

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Governor Orders Mandatory Water Conservation Beginning June 1, 2015

To address California's ongoing drought, Governor Jerry Brown has set a goal of reducing potable water use in all cities and towns. Responding to the governor's call to action, the state has instituted mandatory water conservation statewide and all customers of the Otay Water District should reduce water use by 20 percent. Mandatory water conservation began June 1, 2015. The following actions are now prohibited:

- Irrigating more than 2 days per week and irrigation that results in runoff
- Irrigation during a rainstorm and for 48 hours after measurable rainfall
- Using a hose to wash a motor vehicle, unless the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle
- Irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians
- Washing down driveways and sidewalks (health and safety reasons excepted)

In addition, restaurants may only serve water to customers upon a customer's request, and hotels and motels must offer their guests the option to not have their linens and towels laundered daily and prominently display this option in each guest room.

Most Otay customers are aware of the statewide drought and have already taken actions to reduce water use. Despite everyone's best efforts, the drought has extended into 2015 and become more severe. Mandatory water conservation is now in place throughout the state. Otay is asking all of its customers to continue doing your part to save water.

Please check your bill for your water use in units or gallons per day. The goal is to reduce your use by 20 percent. More ways to save water include:

- **Fix all leaks immediately**
- **Take advantage of rebates and incentives**
- **Monitor your irrigation**
- **Eliminate unused turf**

Otay offers a range of resources for increasing water conservation at homes, businesses, homeowner's associations and in other organizations. They include rebates for purchasing water-efficient appliances and devices, and incentives for replacing lawns with low-water use landscapes. For details, go to [www.socalwatersmart.com](http://www.socalwatersmart.com).

We want to thank you for your support of water conservation. Each individual effort adds up and helps to protect our water supply as the drought continues. For more information about California's record drought, visit [www.otaywater.gov/drought](http://www.otaywater.gov/drought).

2015



# 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 217,000 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. Jake Vaclavek System Operations Manager, at 619-670-2230.



## SAFETY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state of State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB 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.

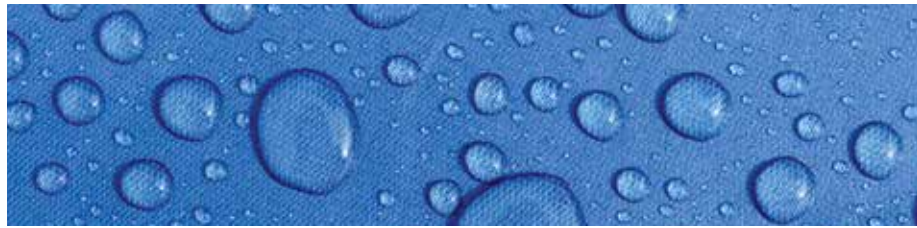
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick 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.

Laboratory personnel monitor fluoride level throughout the District's service area and post the results to the Otay Water District 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.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml).

## 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](http://www.DrinkTap.org).

**Your Options:** 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 about California state-certified residential water treatment devices, visit the State Water Resources Control Board's website at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.shtml).

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
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS — Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>									
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter	NTU	0.3	NA	NA	Highest	0.03	0.13	0.09	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	NA	% < 0.3	100	100	100	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
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	
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	120 - 260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	185	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	3.4	ND	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	3.4	ND	ND	
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	120	ND	103	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	120	ND	103	
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 - 0.8				
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.7				
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	ND	3.3	ND - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	ND	3.3	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (e)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	ND	ND	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	ND	ND	5	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	1.7 - 2.3	ND - 1	1 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.0	ND	2	
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 23 - 43			By-product of drinking water chlorination	
		80 (f)	NA	1 (h)	Highest LRAA = 33				
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 2.0 - 14			By-product of drinking water chlorination	
		60 (f)	NA	1 (h)	Highest LRAA = 12				
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = ND - 3.6			Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
		[4.0] (g)	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA = 2.4				
Bromate	ppb	10 (g)	0.1	5.0	Range	1.4 - 5.6	ND	ND - 8.0	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Average	3.1	ND	3.6	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.8 - 2.3	2.0 - 2.5	2.0 - 2.8	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.0	2.2	2.3	
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS — LEAD AND COPPER RULE — SAMPLED AT HOME TAPS IN 2014</b>									
Copper (k)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0 sites above AL out of 73 sampled			Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits	
					90th percentile = 0.3				
Lead (k)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	0 sites above AL out of 73 sampled			Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits	
					90th percentile = ND				
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS--AESTHETIC STANDARDS</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND	120 - 260	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	185	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	92	82 - 86	90 - 93	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	92	84	92	

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

<b>DEFINITIONS</b>									
<p>• <b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> 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.</p>					<p>• <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p>				
<p>• <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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.</p>					<p>• <b>Notification Levels:</b> Notification Levels are health-based advisory levels established by SWRCB 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.</p>				
<p>• <b>Public Health Goal (PHG):</b> 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.</p>					<p>• <b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>				
<p>• <b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> 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.</p>					<p>• <b>Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):</b> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>				

# 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
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS--AESTHETIC STANDARDS CONTINUED</b>									
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	ND	1	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	1	1	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	1	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	1	1	1	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	1000	860 - 1000	913 - 947	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	1000	923	930	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	230	180 - 240	187 - 211	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	230	207	199	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	660	510 - 580	570 - 579	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	660	545	575	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 0.05 - 0.24			Soil runoff	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.06				
<b>FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2)</b>									
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL = 10	3	NA	Range	ND	ND	2.0 - 2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	ND	ND	2.5	
<b>FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3 List 1 and List 2)</b>									
Bromochloromethane	ppt	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 62 - 140			By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 98				
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Otay Distribution System Range: 20 - 430			By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 178				
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: ND - 4.4			Naturally present in the environment; industrial processes	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 4.0				
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	NA	Otay Distribution System Range: 140 - 990			Naturally present in the environment; industrial processes	
					Otay Distribution System Average: 840				
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	120	91 - 154	123 - 127	
					Average	120	121	125	
Boron	ppb	NL = 1000	NA	100	Range	130	120	110	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	130	120	110	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	72	57 - 65	65 - 70	
					Average	72	63	68	
Chlorate	ppb	NL = 800	NA	20	Range	160 - 270	ND - 26	69	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	218	ND	69	
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	Al	NA	NA	NA	Range	13	NR	12.4	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	13	NR	12.4	
Hardness (j)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	290	260 - 270	264 - 276	
					Average	290	265	270	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	27	21 - 25	24 - 25	
					Average	27	24	25	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.7 - 8.4	7.7 - 8.2	8.1	
					Average	8.0	8.0	8.1	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.6	3.9 - 4.3	4.3 - 4.5	
					Average	4.6	4.1	4.4	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	98	77 - 92	86 - 90	
					Average	98	84	88	
Vanadium	ppb	NL = 50	NA	3	Range	3.2	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment; industrial processes
					Average	3.2	ND	ND	

## FOOTNOTES

- (a) The turbidity performance standards regulated by a treatment technique shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements. 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. SWRCB considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
- (f) Compliance based on locational running annual average (LRAA)
- (g) Compliance based on running annual average (RAA)
- (h) TTHM and HAA5 are combinations of several disinfection by-product compounds. The State DLRs are for the individual compounds.
- (i) Al <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water, Al > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water, Al (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- (j) Hardness can also be reported in grains per gallon. The distribution system average is 16.1 grains per gallon of hardness.
- (k) 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.

## 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 217,000 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.

[www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov)



## 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. Jake Vaclavek, Gerente de Sistemas de Operación, al 619-670-2230. 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 Jake Vaclavek, System Operations Manager, at 619-670-2230 or visit our website at [www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov). You can also find helpful information by contacting the following agencies:



### State Water Resources Control Board

P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100  
916-341-5506  
[www.waterboards.ca.gov](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov)



### 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](mailto:opinion_form@otaywater.gov)  
[www.otaywater.gov](http://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](http://www.thegarden.org). For useful ways to conserve water around the house, visit our website at [www.otaywater.gov](http://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](http://www.otaywater.gov).

### Otay Water District Board of Directors

<i>Jose Lopez, President</i> .....	<i>Division 4</i>
<i>Mitch Thompson, Director</i> .....	<i>Division 2</i>
<i>Mark Robak, Treasurer</i> .....	<i>Division 5</i>
<i>Gary Croucher, Director</i> .....	<i>Division 3</i>
<i>Tim Smith, Director</i> .....	<i>Division 1</i>





# Consumer Confidence Report



[www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov)