engineering changes to immediately identify and correct improper valve conditions that led to the April 21-22 incident. SDCWA has prepared new procedures for ensuring that the continuous disinfection treatment facility is operating as designed and as required. Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Your Water Agency's Sources of Supply

For VCMWD, your retail water supplier, the sources of water for our 25,960 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.

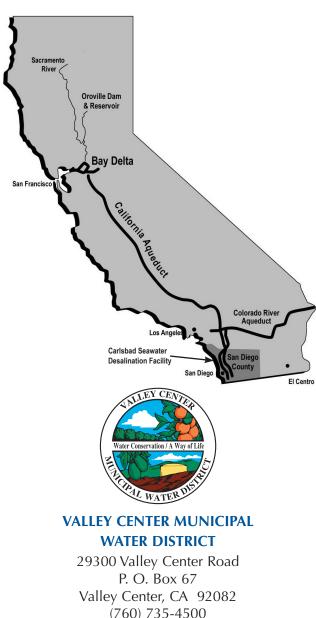
Metropolitan imports water into Southern California from two sources: a 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct which brings water from the Colorado River, and the 444-milelong State Water Project California Aqueduct that carries water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to southern California. Once 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 TOVTP 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 TOVTP.

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.

Valley Center Municipal Water District's Water Sources



Fax (760) 749-6478

email: vcwater@vcmwd.org web: www.valleycenterwater.org VALLEY CENTER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

2019 Water Quality Report



Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Report on Water Quality for 2019

Valley Center Municipal Water District 2019 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 2019. 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 waterthan 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 <u>http://</u> <u>www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</u>.

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.

Treatment Plant Process Event April 21-22, 2019

The San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) experienced a treatment process failure event at its regional Twin Oaks Treatment Plant. Water in the treatment plant was not in contact with the proper dosage of ozone disinfectant for the required amount of time. On April 21-22, 2019, a segment of the disinfection treatment facility did not provide the intended disinfection of pathogens. Upon being notified of the malfunction, a review of the overall pathogen removal at the treatment plant was performed. It was determined, however, though unable to be confirmed, that the required reduction of pathogens was most likely achieved during this two day period. Further, it was deemed by state health officials that the quality of the water delivered to Valley Center MWD by the SDCWA was not compromised and was safe to drink. This was confirmed by the District's own weekly sampling results which were negative for coliform bacteria during and after the malfunction event. The SDCWA implemented policy and

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	Industrial waste discharges, natural cause	es	
Hexavalent ppb 10 [1] 0.040- 0.054 Chromium 0.071	Industrial waste discharges, natural cause	Industrial waste discharges, natural causes	
Chromium 0.071 Molybdenum ppb NA 1 2.9-4.7 4.0	Mineral salt oxidation		
Strontium ppb NA 0.3 600-1100 900 Vanadium ppb NL=50 [3] 0.20-0.21 0.200			

2019 Water Quality Data - Valley Center Municipal Water District

Our water quality information for 2019 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.

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.

2019 ABBREVIATIONS

Α

AI

AL

NTU

PHG

ppb ppm

ppt

TT

Ρ

- = Absence
- Aggressive Index 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
 - Nitrogen =
 - = Not Applicable
- NA ND = Non Detectable
- NL **Notification Level**
 - = Nephelometric Turbidity Units is a measure of the suspended material in water
 - Presence
- pCi/L = Pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
 - Public Health Goal =
 - = Parts per Billion
 - = Parts per Million
 - = Parts per Trillion
 - Saturation Index = =
- TOC **Total Organic Carbon**
- TON = **Threshold Odor Number**
 - = Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- μ S/cm = Micromhos per centimeter

Important! 2019 Water Quality Report

If appropriate, please post this report so that others may review its contents. Additional copies may be obtained by contacting the District at (760) 735-4500.

2019 FOOTNOTES

- (a) DData 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 2019.

The MCL was not violated.

Calculated from the average of quarterly samples. Compliance is based on a run-(d) ning 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) Bule.
- (f) Lead and copper are regulated in a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. The lead and copper results for 2019 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).
- (i) In 2014, 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
 - Al (10.0 11.9) = moderately non-aggressive water
- 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: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html
- (m) VCMWD had zero total coliform present samples in 2019. As a result, the MCL was not violated. Samples are collected every Monday, and the number collected per month is either 32 or 40.
- Constituent categories identified as VCMWD indicate that water quality (n) testing was conducted by VCMWD. Other constituent sampling was conducted by the District's wholesale suppliers, the MWD and the **SDCWA**