This report contains important information about your drinking water. If the report is not available in your native language, we encourage you to identify someone who understands it and can translate for you.

Spanish

Af-Somali
Riboorti wuxuu xanbaar sanyahay warbixiino muhilmah oo ku saabsam biyaha aad caabtaan. Hadliisaad fahmiyin, Fadlan riboorti hala turjuma ama kala hadal ruux ku fahansiya.

Tagalog
Mahalaga ang impormasyon ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Chinese
此份报告對你的飲用水有重要資訊，如有需要，請找懂你的語言的人翻譯及解釋清楚。

Korean
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
문의를 위해 번역본을 사용하십시오.

Arabic
هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة عن جودة الماء.
ترجم التقرير إلى لغتك وقل لنا!

Vietnamese
Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.
The City of San Diego’s Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about the source of our water, what it contains, and other important information about the water we provide to our customers. The water provided by the City of San Diego meets all EPA and State drinking water health standards. Approximately 85% of the City of San Diego’s water is imported. This imported water is purchased from the San Diego County Water Authority, which purchases the water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Ultimately, our water is a blend of Colorado River water, State Project water, and local water. Throughout the year, the blend changes. The City Water Department serves more than 1.25 million people in a service area of 403 square miles. Depending on where you live, you receive water from one of three City treatment plants: Miramar, Alvarado, and Otay (see map below for service areas), and San Diego County Water Authority.

Contaminants
As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in some source waters include:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can occur naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides, herbicides and fungicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Public Health prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City Water Department treats water according to these state regulations, and continually monitors and adjusts its treatment process to respond to changing water supplies. Through these adjustments, the Water Department ensures that all drinking water safety and quality standards are met.

Water Conservation
San Diego needs to import most of its water, so it is very important to conserve every precious drop. As part of a regional effort to increase voluntary water conservation, the City of San Diego and the San Diego County Water Authority have issued a 20-Gallon Challenge. San Diegans are each being asked to conserve 20 gallons of water each day. For information about how you can save water and save money, visit the City’s Water Conservation web page at www.sandiego.gov/water/conservation/index.shtml or call 619-515-3520.

Fluoridation
In December 2007, the City began receiving fluoridated treated water from the Metropolitan Water District through the San Diego County Water Authority. The City water supply currently consists of approximately 9% of this type of imported treated water. Because this is only a small portion of the City water supply, not all areas receive fluoridated water. Due to seasonal demands and operational changes, fluoride levels will vary throughout the system over time. For more information, log onto www.sandiego.gov/water/fluoridation.shtml.

Important Health Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk. These people and/or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. During calendar year 2007, the City Water Department analyzed all its water sources for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and detected no Cryptosporidium oocysts or Giardia cysts.
Table 1 lists all regulated contaminants with Primary MCLs that the City Water Quality Lab detected in the drinking water at or above the state DLR.

Table 2 lists regulated contaminants with Secondary MCLs that were detected at or above the state DLR for each analyte.

Table 3 lists unregulated contaminants that were detected at or above the state DLR for each analyte. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the EPA and the Department of Public Health determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Table 4 lists disinfection residuals and disinfection byproducts that were detected in the treated water.

Definitions of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 or 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 health risk. MCLGs are set by the EPA.

MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (maximum residual disinfectant level goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PhGs are set by the California EPA.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MCLGs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Abbreviations

AC: absent

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

CSO MDL (City of San Diego Water Quality Lab method of detection limit): lowest quantifiable concentration of a measured analyte detectable by the lab

CU: color units

DLR: detection limit for reporting

gr/gal: grains per gallon

ML: milliliter

n/a: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

OU: odor units

ppC/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Range for Tapwater Analysis

The range for tapwater analysis presented in Table 1 is based on the difference between the average concentration of a contaminant found at the tap and the primary MCL, and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Table 5 lists contaminants which: 1) have associated Primary MCLs that are regulated and were detected by the City of San Diego’s Water Quality Lab. Contaminants were detected at or above the California Department of Public Health’s Detection Limits for the year 2007.

NOTE: The Department of Public Health requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants at least once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, through representative water quality, is more than one year old.

Primary Standards (Mandatory Health Related Standards) – THE ATP TAP CONTAMINANTS – LEAD AND COPPER RULE

Note: Annual monitoring not monitored. Most recent monitoring conducted in 2005.