



**VALLEY CENTER
MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT**

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2022

calendar year

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT (CCR)**

Annual Report on Water Quality for 2022

**Valley Center
Municipal Water District
2022
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 2022. 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.

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>.



For specific questions about water quality or for more information, please contact our Field Operations Department and ask for Lee Hicks or Brian Lovelady (760-735-4512).

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, PCBs), volatile organic compounds, inorganic compounds, disinfection byproducts (DBPs), 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.

Your Water Agency's Source of Supply

For VCMWD, your retail water supplier, the sources of water for our 28,507 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/stormwater run-off, 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, California. 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 41 reservoirs, and 27 pumping stations, further protecting its quality.



2022 Water Quality Report

NOW AVAILABLE!

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Valley Center Municipal Water District (VCMWD) to provide you with.

The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources.

WWW.VCMWD.ORG/CCR



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	0.05 100%	0.005-0.029 % <0.1	0.017 100%	Highest % <0.1	0.05 100%	Soil runoff							
INORGANIC CHEMICALS																	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	ND	ND	2.3	2.3	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes							
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	10	10	ND	ND	ND-.04	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposit erosion							
Fluoride Treatment-related (I)	ppm	2.0	1	0.6-0.8	0.7	0.5-0.7	0.6	ND-0.797	0.667	Water additive for dental health							
RADIOLOGICAL																	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND-2	2	ND	ND	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		11.0-33.0	18.6									
VCMWD Haloacetic Acid (d)	ppb	60	NA	VCMWD Distribution System			By-product of drinking water chlorination										
				Range	Highest LRAA		0.0-14.0	6.8									
VCMWD Total Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	VCMWD Distribution System			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment										
				Range	Average		1.6-2.3	1.92									
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 2022	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	VCMWD Distribution System			Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion										
				Range	Average		90 th Percentile	0.255									
VCMWD Lead (f) Triennial 2022	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	VCMWD Distribution System			Internal corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposit erosion										
				Range	Average		90 th Percentile	4.0									
SECONDARY STANDARDS – AESTHETIC STANDARDS																	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	98-106	102	110	110	20-119	90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence							
Specific Conductance	µs/cm	1600	NA	944-1030	987	980	980	345.40-484.58	400.77	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence							
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	206-229	218	210-220	217	13-15	12.3	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste							
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	591-651	621	610	610	138-285	210.66	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence							
OTHER PARAMETERS																	
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	119-128	124	130	130	46-87	61								
Boron	ppb [ppm]	NL= 1000	NA	NA	130	130	130	0.47-0.91	0.62	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste							
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	63-71	67	67-68	68	16.76-30.44	20.63								
Corrosivity (k) (as Aggressive Index)	AI	NA	NA	12.4-12.5	12.4	13	13	10.34-11.24	10.53	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors							
Corrosivity (g) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	.058-0.75	0.66	0.82	0.82	0.04-0.59	0.23	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors							
Hardness (CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	263-282	272	270	270	41.9-76.3	51.74	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium & calcium present in water							
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	24-26	25	25	25	0.95-1.6	1.26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits							
Ph	Units	NA	NA	8.1 - 8.2	8.1	8.0-8.7	8.3	8.34-8.71	8.53								
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	4.4 - 4.8	4.6	4.7-4.8	4.8	0.000-31.015	6.811	Salt present in the water, naturally occurring							
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	96-103	100	98	98	52.7-64.6	58.9	Various natural and man-made sources							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	2.3-2.6	2.5	1.3-3.3	2.4	NA	NA	Various natural and man-made sources							
VCMWD Color	Units	15	NA	VCMWD Distribution System			Naturally occurring organic materials										
				Range	Average		<1-<3	<1.67									
VCMWD Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	VCMWD Distribution System			Naturally occurring organic materials										
				Range	Average		<1	<1									
VCMWD Turbidity (b)	NTU	5	NA	VCMWD Distribution System			Soil runoff										
				Range	Average		<0.10-0.34	0.11									
UCMR 4(j) (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule)																	
PARAMETER			Units	MCL		[DRL] MRL	Test Results										
							Range		Average								
Manganese Total ICAP/MS			ug/l	NA		0.4	ND - 8.5		3.7								

VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT'S WATER SOURCES



VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

29300 Valley Center Road; P.O. Box 67
Valley Center, CA 92082

 (760) 735-4500

 www.valleycenterwater.org

 vcwater@vcmwd.org

