

Your Water Agency's Sources of Supply

For VCMWD, your retail water supplier, the sources of water for our 25,727 customers are the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) and the San Diego County Water Authority, through the aqueduct facilities owned and operated by both Metropolitan and the San Diego County Water Authority.

Metropolitan imports water into Southern California from two sources: a 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct which brings water from the Colorado River, and the 444-mile-long State Water Project California Aqueduct that carries water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to southern California. Once in the Metropolitan system, the supply is then treated at the Robert F. Skinner Filtration Plant (RFSFP) located in Western Riverside County, one of Metropolitan's seven regional filtration plants.

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. Additional information regarding this topic may be obtained at www.mwdh2o.com.

Additionally, VCMWD also receives treated water from the San Diego County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Filtration Plant (TOVFP), located in San Marcos, CA. The TOVFP is fed by two sources, a variable blend of Colorado River/State Water Project water and Desalinated Sea Water from the Carlsbad "Bud Lewis" Seawater Desalination Plant, located by the Encina Power Plant, 15 miles west of the TOVFP.

After treatment at the RFSFP and the TOVFP, the water flows through 7 aqueduct connections off of the 1st and 2nd SDCWA Aqueducts and the SDCWA 2A Pipeline into the VCMWD water system. Once in the VCMWD system, water is delivered through 340 miles of pressurized water mains, 141 million gallons of covered storage in 43 reservoirs, and 28 pumping stations, further protecting its quality.

Valley Center Municipal Water District's Water Sources



VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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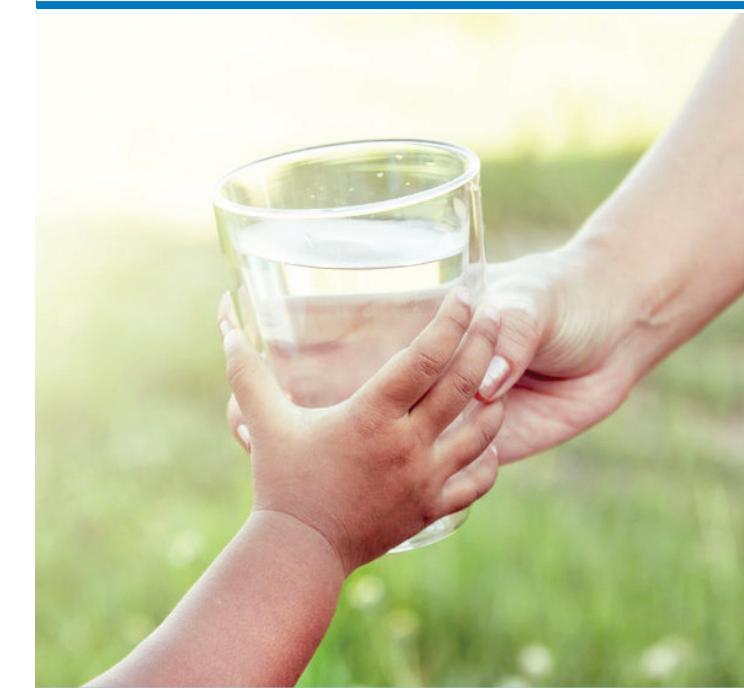
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VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2017

WATER QUALITY REPORT



Consumer Confidence Report

**Annual Report on
Water Quality for 2017**

Valley Center Municipal Water District

2017 Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) is committed to supplying safe water that meets or surpasses state and federal safety standards and achieves the highest standards of customer satisfaction. **The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems and require the publication and distribution of this report to our customers and the community we serve.**

We are pleased to report that the quality of water delivered by the Valley Center Municipal Water District meets or exceeds all State and Federal standards. **Your tap water is safe to drink.**

This report is a snapshot of the water quality of VCMWD.'s water deliveries in calendar year 2017. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the DDW standards. If you are interested in more information about your water supply or water supplier, please feel free to contact our administrative offices at 760-735-4500, reach us on our website: www.valleycenterwater.org (which includes links to Metropolitan and the San Diego County Water Authority) or attend one of our Board meetings on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at 2:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the District Offices, 29300 Valley Center Rd., Valley Center, and are open to the public.

For specific questions or information about water quality, please contact our Field Operations Department and ask for Thad Klimas or Greg Hoyle.

Water Quality Information

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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**, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ❖ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Are there any precautions the public should consider?

As previously stated, the water supplied by VCMWD meets or exceeds all State and Federal safety standards and is safe to drink. However, all 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. **More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by viewing the USEPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.**

DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. **Immunocompromised 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. **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, if present and at elevated levels, 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. The VCMWD 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Additionally in 2017, eight schools within the VCMWD service area requested lead testing and the testing was completed.

What is your water supplier doing to keep the tap water safe?

Under the guidance of the DDW, the VCMWD regularly conducts over 400 tests from 21 strategically positioned sample points to guarantee a **safe level of disinfectant residual** and the **bacteriological safety** of your water supply. We also monitor our supply for the levels of **Trihalomethanes** and **Haloacetic Acids**, which are disinfection byproducts and are suspected to be human carcinogens. Finally, the District administers an active and aggressive **Backflow Prevention Program**, which protects our water supply from the possibility of contamination coming from the customer's side of the meter.

In addition to our water quality efforts, the Metropolitan Water District performs over 300,000 analyses each year to monitor over 115 contaminants and characteristics of its supplies, including tests for water clarity (Turbidity), organic chemicals (pesticides, PCB's), volatile organic compounds, inorganic compounds, disinfection byproducts (DBP's), disinfectant residuals and radionuclides. Metropolitan also monitors for contaminants that are not yet regulated (i.e., assigned a safety limit) to help the EPA and DDW determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated in the future.

PARAMETER (a)	Units	MCL [MRD L]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL G]	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	0.10 100%	Highest %<0.01	0.01 100%	Highest %<0.1	1.0 99.7%	Soil runoff	
CONTAMINANTS MONITORED BUT NOT DETECTED											
VCMWD Total Coliform Bacteria (c) (m)	%	5.0	0	0-1	0.002	0-1	0.002	0-1	0.002	Naturally present in the environment	
VCMWD Fecal Coliform Bacteria and E. Coli (c) (m)	CFU /mL	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	2	2	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes.	
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	0.3- 0.6	0.5	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposit erosion	
VCMWD Copper (f) Triennial 2016	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	90 th Percentile	0.276	90 th Percentile	0.276	90 th Percentile	0.276	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion	
Fluoride Treatment-related (l)	ppm	2.0	1	0.5- 0.9	0.7	0.5- 1.1	0.7	0.55- 0.90	0.746	Water additive for dental health	
VCMWD Lead (f) Triennial 2016	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	90 th Percentile	6	90 th Percentile	6	90 th Percentile	6	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion	
RADIOLOGICAL											
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-3	ND	2.7- 3.1	2.9	0.03- 0.16	0.085	Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTION BY - PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY - PRODUCTS PRECURSORS											
VCMWD Total Trihalomethanes (e)	ppb	80	NA	Highest LRAA 23 9.2- 23.2	16.5	Highest LRAA 23 9.2- 23.2	16.5	Highest LRAA 23 9.2- 23.2	16.5	By -product of drinking water chlorination	
VCMWD Haloacetic Acid (d)	ppb	60	NA	Highest LRAA 7 0.0- 10.5	4.75	Highest LRAA 7 0.0- 10.5	4.75	Highest LRAA 7 0.0- 10.5	4.75	By -product of drinking water chlorination	
VCMWD Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.5- 2.1	1.9	1.5- 2.1	1.9	1.5- 2.1	1.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	56-72	64	59	59	39.7- 127	76.9	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
VCMWD Color	Units	15	NA	<1-15	1.58	<1-15	1.58	<1-15	1.58	Naturally occurring organic materials	
VCMWD Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	0-1	<1	0-1	<1	0-1	<1	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	445- 571	513	470	470	304.3- 694.1	430.7	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	66-81	74	56	56	11.4- 41.0	16.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	459- 321	290	280	280	80- 426	232.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
VCMWD Turbidity (b)	NTU	5	NA	0.07- 0.61	0.16	0.07- 0.61	0.16	0.07- 0.61	0.16	Soil runoff	
OTHER PARAMETERS											
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	62-78	70	77	77	48-88	59.7		
Boron	ppb	NL=1 000	NA	110	110	120	120	0.33- 0.95	0.59	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	27-32	30	26	26	19.4- 43.9	23.9		
Corrosivity (k) (as Aggressive Index)	AI	NA	NA	11.8- 12.0	11.9	12	12	11.30- 12.01	11.57	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Corrosivity (g) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	0.04- 0.25	0.14	0.55	0.55	0.02- 0.66	0.28	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors	
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	109- 129	119	110	110	43.4- 96.2	53.3		
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	11-13	12	10	10	0.48- 1.09	0.75		
Ph	Units	NA	NA	8.2	8.2	7.3- 8.9	8.3	7.41- 8.93	8.52		
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	2.8- 3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.31- 4.36	2.46		
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	48-56	52	50	50	32.7- 80.4	52.3		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	1.9- 3.1	2.5	2.0- 3.0	2.4	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources	
UCMR 3(j) (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)											
PARAMETER	Units	MCL	[DLR] MRL	Test Results		Major Sources in Drinking Water					
				Range	Average						
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	[20]	34-80	52.1	By product of water chlorination					
Chromium	ppb	50	[10]	0.38-0.40	0.39	Industrial waste discharges, natural causes					
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	[1]	0.040-0.071	0.054	Industrial waste discharges, natural causes					
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	1	2.9-4.7	4.0	Mineral salt oxidation					
Strontium	ppb	NA	0.3	600-1100	900	Decay of natural deposits					
Vanadium	ppb	NL=50	[3]	0.20-0.21	0.206	Mineral and fossil fuel deposits					

2017 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 2017. 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 2016 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).

2017 Water Quality Data - Valley Center Municipal Water District

Our water quality information for 2017 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 11 "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