

PADREDAM
Municipal Water District



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SAN DIEGO, CA
Permit #1

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2006 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Page 1: We Need Your Help

Page 2: Your Water Quality



PADREDAM
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An Everyday Essential

Your Water

Water Quality Is Our Highest Priority

Your tap water meets all USEPA and California drinking water health standards.

Padre Dam imports 100% of its water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority. Two thirds of our water comes from the Colorado River, and the remaining third comes from the Sierra Nevada snowmelt in Northern California. The water is delivered to San Diego through hundreds of miles of aqueducts and pipelines.

Our drinking water, like all tap and bottled drinking 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.

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:

1. Microbial contaminants

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

2. Inorganic contaminants

such as salt and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

3. Pesticides and herbicides

which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

4. Organic chemical contaminants

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

5. Radioactive contaminants

that 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, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish contaminant limits for bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, such as infants, the elderly, cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant patients, HIV/AIDS patients, or any other person with a compromised immune system. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about drinking tap water.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or for USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, call the:

**USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791**

Your Water

How To Read The Table On The Next Page

The table on the following pages is a summary of the testing performed on your water in 2005. To read the table, compare the health standards for organic and inorganic constituents in your water with the levels recorded at the Lake Skinner Treatment Plant and the Helix Levy Treatment Plant. The terms used in the table are explained below.

Health Standards

Primary Standards are set by the USEPA and California Department of Health Services for harmful contaminants that are public health concerns.

Secondary Standards are set by the California Department of Health Services for constituents that affect the aesthetic quality of water, such as taste, odor and color.

Unregulated Chemicals/Additional Parameters are constituents which are under study and must be reported.

Units of Measurement

PPM is the abbreviation for parts per million, or in volume terms, milligrams per liter (mg/L). For example, one part per million is one cent in \$10,000 or one minute in two years.

PPB is the abbreviation for parts per billion, or in volume terms, micrograms per liter (ug/L). For example, one part per billion is one cent in \$10,000,000 or one minute in 2000 years.

NTU is nephelometric turbidity units.

pCi/L is picoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

umho/com is micromhos per centimeter, a measure of conductance.

Health Standard Levels

MCL is the abbreviation for maximum contaminant level, 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.

MCLG is the maximum contaminant level goal, 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.

PHG is the public health goal, 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.

MRDL is the maximum residual disinfectant level, the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG is the maximum residual disinfectant level goal, 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.

DLR is the detection limit for reporting purposes set by the California Department of Health Services.

PDWS is the primary drinking water standard, the MCL and MRDL for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Recorded Levels

NA = not applicable.

ND = none detected.

NR = not required by regulations.

NS = no standard established.

TT is treatment technique, a required process intended to reduce the level of a constituent in drinking water.

Your Water

PARAMETER	MEASURE	HEALTH STANDARDS			SKINNER PLANT		LEVY PLANT		SOURCES
		MCL MRDL	PHG MCLG MRDLG	DLR	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	
PRIMARY STANDARDS Health Related Concerns									
Clarity									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU/ %	0.3/95 (a)	NA	NA	0.18* * Highest	96%<0.3	0.17* * Highest	100%<0.3	Soil runoff
Microbiological									
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	NA	0%	0%	0-1.5%	0.1%	Environment
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	0	0	0	0	Human/animal fecal waste
Cryptosporidium (d)	Oocysts	TT	(0)	NA	TT	TT	ND	ND	Human/animal fecal waste
Giardia (d)	cysts	TT	(0)	NA	TT	TT	NA	NA	Human/animal fecal waste
Inorganic Chemicals									
Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	50	ND-151	73	64-120	94	Treatment process, environment
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	ND-104	ND	ND-100	ND	Oil/metal refineries, environment
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.16-0.28	0.23	0.17-0.21	0.19	Environment, additive for dental health
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND-0.75	ND	ND	ND	Fertilizer, sewage, erosion
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	ND-0.75	ND	ND	ND	Fertilizer, sewage, erosion
Radiologicals (g)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	3	ND-5.5	4.2	1.5-3.2	2.4	Erosion
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	NA	4	ND	ND	ND-5.9	ND	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	2	2.9-3.2	3.0	ND-2.2	ND	Erosion
Disinfectants									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	11-85	61	13-32	21	By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (h,i)	ppb	60	NA	1 (i)	4.9-42	27	3.8-9.2	6.9	By-product of chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	1.5-2.8	2.4	2.3-3.2	2.8	Disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (j)	ppb	10	(0)	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	By-product of ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC) (h)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	TT	TT	3.3-4.1	3.8	Various natural and manmade sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS Aesthetic Concerns									
Aluminum (e)	ppb	200	600	50	ND-151	73	64-120	94	Treatment process, erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	83-92	88	71-80	76	Natural deposits, seawater
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	1-3	2	1-2.5	1	Environment
Corrosivity	SI	non-corr.	NA	NA	non-corr.	non-corr.	non-corr.	non-corr.	Elemental balance in water
Odor Threshold (k)	Units	3	NA	1	2	2	NA	NA	Environment
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	NA	NA	687-938	854	685-799	738	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	103-210	173	110-180	140	Natural deposits, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	386-554	501	411-471	435	Natural deposits, seawater
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	0.06-0.08	0.07	0.04-0.17	0.07	Soil Runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS									
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1,000	100	150-160	150	120-140	125	Natural deposits, industrial waste
Perchlorate (l)	ppb	NA	6	4	ND-2.3	ND	ND	ND	Industrial waste
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL=50	3	ND	ND	3.7-5.2	4.5	Naturally-occurring, industrial waste
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS									
HPC	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	ND-1	ND	NA	NA	Environment
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	--	95-114	107	102-107	104	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	--	38-62	55	40-57	48	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	--	169-260	231	174-241	207	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	--	18-25.5	23	18-24	21	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (m)	ppt	NA	NL=10	2	ND-2.2	NA	ND	ND	Chlorination, industrial processes
pH	pH units	NA	NA	--	8.1-8.2	8.1	7.7-8.0	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	--	3.8-4.6	4.3	4.0-4.7	4.3	
Radon (g)	pCi/L	NA	NA	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	--	69-88	82	69-81	75	
TOC (n)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	2.3-3.1	2.7	3.3-4.1	3.8	Natural and manmade sources

*Footnotes on following page.

Questions

Table Footnotes

(a) 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 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the filtration plants.

(c) Fecal coliform/E.coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2005.

(d) In 2005, the plant effluents had no detectable Cryptosporidium, Giardia, or Total Culturable Viruses.

(e) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.

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

(g) MWD Skinner plants results based on two (2) quarterly samplings done in 2005; four (4) quarters of monitoring will be completed by second quarter of 2006. Helix results based on four quarters sampled in 2005.

(h) In 2005, MWD and Helix were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. MWD and Helix were in compliance with DBP precursor control (TOC) portion of the Stage 1 D/DBP regulation.

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

(j) At MWD, running annual average was calculated from monthly samples. At Helix, samples collected monthly and RAA calculated quarterly. Bromate reporting level is 3ppb.

(k) Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.

(l) Both PHG (issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) and NL (issued by CA Department of Health Services) were set at 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.

(m) Range for the filtration plant influents and effluents were taken from quarterly samples. Distribution system-wide range was taken from nine (9) samples collected quarterly.

(n) Average and range for the treatment plant effluents were taken from samples at the combined filter effluent.

For questions regarding **Water Quality** please contact

Frank Kowalski
Padre Dam Director of Operations and Water Quality
619-258-4663

For questions regarding **Water Conservation** please contact

Mike Uhrhammer
Padre Dam Communications Manager
619-258-4613



Fridays @ Santee Lakes

Madagascar

June 23

Spy Kids

July 7

Chicken Run

July 21

Nanny McPhee

August 4

Curious George

August 18

6ish
spread out
your picnic

7ish
games & contests
for the kids

8ish
curl up
under the stars
and watch
a movie

Bring a picnic.
Snack bar, too.
Blankets are better,
but chairs
are allowed.

**Movie is FREE. \$8 parking fee.
Gates open at 4:00pm.**

For more information call 619-596-3141.
At 9310 Fanita Parkway in Santee.

Help

We Need Your Telephone Number

If you answer the telephone and hear, "This is a public notice from Padre Dam Municipal Water District," it's us calling you with important information about your water supply. The voice broadcasting service we use allows us to notify customers within minutes rather than days, and costs much less than the mail.

A. When We Call

Treated Water Shortages

San Diego County residents and businesses may have to conserve water on a moment's notice this summer, when demand exceeds supply at the Lake Skinner Water Treatment Plants in Temecula.

Construction Near Your Home

When we are going to impact traffic or shut-off the water, we let you know so you can plan accordingly.

Emergencies

In an emergency, every minute counts.

B. Make Sure You Get Our Call

Please Give Us Your Telephone Number

Write it on your water bill before you mail it to us
Call our Customer Service staff at 619-258-4600
Or email it to us at customer@padre.org

