

**Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.**

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**この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。**

此份有關你的食水報告內有重要資料及訊息，請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
نرجو التوجه إلى ناطق مع شخص يستطيع أن يشرح لهم التقرير.*

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

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



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Water Department Operations Division
2797 Caminito Chollas, MS 43
San Diego, CA 92105-5097

Important
Water Quality
Information

This information is available in alternative formats upon request.

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THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

WATER DEPARTMENT

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
REPORT
2000**



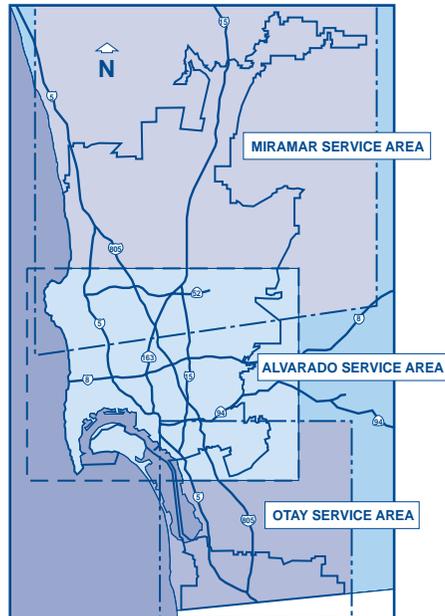
What Is This Report About?

This report provides a snapshot of the quality of water provided to customers last year in the City of San Diego. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are educated consumers.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Copias en español de este reporte cerca de la calidad de agua están disponibles si llama al (619) 527-3121.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Depending on where you live in the City of San Diego, you get your water from one of three water treatment plants. Their service areas are shown on the map. Customers in the southern communities of San Diego get their water from the Otay Water Treatment Plant, those living in central San Diego get their water from the Alvarado Plant, and customers in the north get water from the Miramar Plant. The City maintains nine water storage reservoirs which along with water purchased from the San Diego County Water Authority (CWA) constitute the source waters for these plants. The CWA purchases Colorado River and State Water Project water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in Northern California. It is this constantly changing blend of high total dissolved solids and nutrient-rich imported water that can account for occasional taste and odor problems in your drinking water.



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. More information about the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants, and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). During calendar year 2000, the City of San Diego analyzed all of our source waters and *Cryptosporidium* was not detected.

What Else Should I Know?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. The City of San Diego's Water Department treats all our water according to DHS regulations. Unlike drinking water, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration establishes regulations to limit contaminants in bottled water which 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 the water poses a health risk.

Why Is There Anything In My Water?

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 waters before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants – such as viruses, protozoa and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants – such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides – which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants – which are naturally occurring.

Organic chemical contaminants – including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In January 1996, the City of San Diego completed a "Watershed Sanitary Survey." This survey examines the potential impacts of the watershed surrounding the nine reservoirs maintained by the City. The Executive Summary of this document can be requested by contacting the Water Department's Public Information Office at (619) 527-3121. This survey is currently being repeated and the new report will be available after August 2001. We encourage all San Diegans to take an active role in supporting pollution prevention programs in their communities.

2000 Water Quality Results

During calendar year 2000, the City of San Diego's Water Quality Laboratory conducted over 230,000 tests for drinking water contaminants. We only detected 23 contaminants and *none* at a level higher than the state or federal standards allow.

What Do All These Terms And Acronyms Mean?

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 Cal-EPA.

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 EPA.

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 or technologically feasible. *Secondary* MCLs (SMCL) are set by the Cal-EPA to control the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

Corrosivity: The corrosivity of a sample is measured by the Langlier Stability Index. A positive index, indicating non-corrosivity, was maintained at all our plants.

CSD/MDL: The City of San Diego Water Quality Laboratory's *Method Detection Limit*. Lowest quantifiable concentration of a measured contaminant detectable by the Laboratory.

How Do I Read The Tables?

For calendar year 2000, your tap water met all EPA and DHS drinking water health standards. The City of San Diego's Water Department vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and is proud to report that, in our 100 year history, our extensive water system met all state and federal standards.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from tests performed between January 1 through December 31, 2000. Certain contaminants are not required by the DHS to be tested for yearly. Therefore, some of the data is more than one year old yet is representative of the water quality. Many other compounds were tested for but were not found at detectable levels. You can request a copy of these test results by contacting the Public Information Office at (619) 527-3121 or find them on the Water Department's web page. (www.sandiego.gov/water)

Table 1 lists all the regulated CCR contaminants with Primary MCLs that the City of San Diego's Water Quality Laboratory detected in the drinking water at a level at or above the DHS's Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) during the 2000 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Total Trihalomethanes(TTHMs)

Compliance with the MCL regulation for TTHMs are based on the running average of samples collected over the entire year. An individual sample greater than 100 µg/l does not constitute a violation of the MCL. Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of contracting cancer.

Table 2 is a listing of regulated contaminants with Secondary MCLs that were detected at or above the DHS's DLR for each contaminant.

Table 3 is a listing of regulated contaminants with no MCLs that were detected at or above the DHS's DLR for each contaminant.

Important Phone Numbers

General Information (619) 515-3500
 Emergency Hotline (619) 515-3525
 Water Quality Lab (619) 668-3232
 Capital Improvements Program (619) 533-4679
 Group Job Hotline (858) 573-5081
 Public Information Office (619) 527-3121
 Water Conservation (619) 239-0132
 City Lakes Fishing Line (619) 465-3474
 Speakers Bureau (619) 533-6638
 EPA Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Important Web Links

City:www.sandiego.gov/water
 State:www.dhs.ca.gov/psddwem/index.htm
 EPA:www.epa.gov/safewater

Table 1 – Detected Regulated CCR Contaminants with Primary MCLs

Primary Standards (Mandatory Health Related Standards) CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS												
Contaminant	CCR Units	MCL CCR Units	PHG (MCLG)	CSD MDL	Treatment Plant Effluent Concentration						Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
					Alvarado	Range	Miramar	Range	Otay	Range		
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.04	0.244	0.227-0.260	0.252	0.233-0.281	0.368	0.336-0.427	2000	Erosion of natural deposits; dental hygiene water additives; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	2	<3.68	nd-5.11	3.61	2.93-4.66	4.35	2.89-6.13	2000	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Ethylene dibromide	ppt	50	(0)	20	nd	nd	<23	nd- 24	nd	nd	2000	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that still may be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from grain and fruit crops
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	100	n/a	0.5	53.3	40.6-64.8	50.0	36.9-59.0	77.5	65.9-93.3	2000	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Table 1 – Detected Regulated CCR Contaminants with Primary MCLs continued

Primary Standards (Mandatory Health Related Standards) AT THE TAP CONTAMINANTS												
Total Coliform Bacteria	--	less than 5% P, TT	(0)	A	1.22	A - P	0.41	A - P	0.41	A - P	2000	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	--	less than 5% P, TT	(0)	A	0.41	A - P	0.00	A	0.00	A	2000	Human and animal fecal wastes
Turbidity	NTU	TT	TT	0.07	<0.09	nd-0.22	0.09	0.07-0.16	<0.12	nd-0.35	2000	Soil runoff

Table 2 – Detected Regulated CCR Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

Primary Standards (Mandatory Health Related Standards) CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS												
Contaminant	CCR Units	State SMCL CCR Units	PHG (MCLG)	MDL	Treatment Plant Effluent Concentration						Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
					Alvarado	Range	Miramar	Range	Otay	Range		
Color	CU	15	n/a	1	<3.0	nd-6.0	<3.0	nd-6.0	4.2	1.0 - 7.0	2000	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	--	non-corrosive	n/a	--	0.23	-0.62-0.61	0.43	0.11-0.78	0.22	-0.37-0.76	2000	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in water. A positive index indicates that the water is non-corrosive.
Odor – Threshold	OU	3	n/a	1	<1.4	nd-1.4	<1.4	nd-2.0	1.4	1.0-2.0	2000	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	NTU	5	n/a	0.07	<0.09	nd-0.22	<0.09	0.07-0.16	<0.12	nd-0.35	2000	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5	n/a	2	<1.42	nd-6.38	nd	nd	<2.03	nd-2.31	2000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	n/a	10	474	402-507	498	479-527	366	360-373	2000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1,600	n/a	n/a	783	704-848	816	784-848	645	623-680	2000	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	0.5	72.6	63.9-83.2	72.2	61.5-80.2	77.0	74.3-80.7	2000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	0.5	147	89-168	167	156-182	40.1	37.8-42.0	2000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 3 – Detected Regulated CCR Contaminants with No MCLs

Primary Standards (Mandatory Health Related Standards) CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS												
Contaminant	CCR Units	MCL CCR Units	PHG (MCLG)	MDL	Treatment Plant Effluent Concentration						Sample Year	
					Alvarado	Range	Miramar	Range	Otay	Range		
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	20.4	12.4-24.5	20.1	16.5-24.3	30.3	24.7-37.4	2000	
Bromoform	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	2.50	1.74-3.73	2.65	1.68-4.28	5.31	2.99-9.36	2000	
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	15.1	12.7-21.2	14.7	12.1-18.0	25.9	21.8-32.1	2000	
Chloroform	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	20.5	8.62-26.7	20.5	11.9-32.4	23.6	18.6-33.8	2000	
Haloacetic Acids 5	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	<24.9	<21.2-<27.5	<23.5	<21.1-<26.3	<34.4	<23.4-<45.4	2000	
Haloketones	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	<1.67	<0.50-<3.47	<1.26	<0.50-<2.74	<1.60	<0.50-3.83	2000	
Haloacetonitriles	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.25	<8.05	<6.48-<9.18	<8.25	<6.96-<9.60	<10.6	<10.0-<11.1	2000	
Chlorohydrate	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.25	2.09	0.77-3.05	3.39	1.23-4.64	<1.28	<0.25-2.26	2000	
Chloropicrin	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.25	<0.37	nd-0.55	<0.34	nd-0.47	nd	nd	2000	
TOX as Chloride	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	195	120-326	162	146-182	326	153-460	2000	
Disinfectant Residual	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.02	2.52	1.80-3.10	2.64	2.10-3.52	2.51	1.40-3.70	2000	
Cyanogen Chloride	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	4.88	1.68-7.23	2.31	1.31-3.06	5.72	2.18-10.2	1999	

ABBREVIATIONS

- n/a – not applicable
- nd – not detectable at testing limit
- ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) [e.g., 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb]
- µg/l – micrograms per liter (ppb)
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- Sample Year – This column is to record the last time a contaminant was analyzed.
- TT – Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- MDL – Method Detection Limit
- DLR – Detection Limit for Reporting
- CU – Color Units
- AL – Action Level
- OU – Odor Units
- µmhos/cm – measurement of resistivity
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- TOX – Total Organic Halides
- < – Less than



Parts per million:

- 3 drops in 42 gallons
- 1 penny in \$10,000
- 1 second in 12 days
- 1 inch in 16 miles



Parts per billion:

- 1 drop in 14,000 gallons
- 1 penny in \$10 million
- 1 second in 32 years
- 1 inch in 16,000 miles