

Your Water Agency's Sources of Supply

For VCMWD, your retail water supplier, the sources of water for our **25,766** 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 42 reservoirs, and 27 pumping stations, further protecting its quality.

Valley Center Municipal Water District's Water Sources



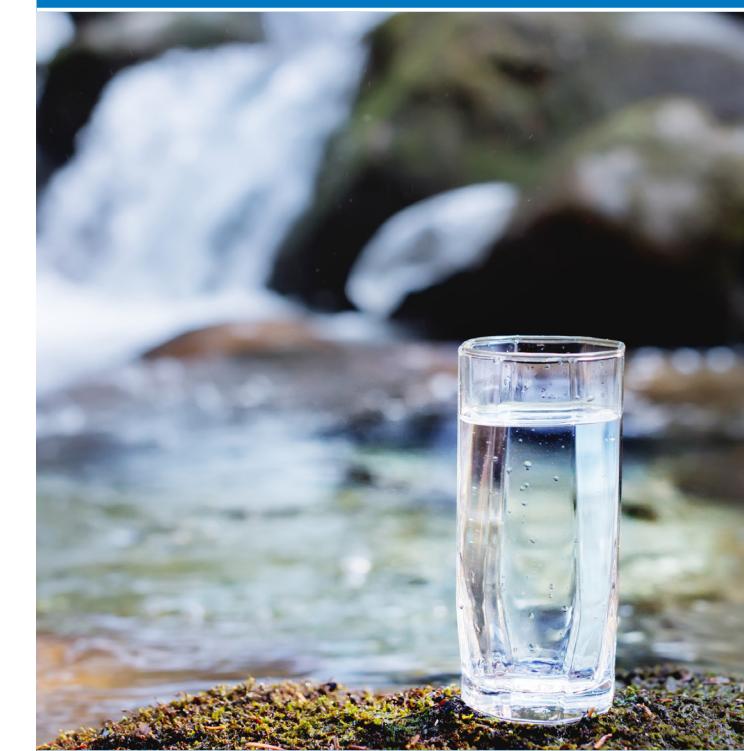
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VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2018

WATER QUALITY REPORT



Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Report on Water Quality for 2018

Valley Center Municipal Water District

2018 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 2018. 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 (760-735-4512).

Water Quality Information

Generally, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, seawater desalination 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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>.

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	0.08 100%	0.01- 0.02 % <0.1	0.01 100%	Highest % <0.1	0.15 98%	Soil runoff				
INORGANIC CHEMICALS														
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	NA	3	ND- 0.21	0.21	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes.				
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	ND- 0.6	0.4	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposit erosion				
Fluoride Treatment-related (i)	ppm	2.0	1	0.6- 0.9	0.7	0.6- 0.9	0.7	0.60- 0.83	0.72	Water additive for dental health				
RADIOLOGICAL														
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-3	ND	NA	2.2	0- 0.169	0.077	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			12.6-26				
							19.9							
VCMWD Haloacetic Acid (d)	ppb	60	NA	VCMWD Distribution System			By-product of drinking water chlorination							
				Range			Highest LRAA			2.9-30				
							11.35							
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				
							1.9							
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 2016	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	VCMWD Distribution System			Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion							
				Range			Average							
							90 th Percentile	0.276						
VCMWD Lead (f) Triennial 2016	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	VCMWD Distribution System			Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion							
				Range			Average							
							90 th Percentile	6						
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS														
				Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average					
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	90-93	92	NA	90	55.2- 118	73.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence				
Specific Conductance	Us/ cm	1600	NA	841- 851	846	NA	810	304- 599.8	418.4	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence				
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	168- 175	172	NA	160	8.5- 17.2	12.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste				
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	510- 526	518	NA	510	119- 333	217	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence				
OTHER PARAMETERS														
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	104- 109	106	NA	110	42-80	63.4					
Boron	ppb [ppm]	NL= 1000	NA	NA	120	NA	130	[0.372 - 0.923]	[0.606]	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste				
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	54-58	56	NA	55	17.36- 34.96	22.8					
Corrosivity (k) (as Aggressive Index)	AI	NA	NA	12.3- 12.4	12.4	NA	12	11.56- 12.33	12.09	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors				
Corrosivity (g) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	0.54- 0.59	0.56	NA	0.64	0.05- 0.53	0.29	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors				
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	218- 238	228	NA	220	42.2- 70.9	54					
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	21-22	22	NA	20	0.464- 1.100	0.685					
Ph	Units	NA	NA	8.1- 8.2	8.2	7.1- 8.5	8.2	8.01- 8.66	8.54					
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	4.0- 4.5	4.2	NA	4	1.04- 3.70	2.44					
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	85-92	88	NA	82	16.2- 78.4	54.2					
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	2.0- 2.7	2.4	2.1- 2.6	2.3	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources				
VCMWD Color	Units	15	NA	<1-10	0.475	<1-10	0.475	<1-10	0.475	Naturally occurring organic materials				
VCMWD Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	0-1	<1	0-1	<1	0-1	<1	Naturally occurring organic materials				
VCMWD Turbidity (b)	NTU	5	NA	<0.1- 0.47	0.11	<0.1- 0.47	0.11	<0.1- 0.47	0.11	Soil runoff				
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								

2018 Water Quality Data - Valley Center Municipal Water District

Our water quality information for 2018 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 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 Disinfection Level or MRDL:

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.