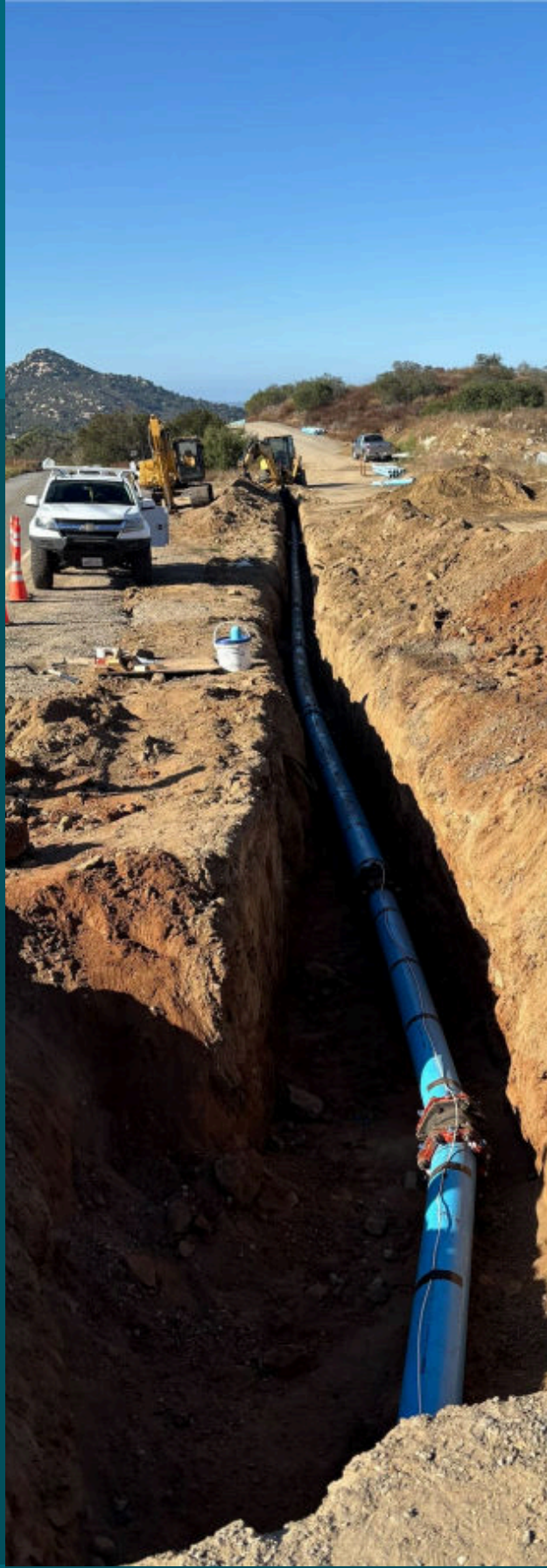
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Domestic Water Authority

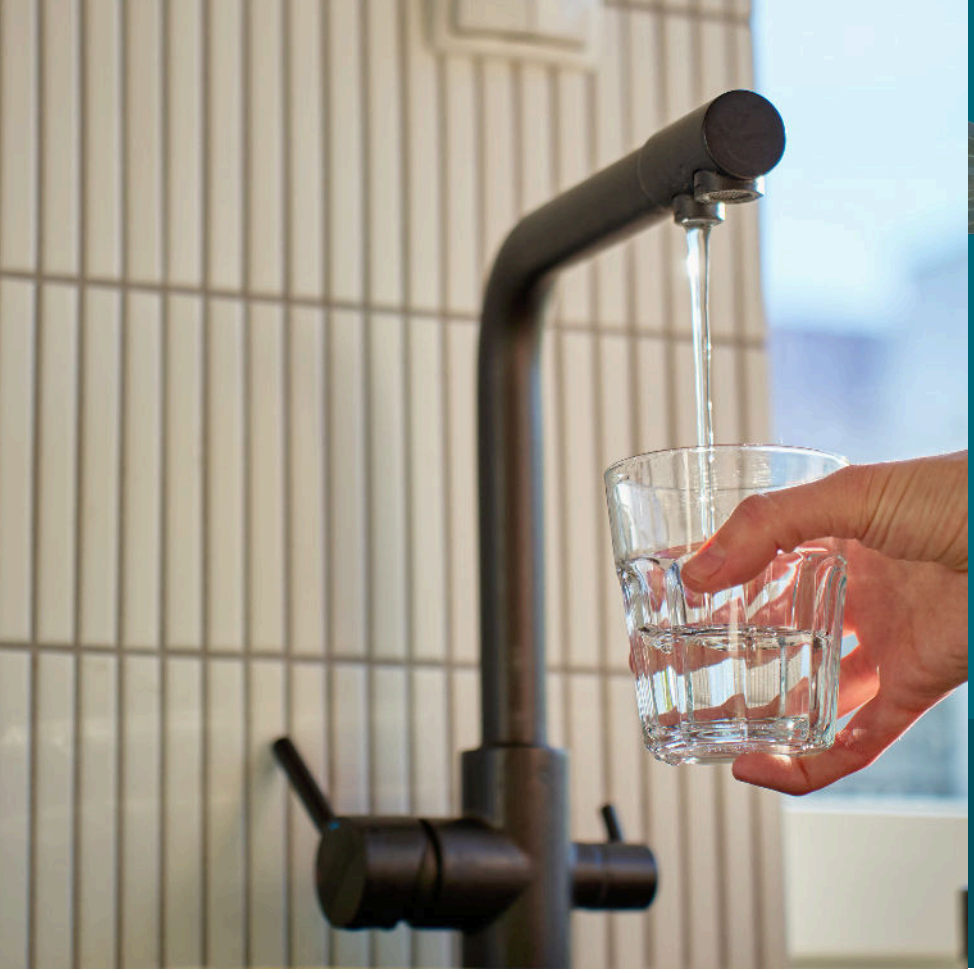
2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Prepared for:
San Pasqual Domestic Water Authority Customers

Reporting Period: Jan. 1, 2025- Dec. 31, 2025

San Pasqual Environmental Department
16400 Kuemyaay Way, Valley Center, CA 92082





A message from the San Pasqual Domestic Water Authority

We are pleased to share that the San Pasqual Water Department continues to provide safe, high-quality, and affordable drinking water to our community every day.

While we remain extremely confident in the quality of the water delivered to your homes and businesses, we must also recognize the importance of using this valuable resource responsibly. As drought conditions continue to impact California, we closely monitor statewide drought status and water supply conditions. Current drought information and maps can be found on page 5.

As a community, we are challenged to adapt to a new water reality—one in which water is a limited resource and increasing demands make conservation more important than ever. Outdoor water use presents the greatest opportunity for savings, but there are many other simple ways to conserve water throughout the home. By working together and making thoughtful choices about our water use, we can help ensure a reliable water supply for future generations while continuing to meet the needs of our community today.

Content

Introduction

Our Water Supply

The San Pasqual Domestic Water Authority is pleased to present the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report is provided in accordance with requirements established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Division of Drinking Water, which require all public water systems to annually inform customers about the quality of their drinking water.

This report provides a snapshot of your water quality during 2025. Within these pages, you will find information about the source of your drinking water, the substances that may be present in it, and how your water quality compares to federal and state drinking water standards.

Providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water remains our highest priority. We are committed to keeping our customers informed because we believe that an educated and informed community is our strongest partner in protecting and preserving our water resources.

Tribal Drinking Water

The San Pasqual Reservation's drinking water is supplied from two primary sources: local groundwater and treated water purchased from a neighboring municipal water provider.

Groundwater originates as rainfall that naturally filters through layers of soil and rock. As the water percolates downward, it collects in underground formations known as aquifers, which are typically located hundreds of feet below the Earth's surface. Well 3 and Well 4 in District A, along with Well 1 and Well 2 in District C, draw water from these aquifers to provide a reliable source of drinking water for the community.

In addition to groundwater, the Reservation purchases treated, chlorinated, and fluoridated drinking water from the Indian Water Authority via VCMWD for both District A and District B water systems. The 2025 Water Quality Report for Valley Center Municipal Water District is available on their website.

Do you need to take any special precautions?

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons, including those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, individuals who have received organ transplants, people living with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly individuals and infants, may be particularly at risk from infections.

These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Additional information is available through the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on the EPA's drinking water website.

Water Sources

Our imported water supply and the impact on water quality

The San Pasqual Reservation supplemented its water supply in 2025 via the Indian Water Authority with imported water provided by the Valley Center Municipal Water District. Valley Center Municipal Water District purchases water from the San Diego County Water Authority, which in turn obtains water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
Ultimately, the imported water delivered to our community is a blend of two major sources: water from the Colorado River and water from California's State Water Project. The proportion of water from each source varies throughout the year based on regional water supply conditions and operational needs.

Both source waters are subject to potential environmental impacts. The Colorado River flows through thousands of miles of watershed that include urban areas, agricultural lands, historical mining sites, and industrial facilities, all of which can affect water quality. Similarly, water from the State Water Project may be exposed to contaminants associated with agricultural activities, including pesticides and herbicides. State Water Project water also typically contains higher levels of organic carbon and bromide than Colorado River water. Elevated levels of these constituents can increase the potential for the formation of disinfection byproducts during the water treatment process.

To ensure the safety and quality of drinking water, imported water undergoes extensive treatment by the San Diego County Water Authority and Valley Center Municipal Water District before delivery to the Reservation. In addition, the San Pasqual Water Department regularly monitors the quality of both imported and locally produced water to ensure compliance with all federal and state drinking water standards.

Links to Outsourced CCRs

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
Water Conservation / A Way of Life

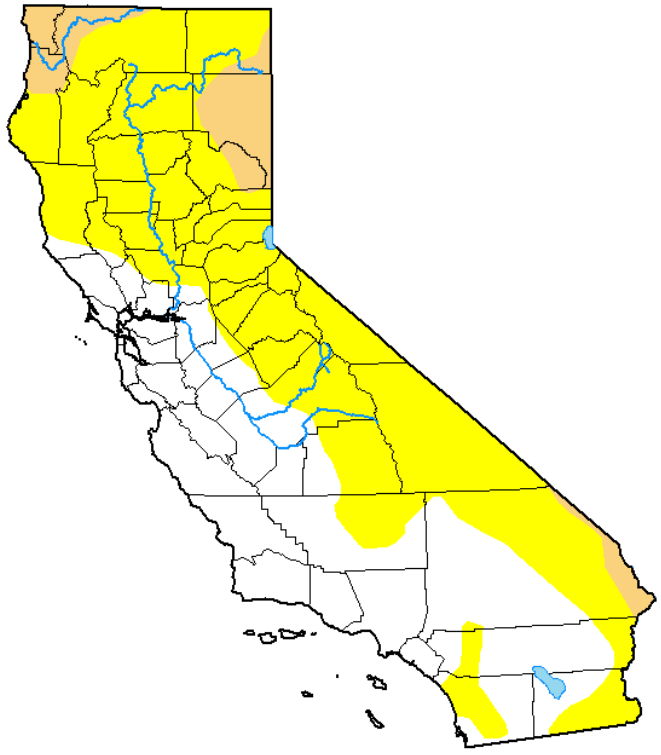
San Diego County Water Authority

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Drought Monitoring

U.S. Drought Monitor

California



June 9, 2026

(Released Thursday, Jun. 11, 2026)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	39.59	60.41	7.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-02-2026	39.59	60.41	7.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-10-2026	85.84	14.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-06-2026	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-30-2025	26.78	73.22	38.52	18.61	1.25	0.00
One Year Ago 06-10-2025	39.01	60.99	39.29	22.98	5.91	0.10

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

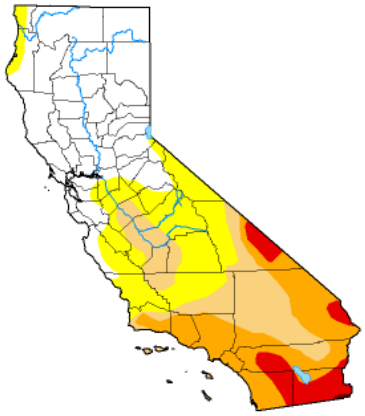
Brian Fuchs

National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor

California



June 10, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jun. 12, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	39.01	60.99	39.29	22.98	5.91	0.10
Last Week 06-03-2025	39.01	60.99	39.81	24.73	7.11	0.10
3 Months Ago 03-11-2025	41.78	58.22	41.58	24.83	14.75	0.73
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	39.11	60.89	35.93	10.43	1.06	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	28.40	71.60	10.67	0.08	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 06-11-2024	98.79	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

Lindsay Johnson

National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

U.S. Drought Monitor

California

June 11, 2024

(Released Thursday, Jun. 13, 2024)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	98.79	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 06-04-2024	98.78	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-12-2024	95.46	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	96.65	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	94.01	5.99	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 06-13-2023	72.32	27.68	4.63	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

Richard Tinker

CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Why is there anything in my water?

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

Sources of drinking water, including both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it naturally dissolves minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activities.

Potential contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial Contaminants** – Such as viruses and bacteria, which may originate from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- I**norganic Contaminants** – Such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agricultural activities.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** – Which may originate from agricultural operations, urban stormwater runoff, and residential applications.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants** – Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants may also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural activities, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** – Which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production, mining activities, and other geologic processes.

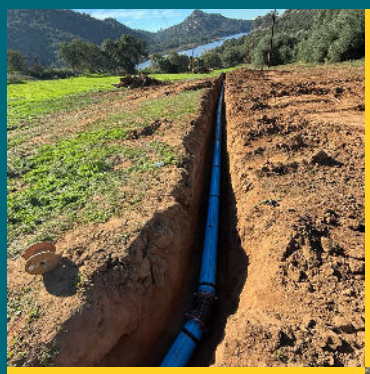
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Likewise, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes regulations for bottled water that provide the same level of public health protection.

Our Water Treatment Process

The San Pasqual Water Department is committed to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water through the use of proven treatment technologies, modernized facilities, and state-certified water system operators. Our water treatment processes are designed to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards while ensuring the continued protection of public health.

Water is treated at the Tribe's water treatment facility through a series of carefully managed processes, each contributing to improved water quality. By utilizing multiple treatment steps, the system provides several layers of protection, creating multiple barriers against potential contaminants and enhancing overall water safety.

Our treatment plant employs a combination of well-established conventional water treatment methods that have been successfully used throughout the world for decades. These processes include potassium permanganate treatment to address naturally occurring iron and manganese, sedimentation to remove sand and other suspended particles, and sand/multi-media filtration to further improve water clarity and quality. Together, these cost-effective and proven treatment technologies help ensure that the water delivered to our customers is clean, safe, and dependable.



Water Quality Tables

The table below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the reporting year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The San Pasqual Water Department continuously monitors drinking water quality to ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state drinking water standards.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this report are from samples collected during the calendar year covered by this report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of California require monitoring for certain contaminants less frequently than once per year because their concentrations are not expected to vary significantly over time.

Public Water System #090605017

1 Ground Water Source and 1 Surface Water Source
District A (Canal Road, Oos Road, Paradise Mtn Road, Ipaii, Asha & Eagle Way)

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.1917	0.1	0.2	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Disinfection By-Products								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	9.5	ND	9.5	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	19.3	11.76	19.26	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	4.3	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.15	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	83	N/A	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Lead and Copper Rule								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.136	ND	0.21	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
				0 sites over Action Level				
Radiological Contaminants								
Adjusted Alpha (Excl. Radon & U) Units: pCi/L	0	15	9.7459	ND	15.7	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 Units: pCi/L	0	5	3.0193	ND	4.647	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	0	30	18.8	0.0373	26	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)								
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	12	11	12	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	3	2	3	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills

Public Water System #090605080

1 Surface Water Source

District B (Kumeyaay Way, Nyemii Path, Morning Star, Kunyaaw Court, S. San Pasqual)

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.1917	0.1	0.2	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Disinfection By-Products								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	10.4	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	18.3	N/A	N/A	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper Rule								
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.068	ND 0 sites over Action Level	0.084	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Public Water System #090605168

1 Ground Water Source

District C (Duro Rd)

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	0.1833	0.1	0.2	2025	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Unregulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)								
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	11	6	11	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	5	ND	5	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Units: ppt	N/A	N/A	8	ND	8	2024	No	Manufacturing of grease, water, oil-resistant products; firefighting foams, electroplating, leaching from unpermitted landfills
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride Units: ppm	4	4	0.26	N/A	N/A	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	42	N/A	N/A	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Special Education Statements

Educational Statement for Lead

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. Duro 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 your water utility. 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.

Service Line Inventory for Systems with All Non-Lead

San Pasqual District B was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connectedto the distribution systemare made of lead material. We determined that all servicelines at San Pasqual DistrictB are made of non-lead materials. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Additional Information for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In April 2024, EPA announced a final National Primary DrinkingWater Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS compounds. Under the rule, we are required to conduct initial monitoring by 2027 and comply with maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) by 2029. PFAS are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. Current scientific research has shown links between exposure to some PFAS chemicals and adverse health outcomes. Drinking water may be impacted in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supply. You can find more information about EPA's actions to address PFAS in drinking water and links to informational resources here: www.epa.gov/pfas

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signsof microbial contamination. Positivetest results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Public Water System	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted *(months)*	Total E. Coli Positive	Asessment Triggers	Assessment Conducted
090605017 District A	2 samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0
090605080 District B	1 sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0
090605168 District C	1 sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Definitions

Unit Definitions

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

ppb = parts per billion

N/A =Not Applicable

ND = not detectable at testing limit

NR = monitoring not required, but recommended

MCGL = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The highest level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level. Highest level allowed in drinking water by EPA. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology

TT = Total Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL = Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

How do I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

John Flores
Domestic Water Manager
johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org
760-651-5141

Thank You

On behalf of the San Pasqual Domestic Water Authority

16400 Kuemyaay Way
Valley Center, CA 92082

760-651-5141

www.sanpasqualbandofmissionindians.org

PARAMETER (a)	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Skinner Treatment Plant Test Results		Twin Oaks Treatment Plant Test Results		Carlsbad Desalination Plant Test Results		Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS – MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS										
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 TT(b)	NA	Highest %<0.3	0.07 100%	0.01-0.1 % <0.1	0.02 100%	Highest % <0.1	0.06 100%	Soil runoff
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	NA	NA	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	ND-0.5	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposit erosion
Fluoride Treatment-related (l)	ppm	2.0	1	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.2 - 0.7	0.6	0.569 - 0.874	0.694	Water additive for dental health
RADIOLOGICAL										
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-3	2	1.7 - 2.8	2.3	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
VCMWD Total Trihalomethanes (e)	ppb	80	NA	VCMWD Distribution System						By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Range		Highest LRAA				
				14.0-50.0		32				
VCMWD Haloacetic Acid (d)	ppb	60	NA	VCMWD Distribution System						By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Range		Highest LRAA				
				0.0-17.0		12				
VCMWD Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	VCMWD Distribution System						Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Range		Average				
				1.5-2.1		1.94				
CONTAMINANTS MONITORED BUT NOT DETECTED										
VCMWD Total Coliform Bacteria (c) (m)	%	5.0	0	VCMWD Distribution System						Naturally present in the environment
				Range		Average				
				ND		ND				
VCMWD Fecal Coliform Bacteria and E. Coli (c) (m)	CFU /mL	0	0	VCMWD Distribution System						Human and animal fecal waste
				Range		Average				
				ND		ND				
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
VCMWD Copper (f) Triennial 2025	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	VCMWD Distribution System						Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion
				90th Percentile		0.26				
VCMWD Lead (f) Triennial 2025	ppb	AL = 15		VCMWD Distribution System						Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion
				90th Percentile		9.8				
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS										
				Skinner TP		Twin Oaks TP		Carlsbad DP		
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	87-91	89	NA	NA	59-110	85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	824-847	836	840	840	235.1-530.9	442.9	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	164-171	168	100-160	146	12.0-15.0	13.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	501-513	507	250-490	337	105-310	239	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
OTHER PARAMETERS										
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	105-108	106	120	120	46-83	62	
Boron	ppb [ppm]	NL= 1000	NA	130	130	NA	NA	0.51-0.92	0.69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	54-55	54	NA	NA	17.4-68.5	24.3	
Corrosivity (k) (as Aggressive Index)	AI	NA	NA	12.3	12.3	NA	NA			Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (g) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	0.48-0.57	0.52	NA	NA	0.07-0.59	0.34	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	228-232	230	NA	NA	54.4-69.0	60.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium & calcium present in water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	21	21	NA	NA	1.2-1.7	1.4	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	Units	NA	NA	8.2	8.2	7.4-9.0	8.5	8.32-8.63	8.51	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	4.2 - 4.4	4.3	NA	NA	0.000-49.510	31.239	Salt present in the water, naturally occurring
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	83-87	85	NA	NA	47.8-62.1	57.4	Various natural and man-made sources
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	2.0-2.8	2.6	1.8-2.3	2.1	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
VCMWD Color	Units	15	NA	VCMWD Distribution System						Naturally occurring organic materials
				Range		Average				
				ND		ND				
VCMWD Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	VCMWD Distribution System						Naturally occurring organic materials
				Range		Average				
				ND		ND				
VCMWD Turbidity (b)	NTU	5	NA	VCMWD Distribution System						Soil runoff
				Range		Average				
				ND - 0.99		0.054				

UCMR 5(j) (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) (2024)

PARAMETER	Units	MCL	[DLR] MRL	Test Results	
				Range	Average
Lithium	ug/l	NA	9	35-40	37

2025 FOOTNOTES

(a) Data shown are annual averages and ranges.

(b) As Primary Standards, the turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

(c) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. When collecting <40 samples, if two or more are total coliform positive, the MCL is violated. The MCL was not violated.
E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute violation. Standards and results are based on distribution system monthly sampling averages. Compliance is based on distribution system sampling from all pressure zones. 416 samples were analyzed in 2025. The MCL was not violated.

(d) Calculated from the average of quarterly samples. Compliance is based on a running annual average of 16 distribution system samples. VCMWD was in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

(e) Calculated from the average quarterly samples. Compliance is based on a running annual average of 16 distribution system samples. VCMWD was in compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule.

(f) Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. The lead and copper results for 2025 are from 30 water samples collected from the consumers' tap throughout the VCMWD distribution system. The federal action level, which triggers water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, is 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead. There were zero samples that exceeded the action level.

(g) Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.

(h) Results are from VCMWD's laboratory's flavor-profile analysis that detects odor occurrences more accurately.

(i) State MCL is 45 ppm as nitrate, which equals 10 ppm as (N).

(j) In 2025, the USEPA required VCMWD to test for a specific list of compounds. VCMWD is required to report the results on this CCR in order to comply with State of California reporting requirements.

(k) AI <10.0 = highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI >12.0 = non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 – 11.9) = moderately non-aggressive water

(l) Metropolitan Water District was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements. For additional information, visit the Health Department's fluoridation website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

(m) VCMWD had no total coliform present samples in 2025. As a result, the MCL was not violated. Samples are collected every Monday, and the number collected per month is either 32 or 40.

(n) Constituent categories identified as VCMWD indicate that water quality testing was conducted by VCMWD. Other constituent sampling was conducted by the District's wholesale suppliers, the MWD and the SDCWA.

2025 Water Quality Data
Valley Center Municipal Water District

Our water quality information for 2025 is listed in the tables on this page. Contained in the table are the test results for clarity and microbiological safety. Also included are results for 10 inorganic and secondary standards (aesthetic). Finally, the table includes results for additional "other parameters" for which there are no current state or federal standards.

What do all the abbreviations mean?

A number of abbreviations are contained on the Water Quality tables which are important to your understanding of the data, and those are:

Maximum Contaminant Level** or **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** or **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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** or **MRDL.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** or **MRDLG.

Public Health Goal** or **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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard** or **PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

2025 ABBREVIATIONS

A = Absence
AI = Aggressive Index
AL = Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow
CFU/mL = Colony-forming units per milliliter
DBP = Disinfection Byproducts
DLR = Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
HPC = Heterotrophic Plate Count
LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
MRL = Method Reporting Limit
N = Nitrogen
NA = Not Applicable
ND = Non Detectable
NL = Notification Level
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of the suspended material in water
P = Presence
pCi/L = Pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
PHG = Public Health Goal
ppb = Parts per Billion
ppm = Parts per Million
ppt = Parts per Trillion
SI = Saturation Index
TOC = Total Organic Carbon
TON = Threshold Odor Number
TT = Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
µS/cm = Micromhos per centimeter