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TO: Valued Customer

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

## **2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – LIVE OAK SPRINGS WATER SYSTEM**

The County of San Diego is pleased to provide you the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Last year, 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 by the Live Oak Springs Water System. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

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 some small amounts of 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, 2025 and December 31, 2025, the Live Oak Springs Water System, through state-certified laboratories, conducted tests for drinking water contaminants. Test results indicated that the drinking water meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

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](mailto:Stacy.Preve@sdcounty.ca.gov).

*Mike Bedard*

MIKE BEDARD, LUEG Unit Manager

cc: Mike Bedard (O384)

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: **Live Oak Springs Water System**

Report Date: **June 16, 2026**

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well #2, and Well #6, 37650 Old Highway 80, Live Oak Springs Boulevard, CA 91905**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **On file with the State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **County of San Diego Board of Supervisors Wednesday Agenda, 9:00 am, 1600 Pacific Highway, Room 310, San Diego, California; Information at: [sdcounty.ca.gov/general/bos.html](http://sdcounty.ca.gov/general/bos.html)**

For More Information, Contact: Stacy Preve, Facilities Supervisor Phone Number: 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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Live Oak Springs Water System a 11937 Campo Road, Spring Valley 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.
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).

Term	Definition
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, and 6 list all 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 concentration 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>	2025 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/23/25	8	0	0	N/A	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/23/25	8	0.876	0	0 – 0.980	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)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	46 mg/L	43 - 49	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	113 mg/L	95 - 131	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
Barium (mg/L)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	0.215	0.110 – 0.320	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refiners
Chromium, Hexavalent	3/04/25	0.109	ND – 0.217	N/A	N/A	Hexavalent Chromium compounds can be carcinogens, especially if airborne and inhaled where they can cause lung cancer.

Fluoride (ppm)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	0.355	0.330 – 0.380	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	3/04/25 - 12/31/25	2.97	0.88 – 6.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	9/25/25	0.697	N/A	5	0	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	9/25/25	5.050	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (ug/L)	9/25/25	4.1	N/A	10	10	Water containing Haloacetic Acids
TTHMs (ug/L)	9/25/25	20.62	N/A	80	N/A	Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethane in excess of MCL may experience kidney, or liver or central nervous system problems, risk of cancer
Chlorine (mg/L)	1/24/25 – 12/11/25	0.71	0.2 – 1.2	4	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

**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
Chloride	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	53	45 - 61	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural

						deposits; seawater influences
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	11/01/22	0.060	ND – 0.120	0.500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ug/L)	12/20/23 – 12/31/25	36	ND - 70	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos / cm)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	475	410 - 540	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; influences
Sulfate (ppm)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	10.5	9 - 12	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm)	12/20/23 – 4/02/24	290	240 - 340	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	4/02/24	0.060	ND – 0.180	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppb)	12/20/23	4.5	N/A	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 people 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:** 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. Live Oak Springs Water System 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 the Live Oak Springs Water System at 858-514-4990. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Additional Special Language for Nitrate:**

- A)** Nitrate: For systems that detect nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen, the following language is REQUIRED:

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*