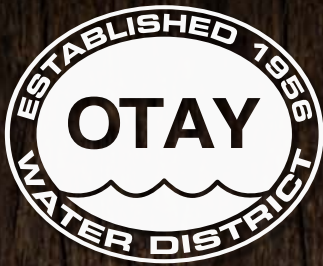




otaywater.gov

CONSUMER Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2016

PUBLISHED 2017



GOVERNOR DECLARES END TO STATEWIDE DROUGHT EMERGENCY

Due to exceptional water conservation and record-setting winter rain and snow, Governor Edmund G. Brown formally declared the end of the drought emergency on April 7, 2017.

San Diego region's water supply reliability is stronger now than when the drought began due to the efforts of San Diego County water ratepayers, which includes Otay's customers. Ratepayers have invested more than \$3.5 billion over the past three decades to advance the region's drought resilience – for instance, with new water storage capacity and new locally controlled, drought-proof water supplies from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant.

The county's residents and businesses also beat the State's emergency water-use reduction mandates during 2015 and 2016, and they continue to use less water than they did in 2013 even though drought conditions have ended. Since the State's conservation mandate began in June 2015, Otay customers have saved an average of 18 percent more water compared to 2013 water-use totals. Otay appreciates its customers doing their part during the drought.

The State Water Resources Control Board will still require water districts to report urban water use and prohibitions on wasteful practices. These wasteful practices include watering during or after rainfall, hosing off sidewalks, and irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians. Otay customers are encouraged to use the water they need, but not waste it.

Otay offers a range of water conservation resources for residents, businesses, homeowner's associations, and other organizations.

For details, visit otaywater.gov/conservation.

CONSUMER Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2016

YOUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Otay Water District is pleased to provide you with your annual consumer confidence report. This report presents a snapshot of last year's (calendar year 2016) water quality in Otay's service area. 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 inspect and 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 the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), Division of Drinking Water's 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 223,000 customers within 125.5 square miles of Southeastern San Diego County, including the communities of Otay Mesa, Chula Vista, Jamul, Spring Valley, Rancho San Diego, and unincorporated areas.

The Otay Water District purchases 100 percent of its treated water. Of that, about 85 percent is imported, which is a blend from the Colorado River and the California State Water Project. Fifteen percent of Otay's treated water comes from local supplies, including local water storage within the county and from the Pacific Ocean via seawater desalination. The District purchases its treated

water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's R.A. Skinner Treatment Plant, the San Diego County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Carlsbad Desalination Plant, and from the Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Water Treatment 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 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, contact System Operations Manager Jake Vaclavek at (619) 670-2230.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

For directions, agendas, and additional information, please call (619) 670-2222 or visit otaywater.gov.



SAFETY

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations and California law 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control's (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 at 1 (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include the oceans, 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONCERNS OVER LEAD IN THE WATER SUPPLY

In 2014, high levels of lead were found in the water supply in Flint, Michigan due to the leached lead from service lines that carried water from Flint's drinking water system to more than 15,000 homes and businesses in the city. Because of the lead problem in Flint, Michigan, the concern of lead in the water supply still lingers on for the public.

None of Otay's 730 miles of water mains or service lines are made of lead. In addition, Otay is required by the USEPA to collect water samples from select homes and to test that water under the USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule. In Otay's service area, lead levels are well below USEPA standards and 90 percent of water samples showed lead levels below the detection limit of five part per billion.

In January 2017, the State Board, in cooperation with the California Department of Education (CDE), required all public water systems to test public schools (kindergarten through 12th grade) for lead in their drinking water upon request by school superintendents. Schools have until Nov. 1, 2019 to make their requests. Sampling locations can include drinking fountains, cafeteria and food preparation areas, and reusable water bottle filling stations. Otay Water District is responsible for the costs associated with collecting drinking water samples, sample analysis, review and reporting the results to the schools and to the State. At or below 15 parts per billion is considered safe for a water system. If a school's water system is tested at more than 15 parts per billion, it is the responsibility of the school to take corrective action.

If you would like to learn more about lead in drinking water, visit the USEPA's website at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

ONE PART PER BILLION (1 PPB) IS EQUIVALENT TO:



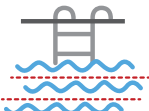
One Minute
in
1,902 Years



One Cent
in
10 Million Dollars



One Drop
in an
Olympic-Sized
Swimming Pool
(160 feet in length and about
six to nine feet in depth)



CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

- 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, 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 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



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 System Operations Manager Jake Vaclavek at (619) 670-2230 or visit 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
1 (916) 449-5577
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
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
otaywater.gov

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 USEPA under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while bottled water is considered a food and is thus regulated by the 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 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 waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.shtml.

Otay Water District Board of Directors	
Mark Robak, President	Division 5
Tim Smith, Vice President	Division 1
Mitch Thompson, Treasurer	Division 2
Gary Croucher, Director	Division 3
Hector Gastelum, Director	Division 4



2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
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PRIMARY STANDARDS — Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY

Combined Filter	NTU	0.3	NA	0.1	Highest	0.02	0.65	0.04	0.09	
Effluent Turbidity	%	95 (a)	NA	0.1	% < 0.3	100	100	100	100	Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL

Total Coliform Bacteria (b) State Total Coliform Rule	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Naturally present in the environment	
<i>E.coli</i> State Total Coliform Rule	(c)	(c)	(0)	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Human and animal fecal waste	
<i>E.coli</i> Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	(d)	(d)	(0)	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Human and animal fecal waste	

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Aluminum (e)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range	ND	ND	130-380	52	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	ND	239	52	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range	NA	ND	ND-2.5	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
					Average	2.4	ND	ND	ND	
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range	NA	ND	100-130	129	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
					Average	100	ND	117	129	
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range	0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2	0.6-1.2	Water additive
					Optimal Level	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
					Otay Distribution System Range: 0.4-0.9					
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.7					
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range	ND-0.6	ND	ND	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	ppb	5	4	0.5	Range	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from pharmaceuticals and chemical factories
					Average	ND	ND	ND	ND	

RADIOLOGICALS

Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range	4-7	ND	NA	ND-5	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	5	ND	7	ND	
Gross Beta Particle Activity (f)	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range	4-6	ND-29	ND	5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
					Average	5	10	ND	5	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range	2.7-3.1	2.2	ND	1-2	Erosion of natural deposits
					Average	2.9	2.2	ND	2	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Distribution System-wide: 80 (g) NA 1 (i)			Otay Distribution System Range = 9-53 Highest LRAA = 39				By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System-wide: 60 (g) NA 1 (i)			Otay Distribution System Range = ND-16 Highest LRAA = 13				By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide: [4.0] (h) [4.0] NA			Otay Distribution System Range = ND-3.9 Highest RAA = 2.5				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Bromate	ppb	10 (h)	0.1	5.0	Range	3.0-8.2	NA	ND	ND-9.1	By-product of drinking water ozonation
					Average	5.9	NA	ND	4.2	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range	1.7-2.4	ND	2.1-4.8	2.2-2.7	Various natural and man-made sources
					Average	2.1	ND	2.7	2.5	

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
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PRIMARY STANDARDS — LEAD AND COPPER RULE — SAMPLED AT HOME TAPS IN 2014

Copper (I)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0 sites above AL out of 73 sampled 90th percentile=0.3					Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (I)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	0 sites above AL out of 73 sampled 90th percentile=ND					Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

Special Lead and Copper Monitoring due to new source as required by SWRCB

					May 2016	August 2016	
Copper (I)	ppm	AL=1.3	0.3	0.05	0 sites above AL out of 40 90th percentile=0.3	0 sites above AL out of 37 90th percentile=0.3	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (I)	ppb	AL=15	0.2	5	0 sites above AL out of 40 90th percentile=ND	0 sites above AL out of 37 90th percentile=ND	Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY STANDARDS — AESTHETIC STANDARDS

Aluminum (e)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND	ND	130-380	52	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	ND	239	52	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	NA	36-105	98-100	102-104	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	110	64	99	103	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	ND	ND	1	1-2	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	ND	1	2	
Iron	ppm	0.3	NA	0.1	Range	ND	ND-0.125	NR	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	0.007	NR	ND	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range	NA	ND	ND-2	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	2	ND	ND	3	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	NA	195-481	NA	965-1030	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	1000	347	1000	998	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	NA	11-27	230-250	229-238	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	240	17	240	234	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	NA	ND-482	610-670	615-632	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	650	182	648	624	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	Otay Distribution System Range: 0.05-0.21					Soil runoff
					Otay Distribution System Average: 0.06					

FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR3 List 1 and List 2)

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	

OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical

ABBREVIATIONS

AI Aggressiveness Index	MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NR Not Reported	RAA Running Annual Average
AL Action Level	MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	pCi/L picoCuries per Liter	Range Results based on minimum and maximum values
Average... Result based on arithmetic mean	N Nitrogen	PHG Public Health Goal	SWRCB... State Water Resources Control Board
DBP Disinfection By-Products	NA Not Applicable	ppb parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	TOC Total Organic Carbon
DLR Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	ND Not Detected	ppm parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	TON Threshold Odor Number
LRAA Locational Running Annual Average	NL Notification Level	ppt parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	TT Treatment Technique
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level	NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units		µS/cm microSiemen per centimeter
MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal			

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

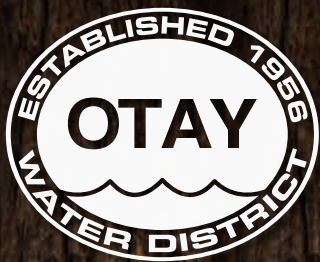
PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	CARLSBAD DESAL PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	ND-110	106-140	118-125	
					Average	120	56	124	122	
Boron	ppb	NL=1000	NA	100	Range	NA	290-780	NA	140	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	130	490	NA	140	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	14-40	59-73	70-74	
					Average	67	24	68	72	
Chlorate	ppb	NL=800	NA	20	Range	170-450	NA	NA	26-60	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	283	NA	NA	51	
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	11.4-11.9	NR	12.4-12.5	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	13	11.6	NR	12.5	
Hardness (k)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	44-104	NA	274-294	
					Average	270	60	290	284	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	0.3-4.8	22-26	24-25	
					Average	25	0.6	25	25	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NL=10	3	2	Range	NA	NA	NA	ND-2.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	ND	NA	NA	2.3	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.4-8.6	6.7-8.7	7.7-8.5	8.1-8.2	
					Average	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.1	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	0.8-2.9	4.4-4.9	4.8-4.9	
					Average	4.6	1.9	4.7	4.9	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	NA	26-74	92-100	101-104	
					Average	99	47	97	102	

FOOTNOTES

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. The MCL was not violated.</p> <p>(c) <i>E. coli</i> MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains <i>E. coli</i>, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.</p> <p>(d) <i>E. coli</i> MCL and Level 2 TT triggers for assessments: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive are either sample is <i>E. coli</i>-positive or system fails to collect all repeat samples following an <i>E. coli</i>-positive sample, or fails to test for <i>E. coli</i> when the repeat is a total coliform-positive. No MCLs violations or assessments occurred.</p> | <p>(e) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.</p> <p>(f) 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.</p> <p>(g) Compliance based on locational running annual average (LRAA).</p> <p>(h) Compliance based on running annual average (RAA).</p> <p>(i) TTHM and HAA5 are combinations of several disinfection by-product compounds. The State DLRs are for the individual compounds.</p> <p>(j) AI <10.0=Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI >12.0=Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0-11.9)=Moderately aggressive water</p> <p>(k) Hardness can also be reported in grains per gallon. The distribution system average is 17 grains per gallon of hardness.</p> | <p>(l) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumer's 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. Next triennial monitoring will be performed in 2017.</p> |
|---|---|---|

DEFINITIONS

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. Notification Levels: Notification Levels are health-based advisory levels established by 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
|---|--|---|



EL GOBERNADOR SUSPENDE OFICIALMENTE EL ESTADO DE EMERGENCIA POR LA SEQUÍA

El pasado 7 de abril del 2017, el gobernador Edmund G. Brown declaró formalmente el fin del estado de emergencia por la sequía. La confiabilidad del suministro de agua en la región de San Diego es mayor actualmente que cuando la sequía comenzó debido a los esfuerzos de los contribuyentes de agua del condado de San Diego.

Gracias a los clientes de Otay y otras personas en el condado, los contribuyentes han invertido más de \$3.5 mil millones en las últimas tres décadas para contrarrestar la sequía, por ejemplo, una nueva capacidad de almacenamiento y suministros de agua localmente controlados y resistentes a la sequía provenientes de la Planta Desalinizadora de Carlsbad.

Los residentes y negocios del condado también superaron las órdenes de emergencia de reducción de uso de agua durante 2015 y 2016, sin embargo, continúan utilizando menos agua que en el año 2013 aún cuando las condiciones de sequía han terminado. Desde que comenzó la orden de conservación del estado en junio de 2015, los clientes de Otay han ahorrado un promedio de 18 por ciento más de agua comparado con el total de uso de agua en el año 2013.

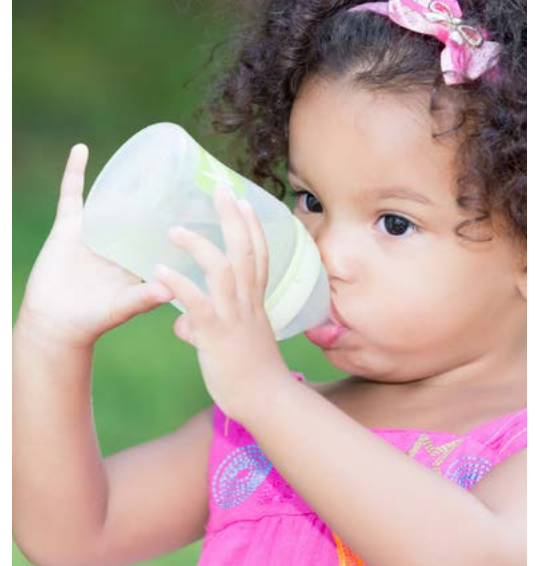
El Consejo de Control de Recursos de Agua del Estado de California continuará solicitando a los distritos que reporten el uso de agua en las ciudades y las prohibiciones contra prácticas de derroche del vital líquido. Estas prácticas de derroche incluyen el riego durante o después de la lluvia, limpieza de banquetas con manguera e irrigación de césped decorativo en los camellones de calles públicas. En otras palabras, utilice el agua que usted necesita pero no la desperdicie. Visite la página de Internet otaywater.gov para obtener más información sobre la derogación del estado de emergencia por sequía y las acciones que el Distrito de Agua de Otay está tomando para alentar a los legisladores y al Consejo Estatal a crear medidas eficientes y a largo plazo sobre el uso de agua, incluyendo suministros resistentes a la sequía adecuados a las condiciones hidrológicas.

Otay ofrece una gama de recursos de conservación de agua para residentes, negocios, asociaciones de propietarios y en otras organizaciones.

Para más detalles, visite otaywater.gov/conservation.

Informe de Confianza para el Consumidor Año 2016

El Distrito de Agua de Otay le presenta el Informe de Confianza al Consumidor. Este informe describe detalladamente la calidad del agua del año pasado (2016) incluyendo el origen del agua; su contenido; y una comparación con los estándares del estado. La información incluida en este informe de la calidad del agua representa una pequeña fracción de lo que hacemos para asegurar que usted reciba agua potable de la más alta calidad. Hacemos revisiones exhaustivas del agua, en uno o más laboratorios certificados por el Estado de California, que incluyen un amplio rango de elementos que tienen el potencial de degradar la calidad del agua. Únicamente los compuestos detectados en los suministros de agua fueron incluidos en este informe. Se concluyó, como en años anteriores, que el agua potable cumple con todos los estándares de salud de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (USEPA, por sus siglas en inglés) y los estándares para el agua potable del Estado de California. **El Distrito de Agua de Otay siempre está vigilante salvaguardando los suministros de agua, y una vez más, estamos orgullosos de informar que nuestro sistema nunca ha excedido el nivel máximo de contaminantes o ningún otro estándar de la calidad del agua que pudiera impactar su salud.**



El Distrito de Agua de Otay es un distrito especial establecido en 1956 por la Legislatura del Estado de California como proveedor de servicios públicos de agua. En la actualidad, el distrito provee agua potable a más de 223,000 habitantes dentro de una área de 125.5 millas cuadradas que incluye las comunidades de Spring Valley, La Presa, Rancho San Diego, Jamul, Chula Vista, Otay Mesa, y zonas no incorporadas. El Distrito de Agua de Otay compra el 100 por ciento de su agua tratada. El 85 por ciento de esa agua es importada del río Colorado y el Proyecto Estatal de Agua de California, y el otro 15 por ciento proviene de suministros locales incluyendo almacenamientos de agua locales dentro del condado y el océano Pacífico a través de la planta desalinizadora de agua de mar.

El distrito compra agua tratada al Distrito Metropolitano de Agua a través de la Planta de Tratamiento R.A. Skinner del Sur de California; la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua Twin Oaks Valley de la Autoridad de Agua del Condado; la Planta Desalinizadora de Carlsbad; y la Planta de Tratamiento de Agua R.M. Levy del Distrito de Agua de Helix.

The map illustrates the water supply network for the Otay Water District. It shows the Pacific Ocean on the west coast. Key water features include Shasta Lake, Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and The Delta near Sacramento. The San Joaquin River flows into the Delta. The California Aqueduct and Kern River are shown in the central region. The Los Angeles Aqueduct is depicted in the south. The Colorado River Aqueduct is shown entering the state from the south, with the Coachella Canal and All American Canal branching off. The Otay Water District is highlighted in the southeastern part of the state. Arrows indicate the flow of water from the Colorado River and the Delta towards the Otay Water District. A star icon is located near the Colorado River Aqueduct, and a triangle icon is near the Delta.

Las fuentes de suministro de agua del Distrito de Agua de Otay incluyen el Río Colorado, el Proyecto Estatal de Agua de California, y suministros locales. Las agencias que proveen de 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, realizan evaluaciones obligatorias y rigurosas de sus fuentes de agua bruta. Si desea obtener las evaluaciones del agua, por favor comuníquese con el gerente de sistemas de operación del Distrito de Agua de Otay Jake Vaclavek, al (619) 670-2230.

Otay Water District anima a sus clientes a que participen en las reuniones públicas. La junta directiva del distrito generalmente se reúne el primer miércoles de cada mes a las 3:30 p. m. en las oficinas del distrito ubicadas en 2554 Sweetwater Springs Blvd., Spring Valley, CA, 91978.

Para la dirección, agendas e información adicional, por favor llame al (619) 670-2222 o visite otaywater.gov.

Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la USEPA y la Junta Estatal han establecido normas que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que se proporciona a través de los sistemas públicos de agua. Las normas de la Administración de Medicamentos y Alimentos (FDA, por sus siglas en inglés) de los Estados Unidos y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada los cuales deben proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Se puede esperar de manera razonable, que el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, contenga pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. Para obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y los posibles efectos en la salud, por favor llame a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable de la USEPA al 1 (800) 426-4791 o visite epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población en general. Las personas con un sistema inmunológico debilitado como las personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, las personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, las personas con VIH/SIDA u otras enfermedades del sistema inmunológico, algunas personas de la tercera edad y los lactantes pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones.

Estas personas deben consultar a su médico sobre el agua potable. Las normas de la USEPA y los Centros para el Control de Enfermedades (CDC, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre las medidas adecuadas para disminuir el riesgo de infección por *Cryptosporidium* y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura al 1 (800) 426-4791.

Las fuentes de agua potable (agua de grifo y agua embotellada) incluyen los océanos, ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, reservorios, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve residuos de minerales naturales y en algunos casos, materiales radioactivos. También puede recoger sustancias que resultan de la presencia de animales o de alguna actividad humana.

PREOCUPACIONES SOBRE EL PLOMO EN EL SUMINISTRO DE AGUA

En el 2014, se encontraron altos niveles de plomo en el suministro de agua en Flint, Michigan, debido a las líneas de servicio hechas de plomo que transportan agua del sistema de agua potable a más de 15,000 hogares y negocios en la ciudad.

Ninguna de las 730 millas de redes de distribución o líneas de servicio de agua de Otay están hechas de plomo. Además, Otay está obligado por la USEPA a recoger muestras de agua en hogares seleccionados y examinar esa muestra bajo la Norma de Plomo y Cobre de USEPA. En el área de servicio de Otay, los niveles de plomo están muy por debajo de los estándares de USEPA y el 90 por ciento de las muestras de agua arrojaron niveles de plomo mucho menores al límite de detección de cinco partes por mil millones.

En enero del 2017, el USEPA en colaboración con el Departamento de Educación de California, tomó la iniciativa para comenzar las pruebas de agua potable en las escuelas (K-12) para el plomo. Los superintendentes escolares pueden hacer una petición al sistema público de agua en cualquier momento antes del 1 de noviembre del 2019. Los lugares de muestreo pueden incluir fuentes de agua potable, cafetería y áreas de preparación de alimentos, y estaciones para llenar botellas de agua. El Distrito tiene la responsabilidad de cubrir los costos asociados con la recolección de las muestras de agua potable, pruebas y análisis, y reportar los resultados a las escuelas. Detección de nivel de 15 o menos partes por mil millones se considera seguro para un sistema de agua. Si se detecta más de 15, es la responsabilidad de la escuela de tomar medidas correctivas.

Si desea aprender más acerca del plomo en el agua potable, visite epa.gov/safewater/lead.

CONTAMINANTES QUE SE PUEDEN PRESENTAR EN LOS SUMINISTROS DE AGUA

- Contaminantes microbianos como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, actividades agrícolas o ganaderas y la fauna silvestre
- Contaminantes inorgánicos tales como sales y metales que pueden surgir naturalmente o como resultado de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales; descargas de desechos industriales o domésticos; producción de aceite y gas; minería o agricultura
- Los pesticidas o herbicidas que se pueden originar de la agricultura, escorrentía de aguas pluviales y usos residenciales
- Contaminantes químicos orgánicos incluyendo los químicos sintéticos y orgánicos volátiles que son productos derivados de procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo por lo que también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio; escorrentía de aguas pluviales en zonas urbanas; aplicación agrícola; y sistemas sépticos
- Los contaminantes radioactivos que pueden surgir naturalmente o ser resultado de la producción de aceite y gas, así como actividades mineras.

CONTAMINANTES QUE PUEDEN ESTAR PRESENTES EN LOS SISTEMAS DE PLOMERÍA DEL HOGAR

El plomo, si está presente, puede causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente en las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería del hogar. El Distrito de Agua de Otay es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales que se utilizan en los componentes del sistema de plomería. Cuando el agua ha estado asentada durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar la contaminación al plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave durante 30 segundos a dos minutos antes de utilizarla. Si usted está preocupado acerca del plomo en su agua, tal vez le interesaría analizar su agua. Para más información acerca del plomo en el agua potable, métodos de análisis y pasos para minimizar la contaminación, comuníquese a la Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura al 1 (800) 426-4791 o visite epa.gov/safewater/lead.

UNA PARTE POR MIL MILLONES (PPMM) EQUIVALE A:



Un minuto en 1,902 años



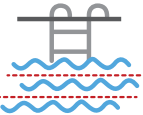


Un centavo en 10 millones de dólares





Una gota en una piscina olímpica
(160 pies de longitud y de seis a nueve pies de profundidad)





INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL

El Distrito de Agua de Otay agradece todos sus comentarios y participación activa. Si tiene preguntas sobre la información contenida en este informe o en los procesos de pruebas, por favor comuníquese con Jake Vaclavek, gerente de operaciones del sistema, al (619) 670-2230 o visite otaywater.gov. También puede encontrar información muy útil si se comunica con las siguientes agencias:



State Water Resources Control Board

P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
1 (916) 449-5577
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
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
otaywater.gov

LA VERDAD SOBRE EL AGUA DEL GRIFO

Creencias: Los estudios muestran que la mayoría de los consumidores que beben agua embotellada lo hacen porque disfrutan su sabor o portabilidad. Otras personas beben agua embotellada porque creen que es más pura o más segura que el agua del grifo.

Verdad: ¿Sabía usted que una botella de agua promedio puede costar hasta 1,000 veces más que el agua del grifo? A pesar de lo que su alto costo nos hace creer, se calcula que el 25 al 40 por ciento del agua embotellada en el mercado es simplemente agua del grifo envasada.

El agua del grifo está regulada por la USEPA bajo la Ley de Agua Potable Segura mientras que el agua embotellada está considerada como alimento, por lo tanto, está regulada por la FDA. Si bien algunos embotelladores podrían exceder los estándares de la FDA, tanto el agua embotellada como los suministros de agua pública en los Estados Unidos deben cumplir con estándares similares para el agua potable segura. Para más información, visite drinktap.org.

Usted tiene opciones: Es muy importante saber que usted tiene otra opción más económica que el agua embotellada.



Ponga a enfriar una jarra de agua del grifo en su refrigerador

Las jarras de agua fría, botellas reutilizables o termos son amigables con el medio ambiente y le ofrecen portabilidad a muy bajo costo.



Aparatos de tratamiento de agua del hogar

Otra posibilidad es la instalación de un sistema de filtración de agua en el hogar. Estos sistemas son prácticos, fáciles de usar y mejoran el sabor del agua. Estos aparatos logran los mismos resultados deseados a una fracción del costo del precio del agua embotellada.

Para más información acerca de los aparatos para tratar el agua del hogar que estén certificados por el estado de California, visite waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/Documents/aparatos_para_tratar_el_agua.pdf.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch

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

