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All are welcome to attend the Vallecitos Board Meetings held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 4:00 pm in the Administration building — 201 Vallecitos de Oro in San Marcos.

**- Special Edition -
2011 Water Quality
Report**



Splash! is a publication of information and interest to Vallecitos water and sewer customers. If you receive water or sewer services from another district, please disregard any information that does not apply to you.

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Staff rappels 40 feet underground for massive tank cleaning

This past April, in an open field in Twin Oaks Valley, a spring cleaning of epic proportions took place with results you would have to go to your faucet to see.

In addition to ensuring water quality by taking random samples within its 45-square-mile service area, Vallecitos also regularly cleans every tank, even ones that present a challenge such as its 33-million gallon, Twin Oaks Reservoir No. 1 that rivals Qualcomm Stadium in size.

Although the massive structure is buried for protection and to blend with the environment, Twin Oaks No. 1 still has to be taken offline to be cleaned of naturally occurring sediment that appears over time.

It is for this reason this past spring, enlisting the help of a crane, lighting

and ladders, staff descended into the emptied reservoir, 40 feet underground to the tank's floor.

After arriving on the bottom, crews outfitted with proper sanitation equipment started the cleaning process using brooms and shovels to remove any sediment or debris.

Crews then dispersed among the tank's massive 335 support columns to canvass the area with high pressure fire hoses and brooms. Finally, the tank was washed down with chlorine for disinfection.

After the refilled water passed a series of water quality tests, Vallecitos received approval from the California Department of Public Health to return the tank online, supplying an even more exceptional product to your tap.



Want a behind-the-scenes tour of the Twin Oaks Reservoirs and other District facilities to learn what it takes to operate the Vallecitos Water District?

Join us for a FREE public tour on September 5th. Reserve your seat by contacting ayerman@vwd.org or (760) 752-7123.

Space is limited!

2011 WATER QUALITY REPORT



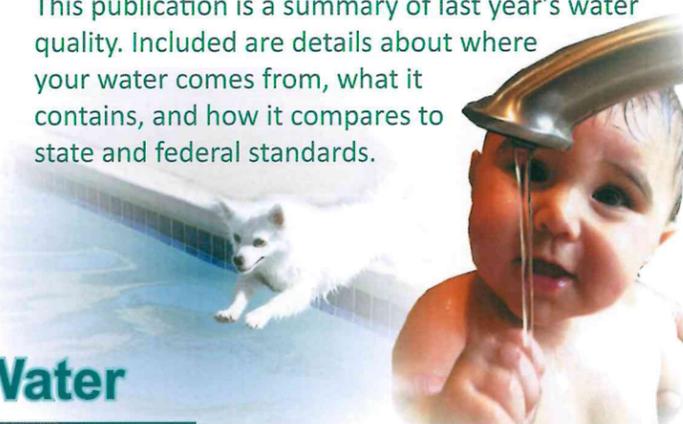
2011 Water Quality Report

For more than 55 years, the Vallecitos Water District (Vallecitos) has taken pride in the water it delivers to its now more than 94,000 residents. As a result of its commitment to excellence, Vallecitos is proud to provide the 2011 water quality test results for drinking water delivered to its customers.

After more than 200 types of tests conducted by its wholesalers – the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) – and additional tests performed by Vallecitos, it has been concluded that your water either met or exceeded all local, state, and federal potable drinking water standards.

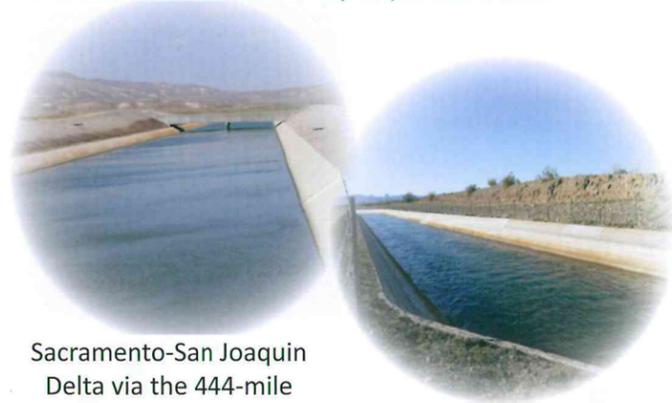
Along with these tests, your drinking water went through a treatment process that included filtering and disinfecting to ensure acceptable quality. Results of our own testing and that of our wholesalers' monitoring are found in the tables of this report.

This publication is a summary of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.



Origins of Your Drinking Water

Vallecitos customers receive 100 percent imported water from SDCWA, which is purchased from MWD. Water is mainly imported from:



Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta via the 444-mile California Aqueduct

Colorado River via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct

During its journey, your water remains safe due to increased security at key facilities, increased water sampling, and aerial and ground patrols. Protecting your water doesn't end with the thousands of tests performed throughout the year. Vallecitos also supports regulatory changes in public policy to improve water quality.

The end result is more than 5.0 billion gallons of an exceptional product delivered annually through 19 operational storage reservoirs and 350 miles of pipeline to a 45-square-mile area that includes San Marcos; Lake San Marcos; portions of Escondido, Carlsbad, and Vista; and other unincorporated areas in San Diego County.

The Water We Drink

The U.S. Congress has directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to require water systems to report the quality of the drinking water they serve annually. Vallecitos supports this regulation and has provided Water Quality Reports and other water quality data to all of its customers for many years.

Future Water and Wastewater Specialists?

Photos featured in this year's water quality report are entries from a District-wide employee photo contest combining two of our staff's most important interests – our families and water. It's with similar dedication to our service that we are happy to provide a safe and exceptional product today that will sustain generations to come.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2011 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Other Detected Constituents That May be of Interest to Consumers

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents			Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Twin Oaks Plant	Skinner Plant	Weese Plant	
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	71 - 110	73 - 116	
				Average	77	89	91	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	Range	Single Sample	130	118 - 140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	120	130	127	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	29 - 50	23 - 57	
				Average	26	40	41	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	Range	190 - 280	50	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	237	ND - 58	NR	
Chromium VI (a)	ppb	NA	0.02	Range	ND - 0.06	0.13	NR	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	0.05	0.13	NR	
Corrosivity (b) (Aggressiveness Index)	Al	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	12.2	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	12	12.2	NR	
Corrosivity (c) (Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	0.36 - 0.41	-0.38 - 0.80	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.32	0.38	0.16	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	100 - 220	108 - 233	
				Average	110	160	172	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	13 - 20	11 - 22	
				Average	12	16	17	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (d)	ppt	NL = 10	3	Range	ND	3 - 5	ND	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	4	ND	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	7.8 - 8.5	7.9 - 8.8	
				Average	8.0	8.2	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	3.0 - 3.8	3.4 - 4.1	
				Average	2.8	3.4	3.7	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	54 - 74	63 - 84	
				Average	54	64	74	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS AND FOOTNOTES

Abbreviations and Definitions- (Please refer to main table for other abbreviations and definitions)

NR - Not Reported

NL - Notification Level - The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.

ppt - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Footnotes:

(a) - Reporting level is 0.03 ppb for Chromium VI.

(b) - Al <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
Al > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
Al (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water

(c) - Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate

(d) - Analysis conducted by Metropolitan Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B (online edition).

FOR MORE INFORMATION: This report is only a summary of the water quality activities during the past year. If you have any questions about your water quality or Vallecitos Water District, please visit our website at www.vwd.org or call (760) 744-0460 during business hours (Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.). The District's headquarters is located at 201 Vallecitos de Oro, San Marcos, CA 92069. Questions specific to water quality can be directed to Ed Pedrazzi, Vallecitos Water Operations Supervisor, at (760) 744-0460, ext. 253. For additional information, contact:

* **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** - (800) 426-4791 - www.epa.gov/safewater

* **National Center for Disease Control** - (404) 639-3311 - www.cdc.gov

* **California Department of Public Health- Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Management** (619) 525-4159 - www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/Pages/DWP.aspx

* **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California** - (213) 217-6000 - www.mwd.dst.ca.us

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2011 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Within VWD's System	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Summary of Water Quality Tests Within VWD's Distribution System - Data Provided by Vallecitos Water District						
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	%	5.0 (a)	(0)	Range Average	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. coli (b)	(b)	(b)	(0)	Range Average	ND ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (c)	ppb	80	NA	Range Average	16 - 75 35	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (d)	ppb	60	NA	Range Average	7.4 - 21.0 13.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
General Physical Sampling (e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Secondary Standards (aesthetics) testing required by CDPH within VWD's Distribution System		
MONITORED AT CUSTOMERS' TAP						
Copper (f)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	90th Percentile	0.25	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (f)	ppm	AL=0.015	0.0002	90th Percentile	0.0028	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.	MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there are no expected risks to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.	PHG - Public Health Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.	ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
	ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
	TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes
	HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (five)
	AL - Action Level

FOOTNOTES

- (a) - The District tested more samples than required by the CDPH. 1,352 samples were analyzed in 2011 and all samples tested negative for total coliforms. The District was in compliance with the Total Coliform MCL for 2011.
- (b) - The District tested more samples than required by the CDPH. 1,352 samples were analyzed in 2011 and all samples tested negative for Fecal/E. coli bacteria. The District was in compliance with the Fecal/E. coli MCL for 2011.
- (c) - The MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is determined by using a running annual average of the last four quarterly tests. The District was in compliance with the regulations concerning Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) for 2011.
- (d) - The MCL for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is determined by using a running annual average of the last four quarterly tests. The District was in compliance with the regulations concerning Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) for 2011.
- (e) - These samples were tested for turbidity, odor, and color. The District was in compliance with the Secondary Standards for these tests in 2011.
- (f) - The federal and state standards for Lead and Copper are treatment techniques requiring agencies to optimize corrosion control treatment. The District is required to take 30 samples every three years. The data shown is from samples taken during the 2009 sampling period. Our next sample period is scheduled for June, 2012. The District was in compliance with the "Lead and Copper Rule" in 2011.



Parts Per Million =
3 drops in 42 gallons

Parts Per Billion =
1 drop in 14,000 gallons

The Reason for Contaminants

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Vallecitos and its water wholesalers treat the water according to these regulations.

The sources of drinking water (both bottled and tap water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, ponds, 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 human activity.



Contaminants possibly present in source water before treatment 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 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 come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production.

Health Advisories Regarding Your Water

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, persons 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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.



The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants tested for during the 2011 calendar year. Thousands of water quality tests were performed on your drinking water last year. Many more parameters were tested for and not found. The results in this report show that your water met, and in most cases exceeded, all of the stringent state (California Department of Public Health) and federal (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) water quality standards relating to public health and aesthetics, such as taste, odor and color. Unless otherwise noted, the data in the following tables reflect testing from January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011. The monitoring of certain contaminants is not required annually since they are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, though representative of the water quality, some of the data may be more than one year old.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2011 Water Quality Analysis

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents			Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Twin Oaks Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Treatment Plant	
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	Range Average	NR NR	30 - 83 56	NR NR	NA
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards - Data provided by the San Diego County Water Authority (Twin Oaks Treatment Plant), the Metropolitan Water District (Skinner Treatment Plant) and the City of Oceanside (Weese Treatment Plant).								
CLARITY								
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	Range/Average % < 0.3	.03 - .04 100%	.09 100%	0.18 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 0.1 ND	ND ND	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli (c)	(c)	(c)	(0)	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NR NR	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	ND - 270 2	Naturally present in the environment
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/200 L	TT	(0)	Range Average	NR NR	ND ND	NR NR	Human and animal fecal waste
Giardia	Cysts/200 L	TT	(0)	Range Average	NR NR	ND ND	NR NR	Human and animal fecal waste
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds)								
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	NR NR	Water treatment chemical impurities
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	NR NR	Water treatment chemical impurities
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range Average	Single Sample 2.4	ND ND	NR NR	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	Range Average	Single Sample 46	ND ND	NR NR	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	Range Average	Single Sample ND	ND ND	NR NR	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (f) Treatment-related	ppm	2	1	Optimal Fluoride Control Range			0.7 - 1.3 0.7 - 1.3	NR NR
Nitrate (as N) (g)	ppm	10	10	Range Average	0.6 - 1.0 0.7	0.7 - 0.9 0.8	Not Added NR	Water additive for dental health
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	Range Average	0.2 - 0.3 0.3	ND ND	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposits erosion
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range Average	ND - 3.7 ND	ND - 3 ND	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (l)	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range Average	ND ND	ND - 5 ND	ND ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	NR NR	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range Average	1.0 - 2.1 1.5	ND - 2 1	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h)	ppb	80	NA	Range Average	26 - 59 44	11 - 36 22	17 - 60 36	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	Range Average	ND - 8.0 4.6	1.0 - 11 5.9	5 - 19 10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range Highest RAA	NR NR	1.3 - 2.8 2.3	0.1 - 3.9 2.6	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate (j)	ppb	10	0.1	Range Highest RAA	3.2 - 9.1 6.2	ND - 12 5.2	NR NR	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range Average	TT TT	TT TT	NR NR	Various natural and man-made sources

This analysis report lists only the detected parameters which are required by law to be published. However, more than 167 parameters were monitored. If you would like a copy of the full reports, including the non-detected contaminants, call the District's Public Information Office at (760) 744-0460 or the reports can be viewed on our website at www.vwd.org.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2011 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents			Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Twin Oaks Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Treatment Plant	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards - Data provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, the Metropolitan Water District and the City of Oceanside.								
Aluminum (e)	ppb	200	600	Range Average	ND ND	ND ND	110 - 221 160	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	Single Sample 66	62 - 83 72	54 - 88 71	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	Range Average	ND ND	1 1	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	Range Average	ND - 3.1 ND	ND ND	NR NR	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (k)	TON	3	NA	Range Average	Single Sample 1	3 - 24 9	ND ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100	NA	Range Average	Single Sample ND	ND ND	NR NR	Industrial discharges
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range Average	Single Sample 450	390 - 840 630	NR NR	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range Average	Single Sample 76	78 - 150 110	50 - 161 118	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	Range Average	Single Sample 270	300 - 460 380	302 - 450 376	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	Range Average	NR NR	0.04 - 0.08 0.05	0.05 - 0.85 0.11	Soil runoff

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- A** - Absent
 - CFU/ml** - Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
 - DBP** - Disinfection By-Products
 - MCL** - Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.
 - MCLG** - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.
 - MPN** - Most Probable Number
 - MRDL** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
 - MRDLG** - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there are no expected risks to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
 - N** - Nitrogen
 - NA** - Not Applicable
 - NL** - Notification Level - The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required.
 - NR** - Not Reported
 - ND** - None Detected
 - NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 - pCi/L** - picoCuries per liter
 - PHG** - Public Health Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
 - ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
 - ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 - RAA** - Running Annual Average
 - SI** - Saturation Index (Langelier)
 - TOC** - Total Organic Carbon
 - TT** - Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - µS/cm** - microSiemens per centimeter; also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)
- Primary Standards** (Primary Drinking Water Standards) - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and drinking water treatment requirements.
- Secondary Standards** - Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

FOOTNOTES

- (a) - 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 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the treatment plant effluents.
- (b) - Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) - *E. coli* MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) - All distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. HPC reporting level is 1 CFU/mL.
- (e) - Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- (f) - MWD and SDCWA were in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- (g) - State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- (h) - Reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the following: bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.
- (i) - Reporting level is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
- (j) - Reporting level is 3.0 ppb for Bromate.
- (k) - Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. Call MWD at (213) 217-6850 for more information.
- (l) - CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.