Water Quality Report

2014

VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT

Water and Wastewater Specialists since 1955

2014 Water Quality Report

For more than 60 years, the Vallecitos Water District (Vallecitos) has taken pride in the water it delivers to its now more than 97,000 residents. As a result of its commitment to excellence, Vallecitos is proud to provide the 2014 water quality test results for drinking water delivered to its customers.

The Vallecitos Water District is pleased to confirm that your water either met or exceeded all local, state and federal potable drinking water standards. More than 150 types of tests, conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), other water agencies, and the Vallecitos Water District verify that rating.

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, along with tests performed by other water agencies and 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, most of 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 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.

Did you know...?

The Vallecitos Water District has a consistent record of either meeting or exceeding all local, state and federal drinking water regulations.

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 State Water Resources Control Board 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 compounds 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 and mining activities.

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 2014 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 (State Water Resources Control Board) 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, 2014, through December 31, 2014. 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 2014 Water Quality Analysis

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents: Twin Oaks Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Treatment Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	Range	NR	0-55	NR	NA
				Average	NR	18	NR	
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	1	NA	Average	0.02	.09	0.10	Soil runoff
	%	95 (a)		% ≤ 0.1	100%	100%	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL								
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	Range	ND	ND - 0.3	ND - 0.06	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	0.1	ND	
E. coli (c)	(c)	(c)	(0)	Range	ND	ND	NR	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	ND	ND	NR	
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range	TT	TT	ND - 28	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	TT	TT	1	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	Single Sample	ND	2 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
				Average	3.4	ND	2	
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	Range	Single Sample	103	NR	Oil and metal refineries discharges; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	120	103	NR	
Fluoride (e) Treatment-related	**Optimal Fluoride Control Range**				0.7 - 1.3	0.7 - 1.3	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for dental health; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	ppm	2.0	1	Range	0.5 - 0.8	0.7 - 0.9	Not Added	
				Average	0.7	0.8	Not Added	
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND - 0.2	ND	ND - 0.24	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	0.15	
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range	ND	ND - 5	2.3 - 2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	2.3	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (g)	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range	ND	5	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	5	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	1.7 - 2.3	1 - 2	3.6 - 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2.0	2	3.6	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h)	ppb	80	NA	Range	17 - 36	12 - 48	18 - 45	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	24	47	33	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	Range	ND - 4.2	2.0 - 23	ND - 18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	0.3	17	14	
Total Chlorine Residual (j)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range	NR	1.3 - 2.9	0.1 - 3.2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	NR	2.3	2.4	
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	0.1	Range	1.4 - 5.6	ND - 8.0	NR	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Highest RAA	3.1	3.6	NR	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range	TT	TT	NR	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	TT	TT	NR	

This analysis report lists only the detected parameters which are required by law to be published. However, more than 150 parameters were monitored. If you would like a copy of the full report, 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 2014 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents: Twin Oaks Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Treatment Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards - Data provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, the Metropolitan Water District and the City of Oceanside.								
Aluminum (l)	ppb	200	NA	Range	ND	ND	81 - 220	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
				Highest RAA	ND	ND	149	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	Single Sample	90 - 93	76 - 89	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	92	92	81	
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	ND	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	Range	ND - 14	ND	NR	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	0.3	ND	NR	
Odor Threshold (m)	TON	3	NA	Range	Single Sample	1	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	1	1	ND	
Silver	ppb	100	NA	Range	Single Sample	ND	NR	Industrial discharges
				Average	ND	ND	NR	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range	Single Sample	913 - 947	NR	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
				Average	1000	930	NR	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	Single Sample	187 - 211	122 - 243	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	230	199	198	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	Range	Single Sample	570 - 579	618 - 618	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Average	660	575	618	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	Range	NR	ND	0.05 - 0.75	Soil runoff
				Average	NR	ND	0.10	

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

A - Absent
CFU/mL - Colony-Forming Units per milliliter
DBP - Disinfection By-Products
LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average; highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Runnung Annual Averages calculated as average of all samples collected within a 12-month period
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 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
NR - Not Reported
ND - Not Detected
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NL - Notification Level - The level at which notification of the pu governing body is required.
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 California Environmental Protection Agency.
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 - microSiemen 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 (0.1 NTU at Twin Oaks Treatment Plant) in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at anytime. 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) - MWD and SDCWA were in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
(f) - State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
(g) - SWRCB 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.
(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) - Total chlorine is the sum of free and combined chlorine. Free chlorine is defined as the concentration of residual chlorine in water present as dissolved gas (Cl2), hypochlorous acid (HOCl), and/or hypochlorite ion (OCl-). Combined chlorine is defined as the residual chlorine existing in water in chemical combination with ammonia or organic amines which can be found in natural or polluted waters. Ammonia is sometimes deliberately added to chlorinated public water supplies to provide inorganic chloramines. This process is generally referred to as “chloramination”. The water provided to you has had inorganic chloramines added as a disinfectant.
(k) - Reporting level is 3.0 ppb for Bromate.
(l) - Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
(m) - Metropolitan utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately. Call MWD at (213) 217-6850 for more information.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2014 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: Twin Oaks Plant	Skinner Plant	Weese Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	123 -127	96 -130	
				Average	120	125	116	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	Range	Single Sample	110	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	130	110	NA	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	65 - 70	41 - 76	
				Average	72	68	62	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	Range	160 - 270	69	NR	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	218	21 - 105	NR	
Chromium VI (a)	ppb	10	0.02	Range	ND	ND	NR	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	ND	ND	NR	
Corrosivity (b) (Agressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	12.4	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	13	12.4	NR	
Corrosivity (c) (Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	0.53 - 0.61	NR	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	.83	0.57	NR	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	264 - 276	170 - 300	The sum of naturally occurring poly-valent cations present in the water
				Average	290	270	248	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	24 - 25	17 - 27	
				Average	27	25	23	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	Range	Single Sample	2.0 - 2.9	NR	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND - 5.0	NR	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	7.7 - 8.4	8.1	7.7 - 8.1	
				Average	8.0	8.1	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	4.3 - 4.5	NR	
				Average	4.6	4.4	NR	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	86 - 90	69 - 69	The salt present in the water, generally naturally occurring
				Average	98	88	69	

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) - AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI ≥ 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (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

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2014 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	ND	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	
Fecal Coliform & E. coli (b)	(b)	(b)	(0)	Range	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	ND	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (c)	ppb	80	NA	Range	20 - 35	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	33	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (d)	ppb	60	NA	Range	5.6 - 20	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	16	
General Physical Sampling (e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Secondary Standards (aesthetics) testing required by SWRCB within VWD's Distribution System		
Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR3) (j)						
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	Range	NA	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	3.9	
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	Range	NA	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	930	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	Range	NA	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	0.7	
Chromium, Hexavalent	ppb	NA	0.02	Range	NA	By-product of industrial process
				Average	0.06	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	Range	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	140	
MONITORED AT CUSTOMERS' TAP						
Copper (f)	ppb	AL = 1,300	300	90th Percentile	310	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (f)	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	90th Percentile	1.3	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

AL - Action Level

HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (five)

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.

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.

NL - Notification Level

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)

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes

RAA - Running Annual Average

FOOTNOTES

(a) - The District tested more samples than required by the SWRCB. 1,351 samples were analyzed in 2014 and all samples tested negative for Total Coliform bacteria. The District was in compliance with the Total Coliform MCL for 2014.

(b) - The District tested more samples than required by the SWRCB. 1,351 samples were analyzed in 2014 and all samples tested negative for Fecal/E. coli bacteria. The District was in compliance with the Fecal/E. coli MCL for 2014.

(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 2014.

(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 2014.

(e) - These samples were tested for turbidity, odor, and color. The District was in compliance with the Secondary Standards for these tests in 2014.

(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 33 samples taken during the 2012 period. Our next sample period is scheduled for June, 2015. The District was in compliance with the "Lead and Copper Rule" in 2013.

(j) - UCMR3 = Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3. The EPA requires monitoring in order to determine if there is a need to regulate these compounds.

*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. Vallecitos 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 mintutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

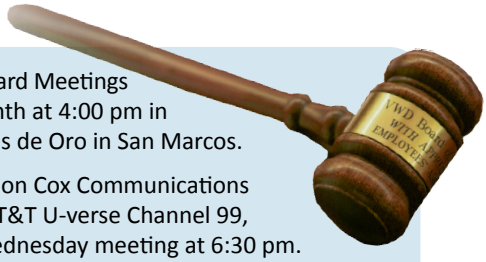
VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT
Water and Wastewater Specialists since 1955

201 Vallecitos de Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069
(760) 744-0460
www.vwd.org

- Special Edition - 2014 Water Quality Report

Board of Directors
Division 1: Betty Evans
Division 2: Jim Hernandez
Division 3: Craig Elitharp
Division 4: Mike Sannella
Division 5: Hal Martin

Management Staff
Dennis O. Lamb, General Manager
Tom Scaglione, Assistant General Manager
Rhondi Emmanuel, Administrative Services Manager
John Fusco, Finance Manager
Ken Gerdes, Director of Engineering and Operations
James Gumpel, District Engineer
Ed Pedrazzi, Operations and Maintenance Manager

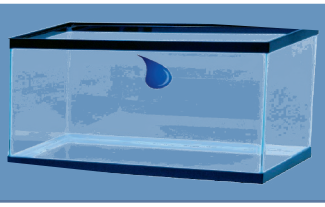


All are welcome to attend the Vallecitos Board Meetings the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4:00 pm in the Administration building—201 Vallecitos de Oro in San Marcos.

Meetings are also aired on San Marcos TV on Cox Communications Channel 19, Time Warner Channel 24 or AT&T U-verse Channel 99, which air on the Monday following the Wednesday meeting at 6:30 pm. Visit www.san-marcos.net/smtv for programming schedule.

"Like us" on Facebook
or follow us on Twitter
@vallecitoswater

Parts per million (ppm) =
One drop in a 10-gallon aquarium



Parts per billion (ppb) =
One drop in a residential swimming pool

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 web site at www.vwd.org or call (760) 744-0460 during business hours (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 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 Shawn Askine, Water Operations Supervisor, at (760) 744-0460, ext. 268.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información llame al (760) 744-0460.
For additional information, contact:

* **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)** - (800) 426-4791 - http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm
* **National Center for Disease Control** - (404) 639-3311 - www.cdc.gov
* **State Water Resources Control Board** - Division of Drinking Water (916) 449-5577 - http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml
* **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California** - (213) 217-6000 - www.mwdh2o.com