VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
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July 2, 2024

Sean Sterchi
Division of Drinking Water
State Water Resources Control Board
1350 Front Street, Room 2050
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Mr. Sterchi:

Enclosed please find the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) prepared by Vista Irrigation District. The CCR Certification Form, notification mailed to customers and press release announcing the availability of the CCR online are also enclosed. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (760) 597-3107 or Frank Wolinski at (760) 597-3153.

Sincerely,

Brent Reyes
Management Analyst

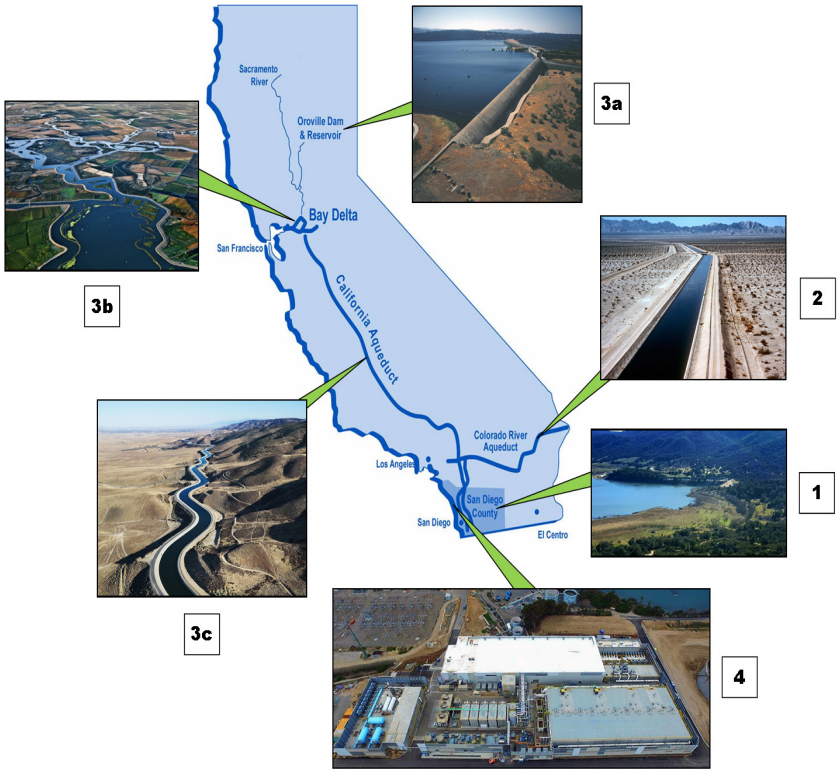
Enclosures

cc: Frank Wolinski, Director of Operations & Field Services
File

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Vista Irrigation District tests the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023.



Pictured above:

California Water Infrastructure Map

1. Local Water Source - Lake Henshaw;
2. Imported Water Source - Colorado River Aqueduct;
3. Imported Water Sources: 3a. Oroville Dam & Reservoir, 3b. Bay Delta, 3c. California Aqueduct;
4. Desalinated Seawater - Carlsbad Desalination Plant

What's This Report About?

Vista Irrigation District (District) is pleased to present its annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as the Water Quality Report. The District takes all steps necessary to safeguard your water supply, conducting more than 12,000 tests for over 75 drinking water constituents. This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best customers.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the information presented in this report, please contact Dean Farris, Water Distribution Supervisor, at (760) 597-3143. This report is available on our website at www.vidwater.org.

LAST YEAR, YOUR WATER MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Vista Irrigation District (District) uses four sources for your drinking water. The first one is local water, which originates from the watershed and well fields located near Lake Henshaw. The District owns the 43,000-acre Warner Ranch which encompasses the lake and monitors activities that could contaminate it. Water from Lake Henshaw is transferred to Lake Wohlford via a canal originally constructed in the 1890s. Once the water reaches the Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant (EVWTP), it is treated and disinfected to protect you against microbial contaminants. The second water source is the Colorado River. The third source is from Northern California. The latter two, called imported water, are delivered to San Diego County and ultimately to the District via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority). Imported water may be treated at EVWTP, Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant in San Marcos, Oceanside's Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant, or MWD's Skinner Treatment Plant in Riverside County. The fourth source is desalinated seawater from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

Esté informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Communiquése con Vista Irrigation District para obtener una copia de éste reportaje en Español. Llame al (760) 597-3100.

What Were the Findings of the Local and Imported Source Water Assessments?

Local Water Sources

In December 2021, Vista Irrigation District (District), in conjunction with the City of Escondido, prepared a sanitary survey of the local watershed. This survey assesses activities within the watershed that have the potential to influence the quality of water delivered from Lake Henshaw, Dixon Lake and Lake Wohlford. While the survey identifies a number of activities that have the potential to adversely affect water quality, including residential septic facilities, highway run-off, and agricultural and recreational activities, no contaminants from these activities were detected in the local water supply in 2021. A copy of the Watershed Sanitary Survey, which contains a Source Water Assessment Program, is available for review at the District office located at 1391 Engineer Street in Vista.

Imported Water Sources

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and California State Water Project supplies in December 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to contamination from urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater.

MWD updates its source water assessment through watershed sanitary surveys every five years. The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of its source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2020 and the State Water Project was updated in 2021. Watershed sanitary surveys examine potential sources of contamination, summarize and evaluate water quality data and compliance with regulations, and recommend actions to better protect and improve source water quality.

Why Is There Anything In My Water?

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.

The following contaminants may potentially be present in our water sources:

- 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, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Do I Need To Take Precautions?

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Keeping you Informed

PFAS Facts

Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of man-made chemicals referred to as per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are used to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFOS and PFOA are two of the most well-known chemicals and have been phased out in the United States, however these chemicals are still produced internationally and are imported into the US in consumer goods such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, food packaging, cosmetics, fire-fighting foams, and other materials designed to be heat-resistant, waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick such as cookware.

PFAS are often called forever-chemicals because they do not break down easily and can linger in the environment for years. People can be exposed to PFAS in a variety of ways, including through consumer products that contain the chemicals, food exposed to the chemicals, and drinking water that has been impacted by the chemicals. The presence of PFAS in drinking water is complex and often due to widespread use and environmental persistence. PFAS are resistant to heat, water and oil and have been used for decades in hundreds of industrial applications and consumer products. PFAS have been found both in the environment and in blood samples of the general U.S. population. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has also detected PFAS chemicals in the U.S. food supply.

The EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants that must be monitored and reported by public water systems (PWSs) such as Vista Irrigation District. The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), published on December 27, 2021, requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants (29 PFAS and lithium) between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with EPA's PFAS Strategic Road map, UCMR 5 will provide new data that is critically needed to improve EPA's understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation's drinking water systems and at what levels. Vista Irrigation District has completed its UCMR 5 sampling of the PFAS (and lithium). The sample results are included as part of the 2023 Water Quality Monitoring Results in this 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.

Vista Irrigation District takes any risks to your water quality seriously and continues to take all steps necessary to safeguard your water supply. To learn more about Vista Irrigation District's drinking water quality visit www.vidwater.org/water-quality or contact our water quality staff at (760) 597-3143 with any questions.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

VID HAS NOT HAD ANY VIOLATIONS OF THESE REGULATIONS!

WHAT ARE THESE TABLES?

The data tables shown on this page and the following page list all of the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requires Vista Irrigation District to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations are not expected to vary signifcantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. The terms used in these data tables can be found listed at the bottom of the table on the following pages.

Some of the following tables show water from two sources - local water from Lake Henshaw, which is treated at the Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant (EVWTP) and imported water, which is treated at the San Diego County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Skinner Treatment Plant, Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant, and at the EVWTP.

2023 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS

Parameter	Units	Federal or State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range ---------- Average	Treatment Plant Effluents: Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant	Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Filtration Plant	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	DLR	Typical Source/ Comments
Primary Standards											
Clarity (Turbidity)											
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity*	NTU	TT=1	NA	Range	0.02 - 0.09	0.01 - 0.08	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	NA	Soil Runoff
				Average	0.05	0.02	NR	NR	NR		
				Highest	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.08		
	%	TT=95% of samples ≤ 0.3%	NA	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	Soil Runoff
** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results, which meet performance standards, are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.*											
Inorganic Constituents											
Arsenic (As)	ug/L	10	0.004	Range	ND - ND	2.1 - 2.1	ND - ND	NA - NA	ND - ND	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production waste
				Average	ND	2.1	ND	2.0	ND		
Fluoride (F-) Treatment Related	mg/L	2.0	1.0	Range	0.56 - 0.74	0.60- 0.63	0.60 - 0.80	NA - NA	0.60- 0.80	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for dental health
				Average	0.64	0.60	0.70	Not Added	0.70		
Nitrate (NO_3)	mg/L	10	10	Range	ND - ND	ND -ND	ND - ND	ND - ND	ND - ND	0.4	Runoff/leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Radionuclides Analyzed Every Four Years for Four Consecutive Quarters											
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	0	Range	ND - 3.3	NR - NR	ND - 4.0	NA - NA	ND - ND	3.0	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	NR	ND	3.1	ND		
Gross Beta Activity	pCi/L	50	0	Range	ND - 4.6	NR - NR	ND - 8.0	NA - NA	ND - ND	4.0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	NR	ND	NA	ND		
Uranium (U)	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	2.1 - 2.1	NR - NR	ND - 3.0	NA - NA	ND - ND	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2.1	NR	2.0	2.5	ND		
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts in Treatment Plant Effluent											
Effluent Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	[4]	Range	2.6 - 3.5	1.6 - 3.6	NR - NR	NR - NR	2.9 - 3.4	-	Addition of chlorine and ammonia as combined disinfectant chloramines.
				Average	3.0	3.0	NR	NR	3.2		
Effluent Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	NS	Range	33 - 55	18 - 116	21 - 37	NR - NR	ND - ND	1	By-products of drinking water chlorination
				Average	42	NR	31	NR	ND		
Effluent Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	NS	Range	8 - 20	ND - 45	2 - 26	NR - NR	ND - ND	1	By-products of drinking water chlorination
				Average	12	NR	15	NR	ND		
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts in VID Distribution System											
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	[4]	[4]	Range	0.39- 3.85					NS	Addition of chlorine and ammonia as combined disinfectant chloramines.
				Average	2.23						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	80	NS	Range	29.8 - 66.9					NS	By-products of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	46.0						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ug/L	60	NS	Range	10.3 - 29.6					NS	By-products of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	19.0						
Microbiological Constituents in VID Distribution System											
Total Coliform Bacteria (monthly positives)	%	5	(0)	Range	0% - 0.81%					-	Naturally present in the environment
				Monthly Highest	0.81%						
Fecal Coliform/ E.Coli	%	*	(0)	Range	0% - 0%					-	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	0%						
Secondary Standards (Aesthetic Standards)											
Aluminum (Al)	ug/L	200	NS	Range	ND - ND	ND - 170	ND - 110	ND - 75	ND - ND	50	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	ND	ND	113	ND	ND		
Color	units	15	NS	Range	1 - 2	ND - 5	1 - 1	NR - NR	ND - ND	-	Decaying vegetation or other naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	1	1	NR	ND		
Chloride (Cl-)	mg/L	500	NS	Range	76 - 100	NA - NA	72 - 110	67 - 105	35 - 98	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	90	100	91	87	75		
Iron (Fe)	mg/L	0.3	NS	Range	ND - ND	ND - ND	ND - ND	NR - NR	ND - ND	0.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	ND	ND	ND	NR	ND		
Sulfate $(SO_4)^{2-}$	mg/L	500	NS	Range	130 - 180	122 - 210	113 - 236	94 - 238	13 - 15	0.5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	155	166	174	170	14		
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	NS	Range	397 - 659	NA - NA	401 - 670	NA - NA	122 - 318	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	512	570	536	450	216		
Specific Conductance	umho/ cm	1600	NS	Range	673 - 1058	NR - NR	664 - 1040	574 - 1030	226 - 506	-	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
				Average	833	NR	852	798	405		
Additional Analyzed											
Chlorite (ClO_2-)	mg/L	1.0	0.05	Range	0.11 - 0.59	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	0.02	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	0.39	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	TT	NS	Range	2.0 - 3.5	2.0 - 2.5	2.3 - 3.0	NR - NR	NA - NA	0.3	Naturally occurring organic material
				Average	2.6	2.2	2.6	NR	NA		
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	110 - 150	NR - NR	92 - 125	86 - 137	46 - 87	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	130	NR	108	110	63		
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	122 - 183	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	156	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Hardness as CaCO3	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	160 - 230	NR - NR	165 - 291	140 - 300	44 - 80	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	195	NR	228	218	56		

***Fecal Coliform/E.Coli MCLs:** The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E.Coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. **The MCL was not violated during this reporting period.**

2023 WATER QUALITY MONITORING RESULTS *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Federal or State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range / Average	Treatment Plant Effluents: Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant	Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Filtration Plant	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	DLR	Typical Source/Comments
Additional Analyzed cont'd											
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	40 - 56	61 - 61	39 - 72	35 - 77	17 - 55	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	47	61	56	55	23		
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	16 - 21	24 - 24	15 - 27	13 - 28	1 - 1	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	19	24	21	20	1		
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	80 - 100	99 - 99	69 - 103	NA - NA	40 - 61	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	88	99	86	93	55		
pH	units	NA	NS	Range	7.8 - 8.2	7.8 - 8.7	8.2 - 8.5	8.1 - 8.4	8.2 - 8.9	-	Measurement of acidity/alkalinity
				Average	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.5		
Potassium (K)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	3.9 - 5.0	4.8 - 4.8	3.6 - 4.8	NR - NR	ND - 389.0	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	4.5	4.8	4.2	NR	45.0		
Chlorate	ug/L	NL=800	NS	Range	180 - 560	270 - 420	17 - 17	NR - NR	NA - NA	20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	340	336	17	NR	NA		
Silica (SiO2)	mg/L	NS	NS	Range	5.0 - 8.7	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	NR - NR	-	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching
				Average	7.3	NR	NR	NR	NR		
Unregulated											
Boron (B)	mg/L	NL=1	NS	Range	0.12 - 0.14	0.14 - 0.14	0.13 - 0.13	NA - NA	0.39 - 0.90	0.1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	0.13	0.14	0.13	NA	0.62		

Parameter	Units	Range / Average	San Diego County Water Authority	Escondido-Vista Water Treatment Plant	DLR (MRL)	Typical Source/Comments
Lithium, Total	ug/L	Range	12.0 - 38.0	13.0 - 52.0	9.0 ug/L	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits/industrial waste
		Average	25.0	26.0		
Per- and Polyflourinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)	ug/L	Range	ND ND	ND ND	.002-0.02 ug/L	Industrial waste discharge
		Average	ND	ND		

Parameter	Units	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	VID Service Area Number of Samples	VID Service Area 90th Percentile	VID Service Area Action Levels Exceeded	DLR	Typical Source/Comments
Inorganic Constituents - Copper/Lead in Residential Taps (Sampled in 2021)								
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	1.3	0.3	58	0.56	0	0.05	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (Pb)	ug/L	15	0.2	58	1.8	0	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Detection Limit for Reporting (DLR): A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidencethat addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs, set by the California Environmental Protection Agency, are not regulatory standards, not enforceable and are not required to be met by public water systems.

Regulatory Action Level (AL) / Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

mg/L: Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) = 1 drop in 10 gallon aquarium
ug/L: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) = 1 drop in residential size pool
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
umho/cm: Micromho per centimeter; measurement of conductivity
NA: Not Applicable

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs, set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), are not regulatory standards, not enforceable and are not required to be met by public water systems.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment process and distribution system.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NC: Not Collected
ND: Not Detectable at testing limit
NR: Not Reported
NS: No Standard
>: More than
<: Less than
≤: Less than or equal to

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What affects the taste of my water?

A. The taste of drinking water is affected by its mineral content as well as the presence of chlorine, which is used to protect against potential bacterial contamination. Sometimes plumbing can cause a metallic flavor, especially if the water has been sitting in pipes for many hours. Taste, however, does not indicate a higher or lower degree of water quality.

Q. What causes bad odors?

A. Musty or fishy odors can be caused by harmless algae in the water, especially during the hot summer months. Even after chlorine has been added to disinfect the water, these odors may persist. Also, many people mistakenly confuse odors from their sink drain with the smell of their tap water. Check for tap water odors by filling a glass with fresh tap water and smelling it away from the sink.

Q. What causes hardness in water?

A. A water's "hardness" is a measure of the amount of certain minerals that are dissolved in the water. Depending on varying sources and system flows, the hardness of Vista Irrigation District water ranged from 44 - 300 mg/L in 2023. These values translate to 2.6 - 17.5 grains per gallon. These numbers may be of interest because some household appliances (such as dishwashers or water treatment devices) have settings that need to be adjusted based on the hardness of the water.

The minerals in water may leave white spots on glasses, coffeepots, shower heads or shower doors. These spots are mainly calcium deposits and are not harmful to health. Putting vinegar in a coffeepot and allowing it to sit overnight will usually remove the spots. Make sure to rinse well before using. There are also some store products you can use to avoid spotting when glasses are washed and allowed to dry.

Q. What causes cloudy water?

A. Cloudy or milky-looking water is usually caused by trapped air picked up from an air pocket in the water main or internal plumbing. Unusual surges or flows within the aqueduct can also trap air, similar to a waterfall. If the water is allowed to sit in a glass or pitcher for a few minutes, the air will dissipate and the water will become clear.

Q. What is Geosmin?

A. Geosmin is a non-harmful, naturally occurring compound produced by bacteria in soil and algae found in surface water. Geosmin is common throughout the United States; in southern California, it is most noticeable during warmer months and when Vista Irrigation District's water supply is sourced from open surface reservoirs. Geosmin typically produces an earthy or musty odor similar to the odor of damp soil and is detectable by many people at concentrations of 5 to 10 parts per trillion (that's five to ten drops in 16 Olympic size pools). Chilling water, adding ice cubes, a slice of lemon or cucumber, or a few drops of lemon juice will improve the taste and odor.

Q. Why am I required to have a backflow device?

A. When customers' private pipes intersect with water system pipelines, a cross-connection is created. Without necessary protections, contamination can result from backflow, or reverse flow, due to changes in water pressure in the distribution system; a backflow device prevents the flow of potentially contaminated water from a customer's pipelines into the water distribution system. In compliance with state law, Vista Irrigation District requires an approved backflow device on commercial, industrial, agricultural and multi-family accounts as well as properties with wells. Backflow protection may also be required on accounts considered "high risk", such as chemical processing, medical and dental facilities, flower growers, and recreational vehicle dump stations.

Lead and Copper

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Lead and Copper Rule requires Vista Irrigation District (District) to collect special samples of lead and copper every three years; the last samples were collected in 2021. Lead was not detected at reporting levels in either the source water or private households. Copper was not detected at reporting levels in the source water but was detected in low levels in private households; the source of copper comes from the leaching of copper used in household plumbing fixtures.

If present, elevated levels of lead 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 District 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. The ideal lead and copper sampling volunteer would fall into the category of a single family home that has copper plumbing and was built before 1989. If you would like to volunteer for the next round of lead and copper testing, please contact our water quality staff at (760) 597-3143. 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/lead.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

San Diego County Water Authority

(858) 522-6600
www.sdcwa.org

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
(619) 525-4159 – Southern California
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/ccr

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

(213) 217-6000
www.mwdh2o.com

UPDATE YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION WITH US

Please take a moment and provide us with a telephone number (or telephone numbers) where you can be reached in case of an emergency. Having updated information allows us to contact you quicker during a situation that affects your water supply. You can update your emergency contact number(s) by emailing info@vidwater.org or calling Customer Service at (760) 597-3120. When providing your updated telephone number(s) via email, please include your name and address or account number. Feel free to give us your work, home and cell phone numbers. Thank you for helping us keep you informed.

Vista Irrigation District's board meetings are generally held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the District's facilities.

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

1391 ENGINEER STREET
VISTA, CA 92081-8840
(760) 597-3100 fax (760) 598-8757
www.vidwater.org

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Vista Irrigation District
Water System Number:	3710027

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 28, 2024 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Brent Reyes	Title: Management Analyst
Signature:	Date: July 2, 2024
Phone number: (760) 597-3107	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☒ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Vista Irrigation District (District) distributed notification (see enclosed) via water bill insert that the
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is available online. The notice, printed in both English and Spanish,
provided a direct link to the CCR on the District's website and advised customers a paper copy of the
CCR is available by mail upon request.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
1391 Engineer Street • Vista, California 92081-8840
Phone (760) 597-3100 • Fax: (760) 598-8757
www.vidwater.org

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

The Consumer Confidence Report (Report) is an annual water quality report that the Safe Drinking Water Act requires Vista Irrigation District provide you. The purpose of the Report 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. Electronic delivery of this Report lets Vista Irrigation District reduce the consumption of paper and minimize printing and mailing costs.

Starting July 1, 2024, you will be able to view the Report online. To view the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report and learn more about your drinking water, please visit the following URL:

http://www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

If you would like a paper copy of the 2024 Report mailed to your mailing address, please call (760) 597-3100, or if you would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (760) 597-3143.

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
1391 Engineer Street • Vista, California 92081-8840
Teléfono (760) 597-3100 • Fax: (760) 598-8757
www.vidwater.org

ESTE AVISO CONTIENE INSTRUCCIONES QUE LE PROPORCIONAN INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE.

El Informe de confianza del consumidor (el Informe) es un informe anual sobre la calidad del agua que la ley de Agua Potable Segura requiere a Vista Irrigation District proporcionar a sus consumidores. El objetivo del Informe es informar a los clientes acerca la calidad del agua potable, la procedencia del agua potable, los medios empleados para hacer llegar el agua a sus hogares y la importancia de proteger las fuentes de agua potable. El envió electrónico de este Informe, permitirá que Vista Irrigation District reduzca el consumo de papel y minimice costos de impresión y envió por correo.

A partir del 1 de julio de 2024, usted podrá ver el Informe en línea. Para ver el Informe de confianza del consumidor 2024 y obtener más información sobre el agua potable, visite la siguiente dirección URL:

http://www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

Si desea recibir una copia física del Informe 2024 a su dirección postal, llame al (760) 597-3100. Si desea hablar con alguien en personal sobre el informe, llame al (760) 597-3143.

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
1391 Engineer Street, Vista, CA 92081-8840

NEWS RELEASE

Media Contact:

Brent Reyes
(760) 597-3107
breyes@vidwater.org

June 27, 2024

VISTA IRRIGATION DISTRICT ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT AVAILABLE ONLINE

District's tap water meets all federal and state safe drinking water standards.

Vista, CA—

Vista Irrigation District's Consumer Confidence Report, also known as the annual water quality report, is available to be viewed online. English and Spanish versions of the report are available for download from the district's website.

WEBSITE LINK

Consumer Confidence Report:

https://www.vidwater.org/2024-consumer-confidence-report

In 2023, as in past years, the district's tap water met all federal and state safe drinking water standards.

The Consumer Confidence Report provides a "report card" on water quality, showing the results of monitoring for the period January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. The report includes details about where the district's water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. The report follows State Water Resource Control Board's Guidance for Consumer Confidence Reports dated January 2024.

Customers and other interested parties may obtain a paper copy of the report by calling (760) 597-3100 and requesting one be mailed to them. Copies are also available at the district office located at 1391 Engineer Street in Vista. To speak with someone about the report, call (760) 597-3143.

Vista Irrigation District is a public agency governed by an elected five-member board. The district provides water service to roughly 130,000 people in the city of Vista, and portions of San Marcos, Escondido, Oceanside, and unincorporated areas of the county of San Diego.

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