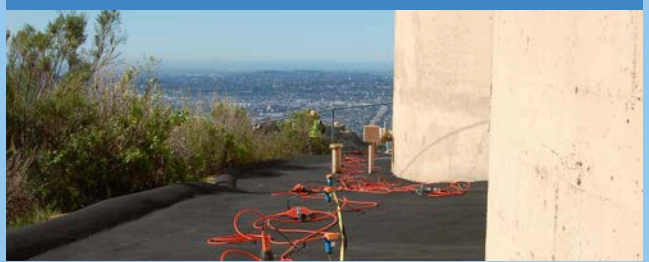
In addition, construction continued on the East County Advanced Water Purification Program, which will help expand local drinking water supplies through advanced treatment. The District is a program partner, administrator and future operator of the project.



BLOSSOM VALLEY RESERVOIR REPLACEMENT

OAK CREEK RESERVOIR ALUMINUM DOME ROOF REPAIR

CREST RESERVOIRS REPLACEMENT STUDY



FIRE FLOW TESTING

EAST COUNTY ADVANCED WATER PURIFICATION FACILITY

GUIDE TO READING THE TABLES

The tables on the following pages are a summary of the testing performed on your water in 2025. To read the tables, compare the health standards for organic and inorganic constituents in your water with the levels recorded at Helix's R.M. Levy Treatment Plant, MWD's Skinner Treatment Plant, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Treatment Plant and the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant. The terms used in the tables are explained below.

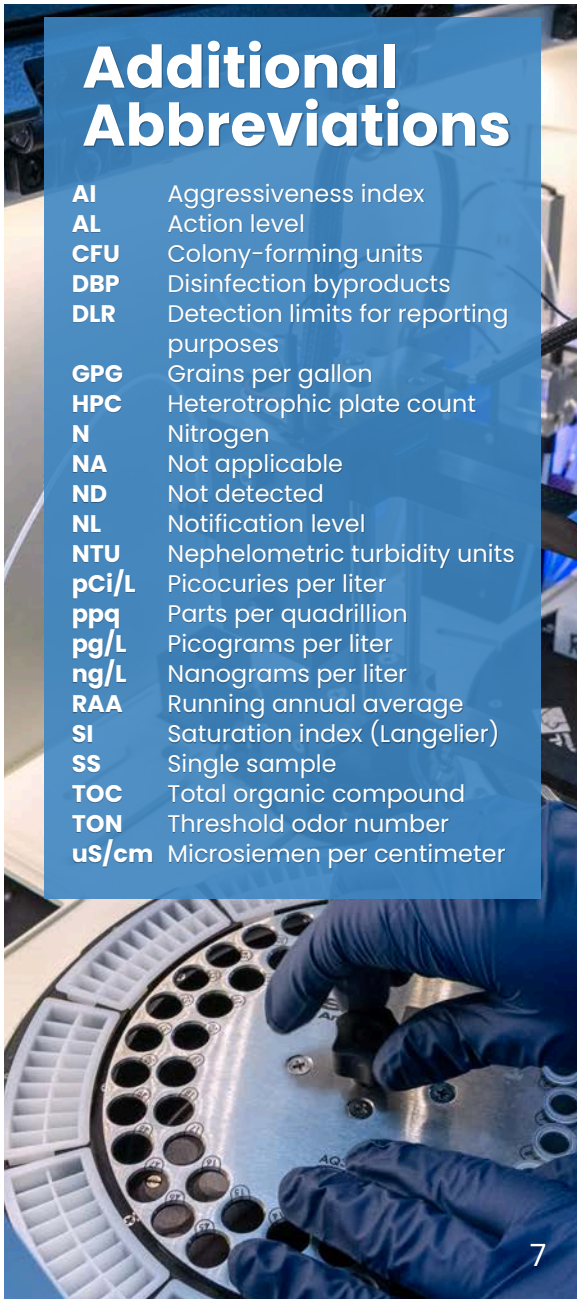
Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range and Average	Helix Levy Plant	MWD Skinner Plant	SDCWA Twin Oaks Valley Plant	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	Major Sources
A substance that is tested in drinking water.	The measure used to show the amount of substance in water.	The highest 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.	The lowest and highest detected levels during the reporting period. The typical level detected based on all sample results collected.	One of four sources of water that Padre Dam receives each year.	One of four sources of water that Padre Dam receives each year.	One of four sources of water that Padre Dam receives each year.	One of four sources of water that Padre Dam receives each year.	The most likely way a constituent enters the drinking water.

Terms and Abbreviations

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) include 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.

Additional Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness index
AL	Action level
CFU	Colony-forming units
DBP	Disinfection byproducts
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
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



INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

When evaluating the presense of contaminants in your water, use the following comparative measures to better understand the results in relatable, everyday terms.

ppm
parts per million (milligrams per liter) is like... adding 3 drops to a 42-gallon barrel.

ppt
parts per trillion (nanograms per liter) is like... adding 10 drops to the Rose Bowl Stadium.

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	0.17	0.07	0.10	0.06	Soil runoff
	%	95%	NA	% ≤ 0.3	100	100	100	100	
MICROBIOLOGICAL					**PD Distribution System**				
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5	0	Range	0 - 0.93				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	ND - 320	ND - 120	ND - 70	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
				Average	170	57	ND	ND	
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	Range	ND	ND	ND - 105	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from oil and metal refineries
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Chromium-6 (d)	ppb	10	0.02	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.37	ND	Industrial discharge; runoff or leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	0.24	ND	
Flouride Treatment-Related (e)	ppm	2	1	Range	0.6 - 0.9	0.6 - 0.8	0.2 - 0.7	0.6 - 0.9	Water additive; natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
				Average	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.5	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, sepitc tanks and sewage
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS (g)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	[0]	Range	ND - 3.8	ND - 4	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	SS	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (h)	pCi/L	50	[0]	Range	ND	ND - 5	4.23	ND	Erosion and decay of man-made and natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	SS	ND	
Combined Radium - 226/228 (i)	pCi/L	5	[0]	Range	ND	ND	ND	0.3 - 1.27	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.8	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	ND - 2.57	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 (j)					**PD Distribution System**				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (k) (t)	ppb	80	NA	Range	5.2 - 39.0				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	25				
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (l) (t)	ppb	60	NA	Range	0 - 14.0				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	8				
Total Chloramine Residual (Cl2)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range	0.52 - 3.4				Byproduct of drinking water chlorination, drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	1.87				
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	Range	ND	ND - 8.3	ND - 13	NA	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
				Highest RAA	ND	1.8	5	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 (m)									
Aluminum (c)	ppb	200	600	Range	ND - 320	ND - 120	ND - 70	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
				Highest RAA	166	57	ND	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	81 - 95	87 - 91	NA	59 - 110	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	89	89	NA	85	
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	ND	1	ND - 1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	ND	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	ND	SS	ND	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range	740 - 950	824 - 847	840	235 - 531	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	833	836	SS	443	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	100 - 190	164 - 171	100 - 160	12.0 - 15.0	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
				Average	147	168	146	13.5	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (n)	ppm	1,000	NA	Range	420 - 580	501 - 513	250 - 490	105 - 310	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	473	507	337	239	
OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical									
Alkalinity as $CaC0_3$ (o)	ppm	NA	NA	Range	91 - 138	105 - 108	120	46 - 83	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
				Average	119	106	120	62	
Boron (p)	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	Range	ND - 130	130	NA	510 - 920	Leaching of rocks, soils, wastewater, fertilizers and pesticides
				Average	ND	130	NA	690	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	36 - 64	54 - 55	NA	17.4 - 68.5	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
				Average	50	54	NA	24.3	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	Range	NA	ND	220 - 460	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	NA	ND	303	NA	
Corrosivitiy (as Aggressive Index) (q)	AI	NA	NA	Range	11.8 - 12.7	12.3	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12.2	12.3	NA	NA	
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index) (r)	SI	NA	NA	Range	NA	0.48 - 0.57	NA	0.07 - 0.59	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	NA	0.52	NA	0.34	
Hardness as $CaC0_3$	ppm	NA	NA	Range	155 - 250	228 - 232	NA	54.4 - 69.0	Sum of magnesium and calcium cations present in the water and is naturally occurring
				Average	206	230	NA	60.5	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	16 - 22	21	NA	1.2 - 1.7	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
				Average	20	21	NA	1.4	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	7.4 - 8.5	8.2	7.4 - 9.0	8.3 - 8.6	NA
				Average	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	3.6 - 4.9	4.2 - 4.4	NA	0 - 49.5	Naturally occuring salt present in the water
				Average	4.2	4.3	NA	31.2	
Silica	ppm	NA	NA	Range	6.6 - 14	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Average	10.7	NA	NA	NA	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	71 - 77	83 - 87	NA	47.8 - 62.1	Naturally occurring salt present in the water
				Average	75	85	NA	57.4	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	Range	1.6 - 4.1	2.0 - 2.8	1.8 - 2.3	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
				Highest RAA	2.7	2.6	2.1	NA	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	Single	3.9	ND	3.1	NA	Naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
				Sample	SS	ND	SS	NA	
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR5) (s)					**PD Distribution System**				
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	Range	9.7 - 47				A naturally occurring element
				Average	20.4				
PFBA (u)	ppb	NA	NA	Range	0 - 0.0058				Man-made substances for fire training and response; industrial sites and landfills
				Average	0.0015				

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 online meters 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. Twin Oaks - The turbidity level from the CFE of the membranes shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. Carlsbad - The reverse osmosis filter effluent turbidity must be equal to or less than 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month, shall not exceed 0.5 NTU in more than two (2) consecutive 15-minute samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. Turbidity is an indicator of the effectiveness of the filters.

(b) 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 - Compliance with the State MCL for aluminum is based on RAA. Twin Oaks - Aluminum, MTBE, and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.

(d) Padre Dam conducted testing for Chromium-6 in its distribution system in 2025. Chromium-6 was Not Detected in the distribution system.

(e) Helix – Optimal Fluoride level as established by the U.S. 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 - TOVWTP was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. Fluoride levels measured below the control range when the fluoridation system was offline for maintenance/service.

(f) Twin Oaks - State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.

(g) Helix – Radiological sampling last performed in 2021. 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.

(h) 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.

(i) Twin Oaks - State MCL is 5 pCi/L for Combined Radium-226 and -228.

(j) Skinner - Compliance with the State and federal MCLs is based on RAA or LRAA, as appropriate. Plant core locations for TTHM and HAA5 are service connections specific to each of the treatment plant effluents. Twin Oaks - TOVWTP met all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the LRAA.

FOOTNOTES TO TABLES CONTINUED

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

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

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

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

(q) 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).

(r) 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.

(s) Helix - USEPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards. UCMR 3 monitoring occurred in 2014, UCMR 4 monitoring occurred in 2019, and UCMR 5 monitoring occurred in 2024. Hexavalent Chromium, Boron, and Vanadium results are from 2023. 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.

(t) 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.

(u) Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) is a breakdown product of other PFAS that have been used in stain-resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, carpets, and consumer products; it has also been used for manufacturing photographic film.

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

LEAD AND COPPER

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

The most recent testing was conducted in 2025, when 49 locations were sampled. Results were below regulatory action levels and are provided in the table below.

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

Parameter	Units	Action Level	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	90% percentile of all samples	Range
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.05	0.23	0.0065 - 0.34
Lead	ppb	15	5	1.4	0 - 3.6

Padre Dam completed an initial lead service line inventory in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for completing the initial inventory was October 16, 2024.

Through a review of historical records and field investigations, Padre Dam determined there are no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement within our distribution system. In addition, no lead has been identified in customers' private water service lines.

More information about the lead service line inventory can be found at padredam.org/412/Padre-Dam-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory

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.

Padre Dam is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SODIUM AND 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	71 - 77	83 - 87	NA	47 - 62
				Average	75	85	NA	57
Hardness (parts per million)	ppm	NA	NA	Range	155 - 250	228 - 232	NA	54 - 69
				Average	206	230	NA	60
Hardness (grains per gallon)	gpg	NA	NA	Range	9.1 - 14.6	13.3 - 13.6	NA	3 - 4
				Average	12.0	13.5	NA	3

WORK WITH US

Interested in a career in the water industry? Padre Dam offers a wide range of career opportunities for individuals with diverse skills and experience. To learn more about current openings and career opportunities, visit padredam.org/jobs

WATER OUTAGE MAP

Padre Dam offers an online outage map where customers can view planned and unplanned water outages in real time. Outages may occur during maintenance or emergency repairs, and customers are notified in advance when possible. To check out the map, visit padredam.org/outagemap

TRACK YOUR WATER USE

Padre Dam's Aquahawk portal lets you track water use, view estimated bills and set alerts by text, email or phone. To register you'll need your 14-digit account number found on your bill. Sign up today by visiting padredam.org/aquahawk

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PADRE DAM
Municipal Water District