



Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2022

(Published 2023)



Committed to Quality • Meeting Standards • Exceeding Expectations

Your Consumer Confidence Report

The Otay Water District is pleased to provide you with the annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report presents a snapshot of water quality in the District's service area during calendar year 2022. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to California standards.

The information in this report represents only a small part of what the District does to ensure high-quality drinking water. Using one or more state-certified laboratories, the District routinely inspects and analyzes the water supply for a range of elements that have the potential to degrade the quality of your water. Only compounds detected in water sources are included in this report.

As in years past, its customers' tap water has met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board's (State Board) Division of Drinking Water health standards. The District is vigilant in safeguarding its water supplies. It is once again proud to report that its system has met all water quality standards, and it has never exceeded a health-related maximum contaminant level.

About the Otay Water District

The District is a public water service provider established by the State Legislature in 1956 as a special district. Today, it delivers water to nearly 228,000 customers within roughly 125 square miles of southeastern San Diego County, including the communities of eastern Chula Vista, Bonita, Jamul, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, unincorporated areas of El Cajon and La Mesa, and eastern Otay Mesa along the international border with Mexico.

The District purchases 100% of its treated water. Approximately 85% is an imported blend from the Colorado River and the California State Water Project. Fifteen percent of the District's treated water comes from local supplies, including local water storage within San Diego County and desalinated seawater from the Pacific Ocean. The District purchases its treated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Robert A. Skinner Treatment Plant, the San Diego County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and the Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Water Treatment Plant.

Source Water Assessments

Sources of water delivered by the District can include the Colorado River, the State Water Project, and local supplies. The agencies that supply treated drinking water to the District, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Diego County Water Authority, and Helix Water District, are required by the State Board to perform source water assessments on their raw water supplies. To request copies of the source water assessments, contact System Operations Manager Jake Vaclavek at (619) 670-2230.

Public Participation

The District encourages public participation from its customers. Its board of directors generally meets on the first Wednesday of each month at 3:30 p.m. at its headquarters, located at 2554 Sweetwater Springs Blvd., Spring Valley, CA 91978. The public is encouraged to attend these meetings, which are also streamed live at otaywater.gov. For directions, agendas, and additional information, please call (619) 670-2222 or visit otaywater.gov.





Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant

Otay Water District Board of Directors

Mark Robak, President	Division 5
Jose Lopez, Vice President	Division 4
Ryan Keyes, Treasurer	Division 2
Tim Smith, Director	Division 1
Gary Croucher, Director	Division 3

Safety

Sources of drinking water can include the ocean, 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain

contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) regulations and California law 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking tap water from their health-care providers. Guidelines, from the USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control, on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source Water

- 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 that 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 that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

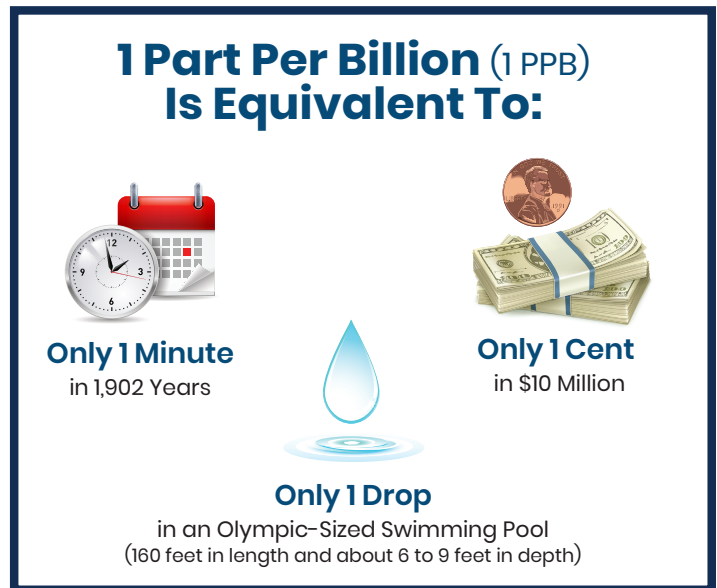
Contaminants That May Be Present in Home Plumbing Systems

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 it cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential of lead exposure by running your faucet for 30 seconds to two 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 by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/lead.

Concerns Over Lead in the Water Supply

None of the District's 727 miles of potable water mains or service lines are made of lead. Also, under the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule, the District is

required to collect and test water samples from select homes. In the District's service area, lead levels are well below USEPA standards, and 100% of water samples showed lead levels below the action level of 15 parts per billion. If you would like to learn more about lead in drinking water, visit the USEPA's website at epa.gov/lead.



The Truth About Tap Water

Beliefs: Surveys have found that most consumers who drink bottled water do so because they enjoy its taste or portable convenience. Others drink bottled water because they believe it to be purer or safer than their tap water.

The Truth: Did you know that the average bottle of water can cost up to 1,000 times more than tap water? Despite what its higher cost would lead us to believe, estimates are that 25% or more of the bottled water on the market is simply repackaged tap water.

Tap water is regulated by the USEPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while bottled water is considered a food and therefore regulated by the FDA. Though some bottlers may voluntarily exceed FDA standards, bottled water and public water supplies in the United States must meet similar standards for safe drinking water. For more information, visit drinktap.org.

Your Options: It is important to know that you have more affordable options than bottled water. Although tap water is safe to drink, some people do not prefer the taste.



Additional Information

The Otay Water District appreciates your comments and active participation. If you have questions about the information in this report or testing processes, please contact System Operations Manager Jake Vaclavek at (619) 670-2230 or visit otaywater.gov. You can also find helpful information by contacting the following agencies:



State Water Resources Control Board

P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Division of Drinking Water:
(916) 449-5577
waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water



United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
(Mail Code 4606M)
Washington, D.C. 20460
Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
(800) 426-4791
water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm



Otay Water District

2254 Sweetwater Springs Blvd.
Spring Valley, CA 91978-2004
(619) 670-2222
opinion_form@otaywater.gov
otaywater.gov

Tips to Improve Tap Water Taste

TIP 1

Chill a pitcher of tap water in your refrigerator.

Fill your reusable water bottles or thermoses with water from a chilled water pitcher. This is environmentally friendly and allows for an inexpensive way to achieve refreshing portability.

TIP 2

Install a residential water treatment device.

Home water filtration systems are convenient, are easy to use, and enhance the taste of water. These systems achieve the same desired result and cost a fraction of the price of bottled water.

For more information about California-certified residential water treatment devices, visit the State Board's website at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html.

Otay Water District's Annual Water Quality Report 2022

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR (RL)	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELIK PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
PRIMARY STANDARDS — Mandatory Health-Related Standards										
CLARITY										
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3/0.1	NA	NA	Highest	0.03	0.05	0.22	0.05	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95	NA	NA	%≤0.3 or ≤0.1(a)	100	100	100	100	Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) State Total Coliform Rule	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System = 0.5%	Naturally present in the environment				
E.coli (c) State Total Coliform Rule	Number	0	(0)	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%	Human and animal fecal waste				

INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND-220	ND	160-500	ND-230	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion	
					Average	70	ND	290	113		
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	NA	ND	ND-3	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion	
					Average	2	ND	ND	ND		
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	Range	ND	ND	ND-0.12	ND	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.5-0.7	ND-0.8	0.6-1.0	0.6-0.8	Erosion of natural deposits	
					Average	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
					Otay Distribution System Range: 0.6-0.8						
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.7						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND-0.4	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion	
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND		

RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND-4	ND	ND-4	ND-3	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (e)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	5-5	ND	ND	5-8	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	5	ND	ND	7	
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.019	1	Range	ND	ND	ND	ND-1	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Average	ND	ND	ND-3	ND-2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	1	2	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range: 6.8-43.5					By-product of drinking water chlorination
		80 (f)	NA	(1.0)	Highest LRAA: 37					
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range: 3.2-14.0					By-product of drinking water chlorination
		60 (f)	NA	(1.0)	Highest LRAA: 13					
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range: 0.1-3.6					Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		[4.0] (g)	[4.0]	(0.1)	Highest RAA: 2.5					
Bromate	ppb	10 (g)	0.1	1.0	Range	1.6-5.8	NA	ND	ND-5.5	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Average	3.0	NA	ND	1.2	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.3-3.3	NA	1.6-3.2	2.3-2.6	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.4	NA	2.3	2.5	

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR (RL)	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
PRIMARY STANDARDS — LEAD AND COPPER RULE — SAMPLED AT HOME TAPS IN 2020										
Copper (k)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0 sites above AL out of 81 sampled 90th percentile=0.23				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (k)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	0 sites above AL out of 81 sampled 90th percentile=ND				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits	

45 SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED IN THE LEAD MONITORING PROGRAM DURING 2017 and 2018.

Secondary Standards — Aesthetic Standards										
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND-220	ND	160-500	ND-230	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	74	ND	294	113	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	NA	20-119	89-110	98-106	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	110	90	100	102	
Color	Units	15	NA	(2.5)	Otay Distribution System Range: ND-7.5					Naturally occurring organic materials
					Otay Distribution System Average: ND					
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Otay Distribution System Range: ND-1					Naturally occurring organic materials
					Otay Distribution System Average: ND					
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	NA	345-485	830-1000	944-1030	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	980	401	930	987	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	210-220	13-15	170-220	206-229	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	217	14	195	218	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	NA	138-285	480-680	591-651	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	610	211	580	621	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Otay Distribution System Range: ND-3.6					Soil runoff
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.10					

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR4)

Haloacetic Acids (five) HAA5	ppb	60 (f)	NA	(h)	Otay Distribution System Range: 3.9-25.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Otay Distribution System Average: 9.4	
HAA6Br	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 3.3-20.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Otay Distribution System Average: 7.8	
HAA9	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 6.7-39.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Otay Distribution System Average: 14.4	
Manganese	ppb	50; NL=500	NA	(0.4)	Otay Distribution System Range: ND-9.2	Leaching from natural deposits
					Otay Distribution System Average: 2.8	

Abbreviations

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
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
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NL	Notification Level
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NR	Not Reported
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average
Range	Results based on minimum and maximum values
RL	Reporting Limit
SI	Saturation Index
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter

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PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR (RL)	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELI PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
OTHER PARAMETERS										
CHEMICAL										
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	46-87	110-120	119-128	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	130	61	117	124	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	NA	100	Range	NA	470-910	ND-150	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	130	620	ND	130	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	67-68	17-30	59-76	63-71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	68	21	69	67	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	NA	20	Range	250-440	NA	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	336	NA	NA	75	
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	0.02	NA	Range	0.03-0.22	ND	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; discharge from industrial waste factories
					Average	0.11	ND	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (h) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	10.3-11.2	12.2-12.7	12.4-12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	13.0	10.5	12.4	12.4	
Corrosivity (i) (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	0.04-0.59	NR	0.58-0.75	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.82	0.23	NR	0.66	
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (j)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	42-76	242-304	263-282	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	270	52	278	272	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	1-2	23-28	24-26	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	25	1	26	25	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	(2)	Range	ND	NA	NA	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	NA	NA	4	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 7.9-8.5					
					Otay Distribution System Average: 8.3					
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.7-4.8	NA	4.7-5.1	4.4-4.8	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	4.8	NA	4.9	4.6	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	53-65	83-100	96-103	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	98	59	94	100	

Footnotes

- (a) The turbidity performance standards regulated by a Treatment Technique shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements at Skinner and Helix plants and less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements at Twin Oaks and Carlsbad Desal Plants. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.
- (b) Total coliform MCL: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. The highest monthly percentage of positive samples is reported. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) *E. coli* MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The total number of positive samples during the year is reported. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- (e) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (f) Compliance based on locational running annual average (LRAA).
- (g) Compliance based on running annual average (RAA).
- (h) AI < 10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- (i) Positive SI is non-corrosive, tendency to deposit calcium carbonate on pipes. Negative SI is corrosive, tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
- (j) Hardness can also be reported in grains per gallon. The distribution system range is 11.6-16.3 grains per gallon of hardness. The average is 12.9 grains per gallon of hardness.
- (k) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumers' taps. The action levels, which trigger water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, are 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead. Next triennial monitoring will be performed in 2023.



Informe de confianza al consumidor 2022

(Publicado en el año 2023)



Comprometidos con la calidad • Cumpliendo con los estándares • Excediendo las expectativas

Informe de confianza al consumidor

El Distrito de Agua de Otay le presenta el Informe de Confianza al Consumidor. Este informe describe detalladamente la calidad del agua durante el año 2022, incluyendo el origen del agua, su contenido y una comparación con los estándares de California. La información en este informe representa una pequeña fracción del esfuerzo que hace el Distrito para asegurar que usted reciba agua potable de la más alta calidad. El Distrito realiza revisiones exhaustivas del agua, en uno o más laboratorios certificados por el estado de California, que incluyen un amplio rango de elementos que tienen el potencial de degradar la calidad del agua. Únicamente los compuestos detectados en los suministros de agua fueron incluidos en este informe. Se concluyó, como en años anteriores, que el agua potable cumple con todos los estándares de salud de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA, por sus siglas en inglés) y los estándares para el agua potable del estado de California. El Distrito siempre está vigilante salvaguardando los suministros de agua, y una vez más, está orgullosos de informar que su sistema cumple con todos los estándares de calidad del agua y nunca ha excedido el nivel máximo de contaminantes que pudieran impactar su salud.

Acerca del Distrito de Agua de Otay

El Distrito es un proveedor de servicios públicos de agua establecido en 1956 por la Legislatura del Estado de California como un distrito especial. En la actualidad, el Distrito provee agua a cerca de 228,000 habitantes dentro de un área de 125 millas cuadradas que incluye las comunidades del este de Chula Vista, Bonita, Jamul, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, áreas no incorporadas de El Cajón y La Mesa, y el este de Otay Mesa a lo largo de la frontera internacional con México.

El Distrito compra el 100% de su agua tratada. El 85% de esa agua es importada del río Colorado y el Proyecto Estatal de Agua de California, y el otro 15% proviene de suministros locales incluyendo almacenamiento de agua locales dentro del condado de San Diego y el océano Pacífico a través de la planta desalinizadora de agua de mar. El Distrito compra agua tratada al Distrito Metropolitano de Agua a través de la Planta de Tratamiento Robert A. Skinner del Sur de California; la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Twin Oaks Valley de la San Diego County Water Authority; la Planta Desalinizadora Claude "Bud" Lewis de Carlsbad; y la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua R.M. Levy del Distrito de Agua de Helix.

Evaluaciones de las fuentes de agua

Las fuentes de suministro de agua del Distrito incluyen el río Colorado, el Proyecto Estatal de Agua de California, y suministros locales. Las agencias que proveen de agua potable al Distrito, incluyendo el Distrito Metropolitano de Agua del Sur de California, la San Diego County Water Authority y el Distrito de Agua de Helix, realizan evaluaciones obligatorias y rigurosas de sus fuentes de agua bruta. Para solicitar copias de las evaluaciones del agua, por favor comuníquese con el gerente de sistemas de operación del Distrito de Agua de Otay Jake Vaclavek, al (619) 670-2230.

La participación del público es importante

El Distrito anima a sus clientes a que participen en las reuniones públicas. La junta directiva generalmente se reúne el primer miércoles de cada mes a las 3:30 p. m. en las oficinas del Distrito ubicadas en 2554 Sweetwater Springs Blvd., Spring Valley, CA 91978. Usted puede asistir en persona a las juntas directivas, que también se transmiten en vivo en otaywater.gov. Para la dirección, agendas e información adicional, por favor llame al (619) 670-2222 o visite otaywater.gov.





Planta Desalinizadora Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad

La Junta Directiva del Distrito de Agua de Otay

Mark Robak, Presidente	División 5
Jose Lopez, Vicepresidente	División 4
Ryan Keyes, Tesorero	División 2
Tim Smith, Director	División 1
Gary Croucher, Director	División 3

Agua segura

Las fuentes de agua potable incluyen los océanos, ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, reservorios, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve residuos de minerales naturales y en algunos casos, materiales radioactivos. También puede recoger sustancias que resultan de la presencia de animales o de alguna actividad humana.

Se puede esperar que el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, contenga pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la USEPA y la Junta Estatal han establecido normas que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que se proporciona a través de los sistemas públicos de agua. Las normas de la Administración de Medicamentos y Alimentos (FDA, por sus siglas en inglés) de los Estados Unidos y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada los cuales deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables

a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas con un sistema inmunológico debilitado como las personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, las personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH/SIDA u otras enfermedades del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas de la tercera edad y los lactantes pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben hablar con a su médico sobre el agua potable. Las normas de la USEPA y los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades sobre las medidas adecuadas para disminuir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura al (800) 426-4791.

Para obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud, por favor llame a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable de la USEPA al (800) 426-4791 o visite epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Contaminantes que se pueden presentar en los suministros de agua

- Contaminantes microbianos como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, actividades agrícolas o ganaderas y la fauna silvestre.
- Contaminantes inorgánicos tales como sales y metales que pueden surgir naturalmente o como resultado de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales; descargas de desechos industriales o domésticos; producción de aceite y gas; minería o agricultura.

- Los pesticidas o herbicidas que se pueden originar de la agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales y usos residenciales.
- Contaminantes químicos orgánicos incluyendo los químicos sintéticos y orgánicos volátiles que son productos derivados de procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo por lo que también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio; escorrentía de aguas pluviales en zonas urbanas; aplicación agrícola; y sistemas sépticos.
- Los contaminantes radioactivos que pueden surgir naturalmente o ser resultado de la producción de aceite y gas, así como actividades de minería.

Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en los sistemas de plomería del hogar

El plomo, si está presente, puede causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente en las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería del hogar. El Distrito es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales que se utilizan en los componentes del sistema de plomería. Cuando el agua ha estado asentada durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar la contaminación al plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave durante 30 segundos a dos minutos antes de utilizarla. Si usted está preocupado acerca del plomo en su agua, tal vez le interesaría analizar su agua. Para más información acerca del plomo en el agua potable, métodos de análisis y pasos para minimizar la contaminación, comuníquese a la Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura al (800) 426-4791 o visite epa.gov/lead.

Preocupaciones sobre el plomo en el suministro de agua

Ninguna de las 727 millas de redes de distribución o líneas de servicio de agua del Distrito está hechas de plomo. Además, el Distrito está obligado por la USEPA a recoger muestras de agua en hogares seleccionados y examinarlas bajo la Norma de Plomo y Cobre de la USEPA. En el área de servicio del Distrito, los niveles de plomo están muy por debajo de los estándares de la USEPA y el 100% de las muestras de agua arrojaron niveles de plomo muy por debajo del nivel de acción de 15 partes por mil millones. Para más información acerca del plomo en el agua potable, visite epa.gov/lead.



La verdad sobre el agua del grifo

Creencias: Los estudios muestran que la mayoría de los consumidores que beben agua embotellada lo hacen porque disfrutan su sabor o portabilidad. Otras personas beben agua embotellada porque creen que es más pura o segura que el agua del grifo.

Verdad: ¿Sabía usted que una botella de agua promedio puede costar hasta 1,000 veces más que el agua del grifo? A pesar de lo que su alto costo nos hace creer, se calcula que el 25% o más del agua embotellada en el mercado es simplemente agua del grifo envasada.

El agua del grifo está regulada por la USEPA bajo la Ley de Agua Potable Segura mientras que el agua embotellada está considerada como alimento y está regulada por la FDA. Si bien algunos embotelladores podrían exceder los estándares de la FDA, tanto el agua embotellada como los suministros de agua pública en los Estados Unidos deben cumplir con estándares similares para el agua potable segura. Para más información, visite drinktap.org.

Usted tiene opciones: Es muy importante saber que usted tiene otra opción más económica que el agua embotellada. Aunque el agua de la llave es segura para beber a muchas personas no les gusta el sabor. A continuación, le presentamos algunos consejos para mejorar el sabor del agua y posiblemente ahorrarle dinero.



Consejos para mejorar el sabor del agua de la llave



Ponga a enfriar una jarra de agua del grifo en su refrigerador.

Llene sus botellas reutilizables o termos con agua helada de una jarra. Esto es bueno para el medio ambiente y ofrece portabilidad a muy bajo costo.



Instale un sistema de filtración de agua en el hogar.

Estos sistemas son prácticos, son fáciles de usar y mejoran el sabor del agua. Estos aparatos logran los mismos resultados deseados a una fracción del costo del precio del agua embotellada.

Para más información acerca de los aparatos para tratar el agua del hogar que están certificados por el estado de California, visite waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/Documents/aparatos_para_tratar_el_agua.pdf.

Información adicional

El Distrito de Agua de Otay agradece todos sus comentarios y participación activa. Si tiene preguntas sobre la información en este informe o en los procesos de pruebas, por favor comuníquese con Jake Vaclavek, gerente de operaciones del sistema, al (619) 670-2230 o visite otaywater.gov. También puede encontrar información muy útil si se comunica con las siguientes agencias:



La Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos Hídricos

P.O. Box 100

Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

División de Agua Potable:

(916) 449-5577

waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water



La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

(Mail Code 4606M)

Washington, D.C. 20460

Línea Directa del Agua Potable

Segura: (800) 426-4791

water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm



El Distrito de Agua de Otay

2254 Sweetwater Springs Blvd.

Spring Valley, CA 91978-2004

(619) 670-2222

opinion_form@otaywater.gov

otaywater.gov



otaywater.org

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig.
Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Otay Water District o tumawag sa (619) 670-2222
para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ
Otay Water District tại (619) 670-2222 để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

هحفص هب تاعالطا نی ا بسک یارب افطل .تسامش یندیماش آ بآ دروم رد یمهم تاعالطا لماش شرازگ
دی امرف هعجارم رظن دروم شیوگ و (619) 670-2222 تمسق ، Otay Water District