VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT

Water and Wastewater Specialists since 1955

2015 Water Quality Report

2015 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 2015 water quality test results for drinking water delivered to its customers.

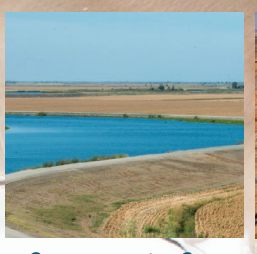
After more than 150 types of tests conducted by its wholesalers – Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) – and additional tests performed by the City of Oceanside and Vallecitos, it has been concluded that your water either met or exceeded all state and federal potable drinking water standards.

Along with these tests, your drinking water went through a treatment process that included filtering and disinfecting to ensure acceptable quality. Results of our own testing, along with the City of Oceanside's 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

As of 2014, Vallecitos customers received 100 percent imported water from SDCWA, which purchased the water from MWD from Northern California and the Colorado River. In November of 2015, to reduce dependence on imported water and provide customers an increased level of reliability despite drought and other regulatory issues, Vallecitos customers began receiving ocean water from the Western Hemisphere's largest desalination treatment plant. The Carlsbad Claude "Bud" Lewis Desalination Plant provides superior quality water free of salt and virtually any mineral, biological or organic compounds by taking water from Carlsbad's Agua Hedionda Lagoon, processing it, and then distributing it through a 54-inch pipeline 10 miles eastward before being delivered to your faucet. In 2015, Vallecitos began receiving a blend of desalinated and imported water from SDCWA. However, in 2016, Vallecitos will be receiving water directly from the plant.



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

Colorado River via the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct

Claude "Bud" Lewis Desalination Plant in Carlsbad

Whether imported or local, your water remains safe during its journey 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 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.

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 2015 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, 2015, through December 31, 2015. 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 2015 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	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	Olivenhain Treatment Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	Range	NR	0-6	NR	NA	0-6	NA
				Average	NR	3	NR	NA	3	
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), the City of Oceanside (Weese Treatment Plant), San Diego County Water Authority (Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant), and the Olivenahain Municiple Water District (David C. McCollom Water Treatment Plant).										
CLARITY										
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU	0.3	NA	Average	0.01	.10	0.15	0.04	0.09	Soil runoff
	%	95 (a)		% ≤ 0.3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
MICROBIOLOGICAL										
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	(0)	Range	ND	ND - 0.2	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
E. coli (c)	(c)	(c)	(0)	Range	ND	ND	NR	ND		Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND	ND	
Heterotrophic Plate	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range	ND	TT	NR	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	ND	TT	NR	NA	TT	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	Single Sample	ND	NA	ND	NRA	Natural deposits erosion; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
				Average	3.0	ND	ND	ND	3.0	
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	Range	Single Sample	124	NA	ND	NRA	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
				Average	120	124	130	ND	120	
Fluoride Treatment-Related	**Optimal Fluoride Control Range**				0.7	0.6 - 1.2	NA	0.6 - 1.2	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for dental health; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	ppm	2.0	1	Range	0.6 - 0.7	0.5 - 0.9	Not Added	0.5 - 1.0	0.52 - 0.94	
				Average	0.6	0.7	Not Added	0.8	0.75	
Nitrate (as N) (f)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND - 0.3	ND	ND - ND	0.7 - 0.9	NRA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural deposits erosion
				Average	ND	ND	ND	0.8	ND	
RADIOLOGICALS										
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range	ND	ND - 5	NA	ND	NRA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	2.3	ND	4.8	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (g)	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range	ND	5	NA	ND	NRA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				Average	ND	5	NA	ND	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	1.7 - 2.3	1 - 2	NA	ND	NRA	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2.0	2	3.6	ND	2.3	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS										
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (h)	ppb	80	NA	Range	15 - 28	12 - 17	20 - 38	ND	26 - 45	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	22	15	37	ND	33	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i)	ppb	60	NA	Range	ND - 2	4.3 - 8.0	1 - 23	ND	6.2 - 9.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest LRAA	ND	6.2	17	ND	8	
Total Chlorine Residual (j)	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range	NR	1.1 - 3.0	0.1 - 3.3	2.08 - 3.44	1.93 - 3.93	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	NR	2.4	2.2	2.95	3.09	
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	0.1	Range	1.8 - 10	1.1 - 9.9	NR	NA	ND	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Highest RAA	4.2	4.3	NR	NA	ND	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	Range	TT	TT	NR	ND - 1.18	2.3 - 2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	TT	TT	NR	ND	2.5	

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 reports, including the non-detected contaminants, call the District's Public Information Office at (760) 744-0460 or the reports can be viewed on our website at www.vwd.org .

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2015 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	Carlsbad Desalination Plant	Olivenhain Treatment Plant	Major Sources in Drinking
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards - Data provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, Metropolitan Water District, Olivenhain Munciapl Water District, and the City of Oceanside.										
Aluminum (l)	ppb	200	NA	Range	ND	ND	ND - 220	ND	NR	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
				Highest RAA	ND	ND	125	ND	NR	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	Single Sample	102 - 105	85 - 95	40 - 54	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	110	104	91	44	100	
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	Range	ND	ND	NR	ND	NR	Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND	NR	
Odor Threshold (m)	TON	3	NA	Range	Single Sample	2	ND	ND	NRA	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	2	ND	ND	2	
Silver	ppb	100	NA	Range	Single Sample	ND	NR	ND	NR	Industrial discharges
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND	NR	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	Range	Single Sample	1000 - 1050	NR	281 - 318	NRA	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
				Average	1000	1020	NR	296	1000	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	Single Sample	237 - 249	191 - 275	15.3 - 17.9	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	250	243	249	16.7	240	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	Range	Single Sample	639 - 655	NA	120 - 218	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
				Average	690	647	640	194	680	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	Range	NR	ND	0.05 - 0.40	ND - 0.97	ND - 10	Soil runoff
				Average	NR	ND	0.10	ND	0.09	

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
NRA - No Running Average - Single Sample Collected
NR - Not Reported
ND - Not Detected
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
NL - Notification Level - The level at which notification of the public water system's 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 drinking water below which expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Evironmental 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 are set to provide the maxiumum feasable protection to public health. They regulate contaminant levels based on toxicity and adverse health affects.
Secondary Standards - (Secondary Drinking Water Standards) - Requirments that ensure 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 2015 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 Treatment Plant	Skinner Treatment Plant	Weese Treament Plant	Carlsbad Treatment Plant	Olivenhain Treatment Plant	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	125 - 130	98 - 133	46 - 56	NRA	
				Average	120	128	115	50.3	120	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1,000	NA	Range	Single Sample	130	NA	0.3 - 0.74	NRA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	140	130	NA	0.41	150	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	75 - 78	48 - 82	15.3 - 23.3	NRA	
				Average	77	77	70	19.8	73	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	Range	130 - 320	97	NR	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
				Average	220	91 - 147	NR	NA	NA	
Chromium VI (a)	ppb	10	0.02	Range	ND	ND	NR	ND	ND	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
				Average	ND	ND	NR	ND	ND	
Corrosivity (b) (Agressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	12.5	NR	1.29 - 12.0	NRA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	13	12.5	NR	11.83	13	
Corrosivity (c) (Saturation Index)	SI	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	0.63 - 0.74	NR	(-0.4) - 2.05	NA	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.91	0.69	NR	0.74	NA	
Hardness	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	290 - 307	200 - 320	39.5 - 60.3	NRA	The sum of naturally occurring poly-valent cations present in the water
				Average	310	299	283	50.3	300	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	25 - 27	19 - 30	0.29 - 0.57	NRA	
				Average	28	26	26	0.4	29	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	Range	Single Sample	ND	NR	ND	NR	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
				Average	ND	ND - 6.0	NR	ND	NR	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	Range	7.7 - 8.3	8.1 - 8.2	7.2 - 8.0	7.99 - 8.74	NRA	
				Average	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.52	8.4	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	4.7 - 5.1	NR	1.0 - 1.6	NRA	
				Average	4.9	4.9	NR	1.4	5.3	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	Range	Single Sample	96 - 103	NA	32.1 - 94.1	NRA	The salt present in the water, generally naturally occurring
				Average	120	100	100	39.9	110	

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).

NRA - No Running Average - Single Sample Collected

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 2015 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 - Present	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	0.07%	
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	14 - 33	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	31	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (d)	ppb	60	NA	Range	5.6 - 18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	14	
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	3.8 - 4.6	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	4.18	
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	Range	910 - 1100	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	1027.5	
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NL = 50	Range	<0.2	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	<0.2	
Chromium, Hexavalent	ppb	NA	0.02	Range	0.05 - 0.06	By-product of industrial process
				Average	0.053	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL = 800	Range	46 - 88	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	72.3	
MONITORED AT CUSTOMERS' TAP						
Copper (f)	ppb	AL = 1,300	300	90th Percentile	410	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (f)	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	90th Percentile	2.8	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. 1,355 samples were analyzed in 2015 and all samples tested negative for Total Coliform bacteria. The District was in compliance with the Total Coliform MCL for 2015.

(b) - The District tested more samples than required by the SWRCB. 1,355 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 2015.

(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 2015.

(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 2015.

(e) - These samples were tested for turbidity, odor, and color. The District was in compliance with the Secondary Standards for these tests in 2015.

(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 31 samples taken during the 2018 period. Our next sample period is scheduled for June, 2018. The District was in compliance with the "Lead and Copper Rule" in 2015.

(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

201 Vallecitos de Oro
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(760) 744-0460
www.vwd.org

- Special Edition - 2015 Water Quality Report

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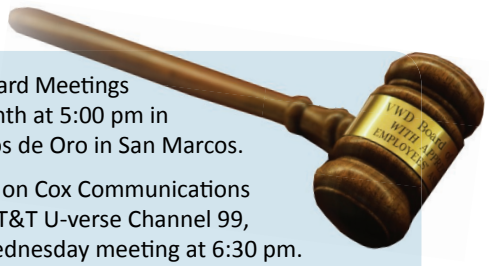
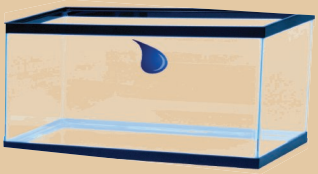


All are welcome to attend the Vallecitos Board Meetings the first and third Wednesday of each month at 5:00 pm in the Administration building—201 Vallecitos de Oro in San Marcos.

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 Systems 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