



PUBLIC WORKS

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Date: June 24, 2024

TO: Valued Customer

FROM: Mike Bedard, LUEG Unit Manager
Department of Public Works

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – SAN PASQUAL ACADEMY WATER SYSTEM

The County of San Diego is pleased to provide you the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, as in the past, your drinking water met all California and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency health standards. This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers of the San Pasqual Academy water system by the County of San Diego. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. The County of San Diego is committed to providing you with this timely information.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, regulates contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. 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 the water poses a health risk.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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.

During the period between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023, the County of San Diego, through a state-certified laboratory, conducted tests for drinking water contaminants. Test results documented that the drinking water met state and federal primary MCLs drinking water standards. The County is in the process of upgrading or possibly replacing the Arkal Micro filtration system that is used to remove excess iron, manganese and turbidity from the water system depending on available funding.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact Stacy Preve, Facilities Supervisor, at (619) 660-2008 or e-mail at Stacy.Preve@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Mike Bedard

Mike Bedard, LUEG Unit Manager

cc: Mike Bedard (O384)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **San Pasqual Academy CA3700968**

Report Date: **2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well #5 and Well #6 (Primary). Located in orange groves north of Highway 78 near the academy 17701 San Pasqual Valley Rd, Escondido, CA 92025.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **On file Division of Drinking Water and County of San Diego.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: County of San Diego Board of Supervisors Wednesday Agenda 9:00am 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego Ca, Information at sdcounty.ca.gov/general/bob.html

For More Information, Contact: Stacy Preve, Facilities Supervisor, Phone 858-248-9458

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse San Pasqual Academia a 17701 San Pasqual Valley Road, Escondido CA 92025, 619-660-2008 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Term	Definition
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	(0)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/22/2022	7	1.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/22/2022	7	0.353	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	1/26/2022 4/05/2023	61	58 - 65	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/26/2022 4/05/2023	310	270 - 350	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	10/11/2023	5.2		60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	10/11/2023	23.53		80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha Particles Activity (pCi/L)	10/26/2023	2.45	2.24 - 2.66	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	4/05/2023 5/05/2023	0.115	0.11 - 0.12	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/06/2023 12/27/2023	0.17	0.16 - 0.18	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	1/04/2023 10/06/2023	2	ND - 3.0	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	7/10/2019 11/03/2022	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	20	0.43	Erosion from natural deposits

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (color Units)	1/26/2022 04/05/2023	6	2 - 10	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride(ppm)	1/26/2022 04/05/2023	109	98 - 120	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)*	12/27/2023	62*	62	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance(μ S/cm)	1/26/2022 4/05/2023	827	734 - 920	1,600 μ S/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Zinc (ppm)	1/26/2022 4/05/2023	.027	ND - 0.027	5.0 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	1/26/2022 4/05/2023	84	83 - 85	500 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS](ppm)	3/04/2022	506	455 - 557	1,000 mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Manganese (ppb)*	12/27/2023	62*	62	500 (ppb)	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in

					adverse effects to the nervous system
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Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. San Pasqual Academy is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Manganese (ppb)*	Low levels of manganese were detected in a single well water sample at San Pasqual.	Continuous	Manganese deposits are removed by Arkal micro-filtration system prior to delivery to potable water distribution system. The County is in the	Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 µg/L. The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic

			process of upgrading or possibly replacing this system depending on available funding.	effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.
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