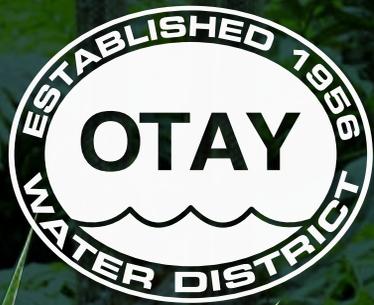


2014

Consumer Confidence Report



WHEN IN DROUGHT: Save Water Every Day, Every Way

With summertime temperatures just weeks away, it is more important than ever for residents and businesses to take additional steps to conserve the region's most precious natural resource. That is the goal behind the campaign "*When in Drought: Save Every Day, Every Way*," launched by water agencies serving San Diego County.

Most residents are aware of the statewide drought and have taken some action to reduce their water use, according to public opinion polling conducted by the San Diego County Water Authority. The research also shows that many people think they can do more to save water in light of the drought.

Otay customers have already made large gains to boost water-use efficiency in recent years, but as water supplies are stretched thin across California, it is important for each of us to conserve more in case dry conditions continue into 2015. When in drought, we need to look for every way to save.

In response to urgent calls from across the state, Otay and other Southern California water agencies have declared a Level 1 Drought Watch condition for our region and we are calling for voluntary conservation efforts such as:

- *Repairing leaks quickly*
- *Washing paved surfaces only when necessary for health and safety*
- *Eliminating inefficient landscape irrigation, such as runoff and overspray*
- *Irrigating only during morning and evening hours*
- *Using hoses with automatic shut-off valves for car washing and watering areas that aren't on automated irrigation systems.*

In addition, restaurants can help by serving and refilling water only upon request, and hotels can help by offering guests the option of not laundering their linens and towels daily.

Otay offers a range of resources for increasing water conservation at homes, businesses, homeowner's associations and other organizations. They include rebates for purchasing water-efficient appliances and devices, incentives for replacing lawns with low-water landscapes, Water Smart landscape makeover classes, tips for trimming water use indoors and outdoors, and inspirational ideas for other water-wise improvements. For details, go to WaterSmartSD.org.

San Diego County is not expected to experience water supply shortages this year because of regional investments of more than \$2 billion in large-scale water supply infrastructure, local water supply development projects, and regional water conservation efforts. The widespread adoption of water-use efficiency practices has helped reduce Otay's per capita water use by 26 percent between 2007 and 2013, exceeding state-mandated water-use efficiency targets of 20 percent by 2020.

Despite these efforts, should current dry conditions extend into 2015 or the drought become more severe, additional conservation measures may be required. Before we get to that point, we want to thank you for your great work and support of water conservation. We also encourage everyone to take full advantage of the water conservation resources we have available for your home or business. For more information about regional water supply and demand, go to WheninDrought.org.

YOUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Otay Water District is pleased to provide you with your annual consumer confidence report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards.

The information included in this water quality report represents only a small fraction of what we do to ensure high-quality drinking water. Using one or more state-certified laboratories, we routinely scrutinize the water supply for an entire 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, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state of California drinking water health standards. The Otay Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never exceeded a health-related maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.



ABOUT THE OTAY WATER DISTRICT

Otay Water District is a California Special District established by the State Legislature in 1956 as a public water service provider. Today the District delivers potable water to more than 213,000 residents residing within a 125.5 square mile service territory that includes the communities of Spring Valley, La Presa, Rancho San Diego, and Jamul, as well as communities in the city of Chula Vista and the city of San Diego on Otay Mesa.

Otay Water District imports an average of 87 percent of its water. Imported water is a blend of Colorado River water and State Water Project water. The District purchases treated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's R.A. Skinner Treatment Plant (Skinner Plant), the County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant (Twin Oaks Plant), and from the Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Treatment Plant (Helix Plant).



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The sources of water delivered by the Otay Water District include the Colorado River, the State Water Project, and local supplies. The agencies that supply treated drinking water to the Otay Water District, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Diego County Water Authority, and the Helix Water District, are required to perform Source Water Assessments on their raw water supplies. If you would like copies of the Source Water Assessments, please contact Mr. Gary Stalker, System Operations Manager, at (619) 670-2228.



SAFETY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state of California's 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>.

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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 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 Otay Water 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



ADDITIONAL FLUORIDE INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Otay Water District purchases drinking water from multiple sources. Our water wholesalers each add fluoride to the water supply in compliance with the California Fluoridation Act of 1995. Due to the blending of waters, which varies by region and time of year, fluoride concentrations may vary slightly between test stations.

Otay Water District laboratory personnel closely monitor fluoride levels throughout its service area and posts this information to our website on a monthly basis. Please visit the Otay Water District's website to view test results. For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, please visit: www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

THE TRUTH ABOUT TAP WATER

Beliefs: Surveys have found that most consumers who drink bottled water do so because they enjoy its taste or its portable convenience. Others drink bottled water because they believe it to be more pure 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 25-40 percent of the bottled water on the market is simply repackaged tap water.

Tap water is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while bottled water is considered a food and is thus regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Though some bottlers may voluntarily exceed FDA standards, both bottled water and public water supplies in the United States must meet similar standards for safe drinking water. For more information, visit www.DrinkTap.org.

Your Options: During these economically sensitive times, it's important to know that you have other, more affordable, options to bottled water.



Chill a pitcher of tap water in your refrigerator.

Using the chilled water pitcher with refillable water bottles or thermoses is environmentally friendly and allows for an inexpensive way to achieve refreshing portability.



Residential water treatment devices.

Another possibility is to install a home water filter system. The systems are convenient, easy to use, and enhance the taste of water. These systems achieve the same desired results, while still costing a fraction of the price of bottled water.

For more information on California state-certified residential water treatment devices, click on the Devices and Machines link under the Certificates & Licenses tab of the California Department of Public Health website: www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/device/pages/watertreatmentdevices.aspx

2013 WATER

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
PRIMARY STANDARDS — Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
CLARITY									
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest	0.04	0.1	0.09	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3	100	100	100	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	0	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	0	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Human and animal fecal waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	87 - 260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	179	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	2	ND - 2.5	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	2	ND	ND	
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range	0.7 - 1.3	0.7 - 1.3	0.7 - 1.3	Water additive
					Optimal Level	0.8	0.8	0.8	
					Otay Distribution System Range: 0.6 - 0.9				
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.7				
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND	3.3	ND - 3	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3.3	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (e)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	ND	ND - 5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	1.7 - 2.3	ND - 1	ND - 2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.0	ND	1	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 27 - 55				By-product of drinking water chlorination
		80 (f)	NA	1 (j)	Highest RAA = 63				
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 4.5 - 14				By-product of drinking water chlorination
		60 (f)	NA	1 (j)	Highest RAA = 17				
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = ND - 3.7				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		4.0 (f)	4.0	NA	Highest RAA = 2.4				
Bromate	ppb	10 (f)	0.1	5.0	Range	1.4 - 4.9	ND	1.0 - 11	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Average	2.6	ND	5.9	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	2.0 - 2.5	2.2 - 2.3	2.1 - 2.4	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.3	2.2	2.2	
SECONDARY STANDARDS — LEAD AND COPPER RULE — SAMPLED AT HOME TAP IN 2011									
Copper (g)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0 sites above AL out of 78 sampled				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
					90th percentile = 0.32				
Lead (g)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	0 sites above AL out of 78 sampled				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
					90th percentile = ND				
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND	87 - 260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	179	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	86	75 - 91	83 - 86	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	86	84	84	

ABBREVIATIONS			
AL.....Aggressiveness Index	MRDL.....Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NTU.....Nephelometric Turbidity Units	RAA.....Running Annual Average
AL.....Action Level	MRDLG.....Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	NR.....Not Reported	TOC.....Total Organic Carbon
DBP.....Disinfection By-Products	N.....Nitrogen	pCi/L.....picoCuries per Liter	TON.....Threshold Odor Number
DLR.....Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting	NA.....Not Applicable	PHG.....Public Health Goal	TT.....Treatment Technique
MCL.....Maximum Contaminant Level	ND.....Not Detected	ppb.....parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	µS/cm.....microSiemen per centimeter
MCLG.....Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	NL.....Notification Level	ppm.....parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	

DEFINITIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Notification Levels: Notification Levels are health-based advisory levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain requirements and recommendations apply. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
SECONDARY STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards									
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	1-2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	ND	2	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	2	1 - 2	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	2	1	2	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	840	600 - 790	830 - 870	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	840	695	850	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	170	83-160	170 - 180	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	170	128	170	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	490	340 - 470	500 - 520	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	490	417	510	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 0.04 - 0.23			Soil runoff	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.06				
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2)									
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppb	NA	NA	0.002	Range	ND	ND	ND - 0.004	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	ND	ND	ND	
FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3 List 1 and List 2)									
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Otay Distribution System Range: 22 - 300			By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 164				
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 3.4 - 4.4			Naturally present in the environment	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 3.8				
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 760 - 920			Naturally present in the environment	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 820				
OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	110	85 - 100	72 - 130	
					Average	110	93	110	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1000	100	Range	120	140	120	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	120	140	120	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	57	34 - 51	58 - 59	
					Average	57	44	58	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range	180 - 280	NA	51	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	228	NA	51	
Corrosivity (h) (as Aggressiveness Index)	Al	NA	NA	NA	Range	12	NR	12.4 - 12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12	NR	12.4	
Hardness (i)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	230	150 - 230	230 - 240	
					Average	230	190	230	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	22	16 - 24	20 - 21	
					Average	22	21	20	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.5 - 8.8	7.9 - 8.2	8.2	
					Average	8.3	8.1	8.2	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.1	3.5 - 4.6	3.9 - 4.3	
					Average	4.1	4.2	4.1	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	82	62 - 87	78 - 81	
					Average	82	76	80	

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.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive.
- (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) 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. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (f) Compliance based on running annual average.
- (g) 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' tap. 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.
- (h) Al<10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water; Al≥12.0 = Non-aggressive water; Al (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- (i) Hardness can also be reported in grains per gallon. The distribution system average is 12.7 grains per gallon of hardness.
- (j) TTHM and HAA5 are combinations of several disinfection by-product compounds. The State DLRs are for the individual compounds.

SU REPORTE DE CONFIANZA AL CONSUMIDOR

El Distrito de Agua de Otay esta orgulloso de proporcionarle su reporte de confianza al consumidor. Este folleto es una fotografía de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Vienen incluidos los detalles de donde proviene el agua, que contiene y como se compara con los estándares del estado. La información incluida en este reporte de calidad del agua representa una pequeña fracción de lo que hacemos para asegurar agua potable de alta calidad. Usando laboratorios certificados por el estado, rutinariamente escudriñamos el suministro de agua por un completo rango de elementos que tienen el potencial de degradar la calidad de su agua. Así como en años pasados, su agua potable reunió todos los estándares de salud del EPA y el estado para agua potable. El Distrito de Agua de Otay de una manera vigilante salvaguarda los suministros de agua y una vez más estamos orgullosos de reportar que nuestro sistema nunca ha excedido un nivel máximo de contaminantes o ningún otro estándar de calidad del agua que impacte la salud.

ACERCA DEL DISTRITO DE AGUA DE OTAY

El Distrito de Agua de Otay es un Distrito especial de California establecido por la Legislatura del Estado en 1956 como proveedor de servicios de agua pública. Hoy, el Distrito suministra agua potable a más de 213,000 residentes que viven dentro de un territorio de 125.5 millas cuadradas que incluye las comunidades de Spring Valley, La Presa, Rancho San Diego y Jamul, así como las comunidades de la ciudad de Chula Vista y la ciudad de San Diego en Otay Mesa. El Distrito de Agua de Otay importa un promedio de 87 por ciento de su agua. El agua importada es una mezcla de agua del Río Colorado y del Proyecto de Agua del Estado. El Distrito compra agua tratada del Distrito Metropolitano de Agua de la Planta de Tratamiento R.A. Skinner del Sur de California (Planta Skinner), Planta de Tratamiento de Agua de la Autoridad de Agua del Condado Twin Oaks Valley (Planta Twin Oaks), y de la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua R.M. Levy del Distrito de Agua de Helix (Planta Helix).

UNA PLÁTICA DIRECTA SOBRE AGUA

Todos tienen interés en la calidad de su agua y algunos a veces preguntan, ¿Puedo sentirme seguro bebiendo agua de la llave? En el Condado de San Diego, la respuesta es sí. Sistemas Públicos de Agua, tales como los que operan el Distrito de Agua de Otay, deben cumplir con estándares para agua potable muy altos impuestos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos o EPA, por sus siglas en inglés.

El agua de la llave es regulada más rigurosamente que el agua embotellada y debe cumplir con todos los estándares de calidad de agua, tanto federales como estatales. Estas regulaciones son típicamente límites numéricos en las concentraciones, o cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua. Para poder cumplir con estas regulaciones, los suministros de agua deben proporcionar un tratamiento específico, como desinfección y filtración, para asegurar que el agua sea potable.

Si todavía estas preocupado o prefieres beber agua con un sabor diferente, puedes comprar agua embotellada, pero puede costar hasta mil veces más que el agua de la llave. Además, existen otras opciones más económicas que comprar agua embotellada.

Otras opciones incluyen sistemas de filtración para la casa que son convenientes, mejoran el sabor, y solo cuestan una fracción del precio del agua embotellada. Los consumidores que deciden comprar una unidad de tratamiento de agua para sus casas deben leer cuidadosamente la información del producto para que comprendan lo que están comprando. También, deben seguir cuidadosamente las instrucciones de manufactura para la operación y mantenimiento del sistema, y recordar cambiar el filtro de una manera regular.



EVALUACIONES DE FUENTES DE AGUA

Las fuentes de agua suministradas por el Distrito de Agua de Otay incluyen el Río Colorado, el Proyecto de Agua del Estado, y los suministros locales. Las agencias que abastecen con agua potable al Distrito de Agua de Otay, incluyendo el Distrito Metropolitano de Agua del Sur de California, la Autoridad de Agua del Condado de San Diego y el Distrito de Agua de Helix, se les requiere llevar a cabo evaluaciones de sus fuentes de agua no potable. Si desea obtener copias de las evaluaciones del agua, favor de comunicarse con el Sr. Gary Stalker, Gerente de Sistemas de Operación, al (619) 670-2228. Información acerca de como minimizar el riesgo de infección por causa de Cryptosporidium u otros microorganismos contaminantes están disponibles en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable 1-800-426-4791.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito

Chi tiết nàv thât quan trona. Xin nhờ người dịch

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو للشرب).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Otay Water District appreciates your comments and active participation. If you have questions about the information contained in this report or testing processes, please contact Gary Stalker, System Operations Manager, at (619) 670-2228 or visit our website at www.otaywater.gov. You can also find helpful information by contacting the following agencies:



California Department of Public Health

Division of Drinking Water
and Environmental Management
(916) 558-1784
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx



United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Water (4101 M)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
1-800-426-4791
<http://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
www.otaywater.gov



CONSERVATION - IT'S EASY!

San Diego County has a semi-arid climate that receives only about 10 inches of rainfall per year. This does not provide enough water to meet local needs and the region must import much of its water from the Colorado River and Northern California. To maintain our quality of life, ensure adequate water supplies now and for future generations, and to save you money, San Diego County residents are encouraged to make a conscious effort to use our limited supply of water as efficiently as possible.

The District offers a number of programs to save water both indoors and outdoors. For water wise landscaping tips, visit the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College or go to www.thegarden.org. For useful ways to conserve water around the house, visit our website at www.otaywater.gov and click on conservation.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Otay Water District encourages public participation from the customers we serve. The board of directors generally meets on the first Wednesday of each month at 3:30 p.m. at District headquarters, 2554 Sweetwater Springs Blvd., Spring Valley, 91978. We encourage the public to attend these meetings.

For directions, agendas or for further information, call (619) 670-2222 or visit our website at www.otaywater.gov.

Otay Water District Board of Directors

<i>Jose Lopez, President</i>	<i>Division 4</i>
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2014

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