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
Ribootkani wuxuu xanbaar sanyahay warbixino muhiim ah oo ku saabsam biyaha aad cabtaan. Hadii aadan fahmeeyin, Fadlan ribootka hala turjumo ama kala hadal ruux ku fahansiya.

Tagalog
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Chinese
此份有關你的飲水報告，內有重要資料和訊息，請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Korean
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본안을 위해 번역을 사용하십시오.

Arabic
هذا الافتر يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بالآفة (أوâteèم). تَجَمَّلُ الآفة. أدعوا شخص يستطيع أن يفهم الآفة.

Vietnamese
Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

NO TIME TO WASTE
NO WATER TO WASTE
WATER USE RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEGUN JUNE 1, 2009
**The City of San Diego**

**Drinking Water Quality Report**

includes details about our water sources, what they contain, and other important information about the water we provide to our customers. The water provided by the City of San Diego meets all Federal and State drinking water health standards (primary standards for treating and monitoring water). The City imports approximately 85 - 90% of its water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California via the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA).

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### Fluoridation

California law requires water agencies with more than 10,000 water service connections (which includes the City of San Diego) to fluoridate their drinking water supplies. However, a public water system is exempt from fluoridating until sufficient outside funding is available. In June 2008, the City Council accepted an offer of funding from the First 5 Commission of San Diego County for the purpose of fluoridating the City’s public water supply. The Commission’s offer of up to $3,927,016 is for full operating and maintenance expenses necessary to implement fluoridation at each of the City’s three water treatment plants. As a result of state law and the availability of funding, the City is required to begin fluoridating its public water supply by May 2010.

Currently, the City does not fluoridate its water. However, the City does receive fluoridated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through the San Diego County Water Authority. The City water supply consists of approximately 9% of imported treated water. Because this is only a small portion of the City water supply, not all areas of the City currently receive fluoridated water. In addition, 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/quality/fluoridation.shtml.

### Contaminants

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) 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.

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### Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, 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). During calendar year 2008, the water supply to each of the water treatment plants was monitored for *Cryptosporidium* and Giardia, and neither were detected.

### Quagga Mussels

Non-native quagga mussels are now in several City reservoirs. The mussels can:

- Affect the taste and odor of drinking water
- Clog pipes and machinery
- Alter ecosystems
- Reduce fish populations

Learn how you can help control the spread of quagga mussels by visiting www.sandiego.gov/water/recreation/quaggamussels.shtml.

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### How to Contact Us

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Hotline</td>
<td>619-515-3525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>619-515-3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality Lab</td>
<td>619-668-3232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Improvements Program</td>
<td>619-533-4679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Lakes Fishing Line</td>
<td>619-465-3474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speakers Bureau</td>
<td>619-533-6638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Water Pollution Prevention</td>
<td>619-235-1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-use Violations</td>
<td>619-515-3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Department email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:water@sandiego.gov">water@sandiego.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Information Web Sites

- **City of San Diego Water** [www.sandiego.gov/water](http://www.sandiego.gov/water)
- **County Water Authority** [www.sdcwa.org](http://www.sdcwa.org)
- **Metropolitan Water District** [www.mwdh2o.org](http://www.mwdh2o.org)
- **State Public Health** [www.cdph.ca.gov](http://www.cdph.ca.gov)
- **Think Blue** [www.thinkblue.org](http://www.thinkblue.org)
- **U.S. EPA** [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)
- **Water Emergency** [www.sandiego.gov/wateremergency](http://www.sandiego.gov/wateremergency)
- **Watering Calculator** [http://apps.sandiego.gov/landcalc](http://apps.sandiego.gov/landcalc)
- **Be Water Wise** [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com)

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Printed on recycled paper containing 30% post-consumer waste. This information is available in alternative formats upon request.
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 MCLG as feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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

How to Read the Tables

The tables below list contaminants which 1) The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) requires the City to monitor, 2) CDPH or other state agencies have established standards for or have identified contaminants that affect health, and 3) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 800-426-4791 or the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA) at 800-426-4791 or visit the agency’s website at www.epa.gov/饮用水/alkali.html for information regarding contaminants and potential health effects. Contact the CDPH website at www.cdph.ca.gov for list of action levels.

These tables summarize monitoring from Jan. – Dec. 2008 with two exceptions (see table footnotes). CDPH mandates monitoring radioactive contaminants every nine years. The Lead and Copper Rule was implemented in 2000, and is monitored every three years. The levels of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

### TABLE 1 – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHS</th>
<th>CSD</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride-Naturally Occurring</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride-Treatment</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrite)</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Fluoride service area by address located at: http://water.sandigo.gov/water/quality/fluoridetab2.html

### TABLE 2 – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>SMCL</th>
<th>CSD</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>CI</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor - Threshold</td>
<td>CI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance</td>
<td>µS/cm</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Monitoring required every three years. Most recent monitoring: 2006 for Alvarado, Miramar, Otay; and 2008 for MWD Skinner.

### TABLE 3 – DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>ACTION LEVEL</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria</td>
<td>CFU</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliforms</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Definitions of Terms

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

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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.

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

### TABLE 4 – DETECTED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alachlor</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Surface water supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Surface water supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAC (Bacteriophage Adsorbed to Activated Charcoal)</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Surface water supplies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Abbreviations

A: absent
CA SMCL: California Secondary maximum contaminant level
COPH: California Department of Public Health
CSD MCL: City of San Diego Water Quality Lab method detection limit
MRDL: Maximum contaminant level
MSL: milliliter
PHG: primary health goal
ND: not detected
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units
OU: odor units
pCi/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)
SMCL: secondary maximum contaminant level
TTHM: trihalomethane
X: greater than

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