OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District
A Public Agency
Pure Excellence

Consumer Confidence Report

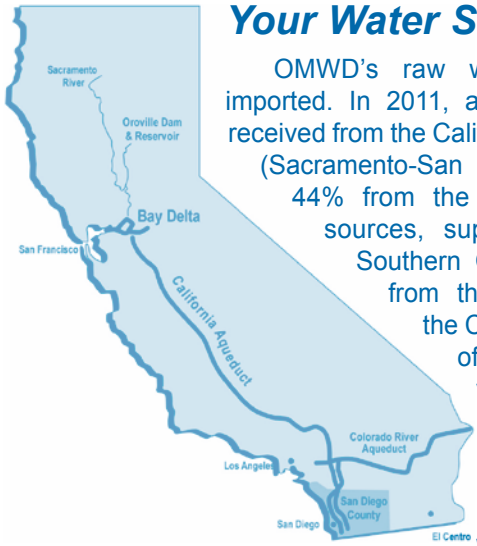
Data For January 1 – December 31, 2011

Published June 2012

Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is required by law to distribute a printed Consumer Confidence Report each year. This report explains how drinking water provided by OMWD meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards for your drinking water. Included within are results of water quality tests, tips on how to interpret the data, and an explanation of where your water comes from. The data presented is for January 1 through December 31, 2011. We are proud to share our results with you.

Your Water Sources



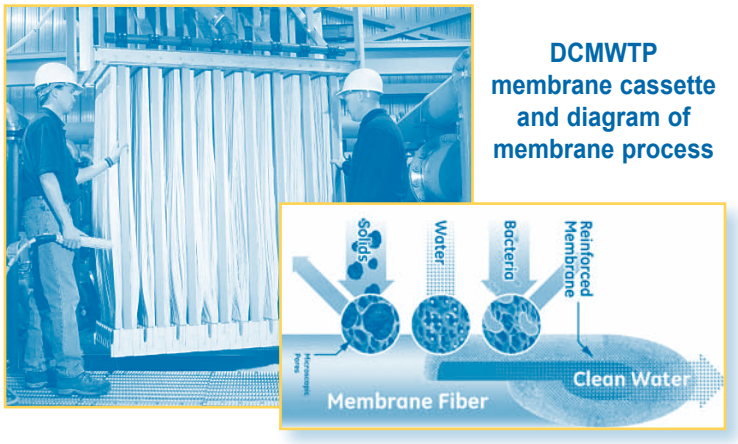
OMWD's raw water supply is 100% imported. In 2011, an average of 56% was received from the California State Water Project (Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta) and 44% from the Colorado River. These sources, supplying water to all of Southern California, rely on runoff from the Sierra snowpack and the Colorado River Basin. Both of these supplies are provided to OMWD from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).

Before water from these sources is delivered to you, it must be treated to remove pollutants and bacteria. OMWD delivers water that has been treated at one of three sources: the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant (DCMWTP), MWD's Skinner Water Treatment Plant, and SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant.

David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant

In 2011, approximately 96% of the water delivered to OMWD customers was treated locally at the DCMWTP. The raw water received at the DCMWTP is a blend of water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. This raw water is obtained from SDCWA, which purchases it from MWD.

The DCMWTP is located within the northeastern portion of OMWD's service area and uses membrane technology to produce superior quality finished water. Fewer chemicals are used in this treatment process than in conventional treatment, and the membrane process offers improved barriers against pathogens such as cryptosporidium and bacteria such as coliform.



DCMWTP membrane cassette and diagram of membrane process

OMWD provides tours of the DCMWTP throughout the year; contact the Education and Conservation Coordinator for details at 760-632-4641.

The Skinner and Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plants

The remaining 4% of the treated water delivered to OMWD customers in 2011 was obtained from SDCWA. In addition to treating water locally at SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley WTP in San Marcos, SDCWA purchases treated water from MWD that is treated at the Skinner Water Treatment Plant in southwestern Riverside County. Like water treated at the DCMWTP, water treated by SDCWA and MWD is also a blend from the Colorado River and the State Water Project.

What is In My Water?

There are two tables on the following pages. The first table shows how water treated at Skinner, Twin Oaks Valley, and the DCMWTP met health-related standards in 2011. A separate table is provided that includes data specific to the water that flows through OMWD's distribution system. For information on the Lake Skinner source water and a source water assessment, please contact Mic Stewart with MWD at

Your Water Sources… *continued on next page*

Your Water Sources… *continued from front page*

213-217-5696. For more information on the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, please contact Tim Suydam with SDCWA at 760-233-3283. For more information on the DCMWTP or OMWD's distribution system, please contact Tom Kennedy at 760-445-0000.

How Do Contaminants Get in the 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants,** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide similar protection for public health.

What about Lead and Copper?

OMWD is required to test every three years for lead and copper. OMWD tested for lead and copper in 2011; 30 locations were sampled, the results, which were well below regulatory action levels, are provided in the table on page five. Additional information about lead and copper is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

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. OMWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

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, 800-426-4791.

The trace contaminants found in OMWD's water sources, along with their standards, are listed in the tables found in this report. It is important to note that drinking water standards are based on research to protect the general public and may not be sufficient to protect certain persons, as noted below.

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, as well as some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT DATA
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Skinner Plant	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	DCMWTP	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range	30-83			
					Average	56			
Clarity									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3			Highest	0.09	0.04	0.08	
	%	95 *(a)*	NA	NA	% < 0.3	100	100	100	Soil runoff
Microbiological									
Total Coliform Bacteria *(b)*	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range	ND-0.1	ND	ND-0.03	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
E. coli	*(c)*	*(c)*	(0)	NA		ND	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) *(d)*	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	TT	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	TT	TT	TT	
Inorganic Chemicals									
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	ND	NRA	NRA	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Highest RAA	ND	2.4	2.7	
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	Range	ND	NRA	NRA	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	46	68	
Fluoride *(e)* (treatment-related)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range	0.7-0.9	0.6-1.0	NRA	Water additive for dental health
					Average	0.8	0.7	0.18	
Nitrate (as N) *(f)*	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND	0.2-0.3	NRA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Highest RAA	ND	0.3	ND	
Radionuclides									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND-3	ND-3.7	NRA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity *(g)*	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND-5	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	ND-2	1.0-2.1	NRA	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	1	1.5	1.4	
Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products Precursors									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *(h)*	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	11-36	26-59	18-61	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	22	44	47	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) *(h)*	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	1.0-11	ND-8.0	8-17	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Average	5.9	4.6	13.3	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	1.3-2.8	NA	2.19-3.35	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.3	NA	2.55	
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	5.0	Range	ND-12	3.2-9.1	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Highest RAA	5.2	6.2	NA	

See page 6 for footnotes and abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Skinner Plant	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	DCMWTP	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection By-Products Precursors – continued									
DBP Precursors Control (TOC) ***(i)***	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	TT	TT	2.4-2.9	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	TT	TT	2.6	

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards

Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	62-83	NRA	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	72	66	74	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	1	NRA	NRA	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Highest RAA	1	ND	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL=500	20	Range	ND	ND-3.1	NRA	Leaching from natural deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Odor Threshold ***(j)***	TON	3	NA	1	Range	3-24	NRA	NRA	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	9	1	ND	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	Range	390-840	NRA	NRA	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	630	450	680	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	78-150	NRA	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Highest RAA	110	76	130	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	300-460	NRA	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Highest RAA	380	270	400	

OTHER PARAMETERS - CHEMICAL

Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	71-110	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	89	77	110	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	Range	130	NRA	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	130	120	130	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	29-50	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	40	26	42	
Chlorate	ppb	NL =800	NA	20	Range	NRA	190-280	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	50	237	NA	
Chromium VI ***(k)***	ppb	NA	0.02	1	Range	0.13	ND-0.06	NRA	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Highest RAA	0.13	0.05	ND	
Corrosivity ***(l)*** (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12.2	NRA	NRA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12.2	12	13	
Corrosivity ***(m)*** (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	Range	0.36-0.41	NRA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	0.38	0.32	NA	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	100-220	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	160	110	180	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	13-20	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	16	12	17	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.8-8.5	NRA	NRA	
					Average	8.2	8.0	8.3	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	3.0-3.8	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	3.4	2.8	3.3	

See page 6 for footnotes and abbreviations.

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	Skinner Plant	Twin Oaks Valley Plant	DCMWTP	Major Sources in Drinking Water
OTHER PARAMETERS - CHEMICAL Continued									
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	54-74	NRA	NRA	
					Highest RAA	64	54	64	
TOC	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.8-2.7	1.9-2.6	2.4-2.9	Various natural and man-made sources
					Highest RAA	2.2	2.3	2.6	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	ND	NRA	NRA	Naturally-occurring; industrial waste discharge
					Average	ND	ND	3.8	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) ***(n)***	ppt	NL = 10	3	2	Range	3-5	ND	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
					Average	NRA	ND	NA	

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Range Average	OMWD Distribution System	Major Sources in Drinking Water

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DATA

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria ***(b)***	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range	0-3.125%	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0%	
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	***(c)***	***(c)***	(0)	NA	Range	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
					Average	0%	
Heterotrophic Plate (HPC) ***(d)***	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range	0-30	Naturally present in the environment
					Average	0.837	

Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ***(b)***	ppb	80	NA	1	Range	26.3-63.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	48.8	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) ***(b)***	ppb	60	NA	1	Range	6.9-21.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
					Highest RAA	17.4	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	Range	0.1-3.12	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
					Highest RAA	2.62	

Inorganic Chemicals							
Copper ***(o)***	ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	0.05	Range	0.01-0.294	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
					90th Pct	0.245	
Lead ***(o)***	ppm	AL=.015	2	5	Range	ND-0.007	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
					90th Pct	ND	

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards

Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	ND-1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Highest RAA	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND-1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	
Turbidity ***(a)***	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	0-0.6	Soil runoff
					Highest RAA	0.018	

See page 6 for footnotes and abbreviations.

Key of Footnotes in Tables

(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 averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Primary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent. The monthly averages and ranges for the OMWD Distribution System turbidity (Secondary Standards) are also provided.

(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. In 2011 for MWD, 8014 samples were analyzed and two samples were positive for total coliforms. Additionally, 891 samples were analyzed for OMWD with six total coliform positive samples. 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 MCL was not violated.

(d) For MWD in 2011, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. In 2011, OMWD tested for HPC in the Distribution System 371 times; the range and average is provided.

(e) MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the state's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(f) State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.

(g) The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

(h) TTHM & HAA5 results for Water Treatment Plant Effluent as well as OMWD Distribution System are provided. In 2011, MWD, SDCWA, and OMWD were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. Compliance was based on the RAA.

(i) TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. For MWD, average and range for TOC were taken from weekly samples collected at the combined filter effluent; samples were collected monthly for the DCMWTP.

(j) Data for Skinner based on the state-required quarterly monitoring following MCL exceedance. The quarterly samples reported to the State were 24 TON in January, 6 TON in April, and 3 TON in July and October. MWD utilizes a flavor-profile analysis (FPA) method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately and found the FPA samples from this location acceptable. No taste and odor event was observed and no complaints were received during this period.

(k) MWD's chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 ppb, which is lower than the state DLR of 1 ppb.

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

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

(n) Analysis conducted by MWD's Water Quality Laboratory using Standard Methods 6450B.

(o) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule, which requires water samples to be collected at the consumers' tap. If action levels are exceeded in more than 10% of the consumer tap samples, water systems must take steps to reduce these contaminants. OMWD collected samples in 2011; results are provided.

Abbreviations and Definitions for Regulated Contaminants Table

AI	Aggressiveness Index
AL	Action Level
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CFU	Colony-Forming Units
DBP	Disinfection By-Products
DLR	Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting
MBAS	Methylene Blue Active Substances
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.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.
N	Nitrogen
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NL	Notification Level
NRA	No Running Average - Single sample taken.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
P or ND	Positive or Not Detected
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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 California Environmental Protection Agency.
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
RAA	Running Annual Average - highest RAA is the highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a twelve-month period
SI	Saturation Index (Langelier)
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TON	Threshold Odor Number
TT	Treatment Technique
µS/cm	microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Do I Need a Water Softener?

Water is considered hard when it contains high concentrations of calcium and magnesium. Though the presence of these minerals may make lathering with soap difficult or leave spots on dishes, hard water is safe to drink. These minerals can be reduced using softeners, although the reduction of these minerals does not provide any health benefits.

OMWD's potable water is imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. Due to the long distances of travel before this water reaches your tap, evaporative losses increase the hardness of the water. As a result, the water delivered by OMWD is considered to be quite hard. In 2011, our hardness was 180 PPM (parts per million) which is equivalent to approximately 10.5 GPG (grains per gallon). If you are setting up a dishwasher, water softener, or other appliance requiring you to indicate the hardness/softness of your water, these are the values you should use.

How Can I Help to Protect Water Quality?

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.

- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to Ocean" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into the ocean.

No Drugs Down the Drain

Because sewage treatment systems may not be designed to remove pharmaceuticals and medications, unused medicine that is flushed or put down the drain can end up in our waterways and pollute the environment. Exposure, even to low levels of drugs, has been shown to have negative effects on fish and other aquatic species.

You can make a world of difference to water quality in the environment by properly disposing of your unused medication. There are permanent drop boxes stationed at Sheriff's Department stations and many police departments throughout the county; check with your nearest law enforcement station for more details. To dispose of medications and pharmaceuticals in the trash, packaging suggestions include securing them in some sort of durable packaging or container to ensure that the refuse collector can safely bring the medications and pharmaceuticals to the landfill. Any nonbreakable packaging or container you use is acceptable. Secure the packaging, or the pry-off type lids on some pill containers, with strong tape. To deter the misuse of the pharmaceuticals by others, residents may wish to either remove or obscure personal identification information from the label before placing the container in the trash. For more information, visit www.NoDrugsDownTheDrain.org.

OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District

1966 Olivenhain Road
Encinitas, CA 92024
760-753-6466
olivenhain.com

Published by Olivenhain Municipal Water District in the interest of an informed public.

BOARD MEETING DATES
Please visit our website at **olivenhain.com** for dates.

MISSION STATEMENT

Olivenhain Municipal Water District is a multi-functioning public agency that is dedicated and committed to serving present and future customers in a service-oriented manner by:

Water
Providing safe, reliable, high-quality drinking water while exceeding all regulatory requirements in a cost-effective and environmentally responsive manner.

Recycled Water
Providing recycled water and wastewater treatment in the most cost-effective and environmentally responsive method.

Parks
Safely operating the Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve and providing all users with a unique recreational, educational, and environmental experience.

Emergency Management
Complying with policies and procedures that adhere to local, state, and federal guidelines for national security and disaster preparedness.

Sustainable Operations
Pursuing alternative and/or renewable resources with the most sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective approach.

For Additional Information

For more information on this report, call Tom Kennedy, Olivenhain Municipal Water District Operations Manager, at 760-445-0000.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Si tiene preguntas, llame a Naomi Sabino, teléfono 760-632-4648.

We Encourage You to Get Involved

We encourage public participation in decisions affecting your community's drinking water and any other water issues. Up to two Board of Directors meetings are held each month. Dates and times of these meetings vary, so please check olivenhain.com for current information. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend these meetings.

Water Supply Safety and Reliability Enhancements to be Completed in 2012

In 2006, the USEPA enacted the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2), which is intended to reduce illness linked with microorganisms in drinking water. More importantly for OMWD was that LT2 also included new regulations for membrane filtration plants like the David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant. Because some components of the plant were rendered obsolete by LT2, construction began in 2011 on significant upgrades to the membrane filtration process.

Improvements at the DCMWTP are scheduled for completion in late 2012. Once complete, OMWD will not only continue to treat water that meets or exceeds all state and federal quality regulations, but the membrane process itself will become more productive and reliable, allowing us to serve you better than ever.

We look forward to completing these improvements by the end of 2012, and treating your water more efficiently, safely, and reliably than ever before.

Pure Excellence