



Consumer Confidence Report

Data for January 1, 2014
through December 31, 2014



OLIVENHAIN
Municipal Water District

An Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Published June 2015



Municipal Water District

A Public Agency Providing

Water

Wastewater Services

Recycled Water

Hydroelectricity

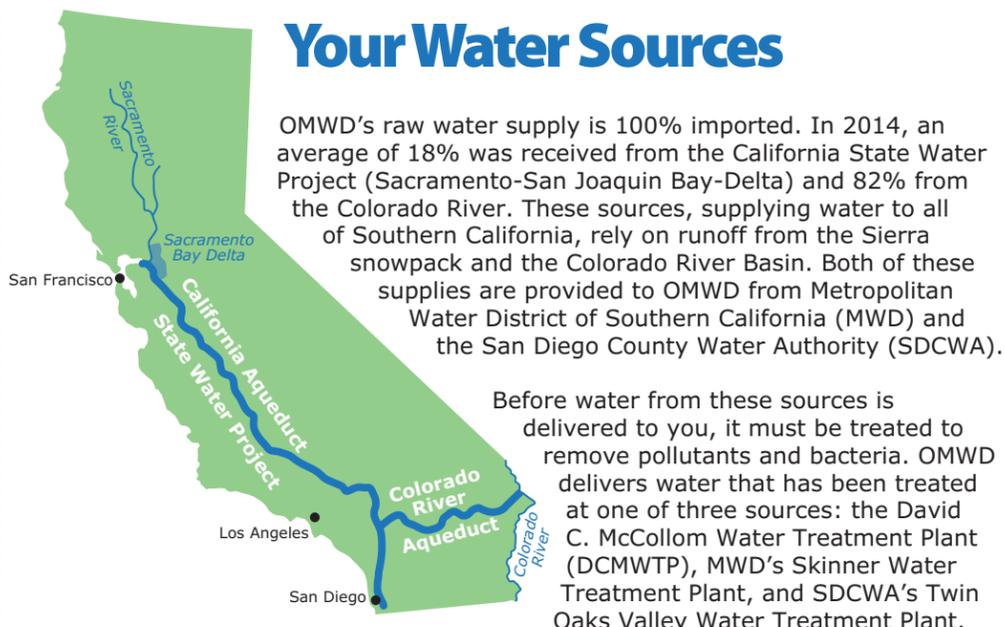
Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve

Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) is required by law to distribute a 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, 2014. We are proud to share our results with you.



Your Water Sources



David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant

In 2014, 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. OMWD provides tours of the

David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant



DCMWTP throughout the year; contact the Education and Conservation Coordinator for details at **760-632-4641** or tchase@olivenhain.com.

Skinner and Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plants

The remaining 4% of the treated water delivered to OMWD customers in 2014 was obtained from both MWD's Skinner Water Treatment Plant and SDCWA's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant. 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 WTP 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 2014. 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 **213-217-5696** or mstewart@mwdh2o.com. For more information on the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, please contact Chris Castaing with SDCWA at **760-233-3279** or ccastaing@sdcwa.org. For more information on the DCMWTP or OMWD's distribution system, please contact David Smith at **760-415-2304** or dsmith@olivenhain.com.

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 U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 2013. The results, which were well below regulatory action levels, are provided in the table on page 5. 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://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

PERCENT STATE PROJECT WATER Skinner, Twin Oaks Valley & David C. McCollom WTPs

Range = 0%–61% Average = 19%

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	Skinner WTP		Twin Oaks Valley WTP		David C. McCollom WTP		Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards											
CLARITY											
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	TT = 1 TT ^(a)	NA	NA	Highest 0.09	% ≤ 0.3 100	Highest 0.04	% ≤ 0.1 100	Highest 0.10	% ≤ 0.1 100	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL											
Total Coliform Bacteria ^(b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	ND–0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) ^(d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	TT	TT	TT	TT	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS											
Fluoride ^(e) (treatment-related)	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	0.7–0.9	0.8	0.5–0.8	0.7	0.6–0.9	0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
RADIOLOGICALS											
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND–5	ND	NRA	ND	NRA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ^(f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	ND–5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	1–2	2	1.7–2.3	2	NRA	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS											
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ^(g)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	11–16	14	17–36	24	25–52	37	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) ^(g)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	1.4–7.0	4.3	ND–4.2	0.3	6.7–17	10.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	1.3–2.9	2.3	NA	NA	2.1–3.9	3.1	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	ND–8.0	Highest RAA 3.6	1.4–5.6	Highest RAA 3.1	NRA	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
DBP Precursors Control as Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	TT	TT	TT	TT	2.4–2.9	2.7	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards											
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	90–93	92	NRA	92	NRA	79	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Color Units	15	NA	NA	ND–1	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND–1	1	NRA	1	NRA	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	913–947	930	NRA	1,000	NRA	810	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	187–211	199	NRA	230	NRA	140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	NA	570–579	575	NRA	660	NRA	460	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
OTHER PARAMETERS – Chemical											
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	123–127	125	NRA	120	NRA	99	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	100	110	110	NRA	130	NRA	130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	65–70	68	NRA	72	NRA	50	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	21–105	69	160–270	218	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
Corrosivity ^(h) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	12.4–12.5	12.4	NRA	13	NRA	12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity ⁽ⁱ⁾ (as Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	NA	0.53–0.61	0.57	NRA	0.83	NA	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	NA	264–276	270	NRA	290	NRA	210	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	24–25	25	NRA	27	NRA	20	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	8.1	8.1	7.7–8.4	8.0	NRA	8.1	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	4.3–4.5	4.4	NRA	4.6	NRA	4.3	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	86–90	88	NRA	98	NRA	77	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	2.0–2.8	Highest RAA 2.3	1.8–2.3	Highest RAA 2.0	2.4–2.9	NA	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	2	2.0–2.9	NA	NRA	ND	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes

Abbreviations & Definitions

- 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
- LRAA** – Locational Running Annual Average – *The highest LRAA is the highest of all Locational Running 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 as the PHGs 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.*
- mL** – Milliliter
- 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.*
- NA** – Not Applicable
- ND** – Not Detected
- NL** – Notification Level
- NRA** – No Running Average – *Single sample collected*
- NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- 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)
- 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 12-month period*
- SI** – Saturation Index (Langelier)
- TON** – Threshold Odor Number
- TT** – Treatment Technique – *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water*
- µS/cm** – Microsiemens per centimeter or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)

Distribution System Data

Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	State DLR	OMWD Dist. System		Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Range	Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS – Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria ^(b)	%	5.0	(0)	NA	0–1.2%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
Heterotrophic Plate (HPC) ^(d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	ND–1,600	8.3	Naturally present in the environment
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ^(e)	ppb	80	NA	1	29.8–59.4	Highest LRAA 41	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) ^(e)	ppb	60	NA	1	10.1–17.5	Highest LRAA 14	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	NA	0.07–3.62	Highest RAA 2.37	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Copper ^(f) 2013	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.17	0.05	0.032–0.820	90th Percentile 0.336	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead ^(g) 2013	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	ND–7	90th Percentile 6.4	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS – Aesthetic Standards							
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	ND–2	0.01	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity ^(a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	ND–1.0	0.03	Soil runoff

See page 4 for Abbreviations and Definitions

Footnotes

- ^(a) Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. As a Primary Standard, for MWD, the turbidity levels of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than one hour. For SDCWA and OMWD, the turbidity level from the combined filter effluent of the membranes were less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. 278 samples were collected in OMWD's distribution system; the system was in compliance with the Secondary Standard.
- ^(b) Total coliform MCL: For OMWD's distribution system, no more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive. For OMWD, 1,091 samples were analyzed. Two (2) samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.
- ^(c) *E. coli* MCL: For OMWD's distribution system, the occurrence of two consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. OMWD analyzed 1,091 samples, and zero (0) tested positive for *E. coli*. The MCL was not violated.
- ^(d) For OMWD in 2014, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. OMWD voluntarily tested for HPC in the distribution system 393 times; the range and average is provided.
- ^(e) OMWD treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent dental caries in consumers; OMWD began fluoridating at the DCMWTP in 2013. Skinner, Twin Oaks Valley, and the DCMWTP were all in compliance with all provisions of the state's fluoridation system requirements. In 2014, state regulations required the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.7 to 1.3 ppm with an optimum level of 0.8 ppm. Fluoride levels in the treated water are provided. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and related issues is available from www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.
- ^(f) 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.
- ^(g) TTHM and HAA5 results for water treatment plant effluent as well as OMWD's distribution system are provided. In 2014, MWD, SDCWA, and OMWD were in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBP). For the OMWD distribution system, compliance was based on the LRAA.
- ^(h) AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water; AI ≥12.0 = Non-aggressive water; AI (10.0–11.9) = Moderately aggressive water.
- ⁽ⁱ⁾ Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes; Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate.
- ^(j) 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 2014; results are provided.

Q & A: Emergency Water Storage Facts



Q: How long can I store drinking water?

A: Drinking water, such as water from OMWD, can be stored for six months in capped, plastic containers that will not rust. Glass containers should be avoided as they can easily be broken. Water that has been boiled for one minute, or three minutes at high altitudes, can be stored for up to one year. Be sure to cool the water before storing it. Be careful to use plastic that will not make the water taste bad—trial and error is best here. It is recommended that stored water is replaced every six months to maintain freshness. If possible, you should store water in a refrigerator to help control bacterial (not germ) growth.

Q: How much water should I store for emergencies?

A: A good rule of thumb is to store one gallon of water per person, per day, and plan for at least three days. For example, a family of four should store about 12 gallons of water. You'll need more water in hot temperatures and for strenuous activities. People with special needs, such as nursing mothers, young children, and family members with illnesses may require more water.

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.

For Additional Information

For more information on this report, call David Smith, Olivenhain Municipal Water District Water Treatment Facilities Supervisor, at **760-415-2304** or dsmith@olivenhain.com.

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.



Municipal Water District

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

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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.



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A Public Agency Providing:

Water • Wastewater Services • Recycled Water • Hydroelectricity • Elfin Forest Recreational Reserve

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