

VALLECITOS WATER DISTRICT

Responsible

Fiscally Sound

Efficient



A Public Agency



Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2006

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Water • Wastewater • Water Recycling

201 Vallecitos de Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069
(760) 744-0460
www.vwd.org

This Report Explains:

- Where your water comes from
- What your water contains
- How it compares with state and federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and smell
- Regulations that protect your health
- Programs that protect the high quality of our supply

Think of this report as a snapshot of the water quality we provided during 2006. Once you have read this report, it's our hope that you will have a more complete understanding about the sources and quality of your drinking water and be better able to make informed decisions regarding issues affecting your health. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best friends.

The water we provide meets all local, state and federal potable drinking standards. Last year, thousands of tests were performed on your water before and after entering Vallecitos' boundaries. During treatment prior to being delivered to VWD, your water also went through filtering and disinfecting to ensure acceptable quality.

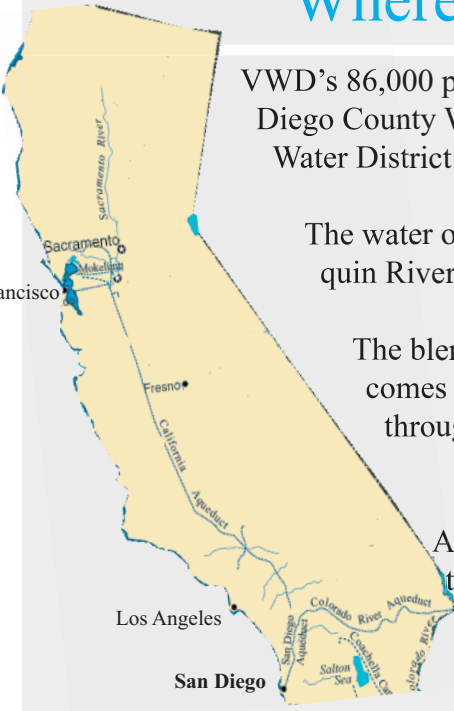
Results of our own testing, and that of our wholesalers' monitoring, are found in the tables on pages 4 through 7 of this report.

The Water We Drink

The U.S. Congress has directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to require water systems to report the quality of the drinking water they serve annually. Vallecitos Water District (VWD) supports this regulation and has provided Consumer Confidence Reports and other water quality data to all of its customers for many years.



Where Your Water Comes From



VWD's 86,000 plus residents receive 100 percent imported water from the San Diego County Water Authority, who in turn purchases it from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The water origins include the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California.

The blend of the two continually changes, but on average 60 percent comes through the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct and 40 percent through the 444-mile California Aqueduct.

After leaving our wholesalers' systems, your quality water enters through VWD's infrastructure of 323 miles of pipeline and 17 operational storage reservoirs to deliver more than 5.6 billion gallons of water annually to the 45-square-mile area that includes San Marcos; Lake San Marcos; portions of Escondido, Carls-



**Origins of Your Drinking Water -
Continued from Page 2**

bad and Vista; and nearby unincorporated areas. During its journey, the water remains safe due to increased security at key facilities, increased water sampling, and aerial and ground patrols. Protecting your water doesn't end with the thousands of tests performed throughout the year. We also support regulatory changes in public policy to improve water quality.

Water...California's Real Gold

Water is one of California's most precious resources. As such, VWD understands the vitality of water and takes every step necessary to treat, protect, and conserve this treasure. It is our goal to protect you by providing a clean, healthy, and reliable supply that is always available when needed. Water supplied by VWD meets high regulatory standards. Daily, your water passes through almost 200 types of tests conducted by our wholesalers. That's not all. Once within our boundaries, water is again tested at our reservoirs and more than 200 sample points throughout the District, providing added protection from possible tampering or contaminants.



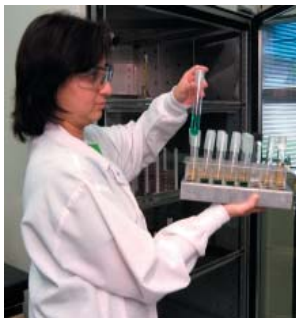
VWD Water Quality Report 2006

Since 1955, we've been your water specialists, making safety and quality a top priority. This is evidenced through the extra water quality tests we administer. It comes as no surprise, as you will later see in this report, that the District either met or exceeded every state and federal water quality monitoring and reporting standard in 2006. It is important to understand that drinking water standards in this report are based on research to protect the general public and may not be sufficient to protect certain immuno-compromised persons, as explained further in this report.

What is Inside Your Water Before Treatment?

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).

Your water passes thousands of tests administered annually prior to and upon entering VWD's distribution system.



Photos courtesy of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

Continued on Page 4

Your pretreated water -

Continued from Page 3

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (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. The Vallecitos Water District, and its water wholesalers, treat the water ac-

ording to these regulations.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 possibly present in source water before treatment 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



HEALTH ADVISORIES REGARDING YOUR WATER

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/Center for Disease Control guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...This report is only a summary of the water quality activities during the past year. If you have any questions about your water quality or Vallecitos Water District, please visit our web site at www.vwd.org or call (760) 744-0460 during business hours (Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.). The District's headquarters is at 201 Vallecitos de Oro, San Marcos, CA 92069. The public is also encouraged to attend meetings of the Board of Directors held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 4 p.m. in the District's Board Room. Questions specific to water quality can be directed to Jon Sherwood, the District's Water System Operations Supervisor, at (760) 744-0460, ext. 236. For additional information, contact:

Continued on Page 9

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants tested for during the 2006 calendar year. Thousands of water quality tests were performed on your drinking water last year. Many more parameters were tested for and not found. The results in this report show that your water met, and in most cases exceeded, all of the stringent state (California Department of Health Services) and federal (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) water quality standards relating to public health and aesthetics, such as taste, odor and color. Unless otherwise noted, the data in the following tables reflect testing from January 1, 2006, through December 31, 2006. The monitoring of certain contaminants is not required annually since they are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, though representative of the water quality, some of the data may be more than one year old.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2006 Water Quality Analysis

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range	Treatment Plant Effluents	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Combined Skinner Plants	
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	Range	41 - 59	NA
				Average	51	
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards - Data provided by Metropolitan Water District of southern California (MWD)						
CLARITY						
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	Highest % < 0.3	0.11 100%	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0 (b)	(0)	Range	Distribution System-wide: 0%	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	Distribution System-wide: 0%	
Fecal Coliform and E. coli	(c)	(c)	(0)	Distribution System-wide Fecal Coliform-positive samples = 0		Human and animal fecal waste
				Distribution System-wide E.coli-positive samples = 0		
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (d)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	Range	TT	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	TT	
Cryptosporidium (e)	Oocysts/200 L	TT	(0)	Range	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	ND	
Giardia (e)	Cysts/200 L	TT	(0)	Range	ND	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	ND	
Total Culturable Viruses (e)	P or A/1000L	TT	(0)	Range	A	Human and animal fecal waste
				Average	A	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Acrylamide	NA	TT	(0)	Range	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
				Average	TT	
Epichlorohydrin	NA	TT	(0)	Range	TT	Water treatment chemical impurities
				Average	TT	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (f)	ppb	1000	600	Range	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
				Average	ND	
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
				Average	ND	
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	Range	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
				Average	ND	
Fluoride (naturally-occurring)	ppm	2	1	Range	0.16 - 0.23	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for tooth health
				Average	0.20	
Nitrate (as N) (g)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND - 0.45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
				Average	ND	
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	Range	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
				Average	ND	
RADIONUCLIDES (h)						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Range	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	1.5	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS (FEDERAL)						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (i)	ppb	80	NA	Range	41 - 69	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	53	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (i, j)	ppb	60	NA	Range	20-29	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	25	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4.0]	Range	1.4 - 2.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	2.4	
Bromate (k)	ppb	10	(0)	Range	NA	By-product of drinking water ozonation
				Highest RAA	NA	
DBP Precursors Control (TOC) (l)	ppm	TT	NA	Range	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
				Average	TT	

This analysis report lists only the detected parameters, which are required by law to be published. However, more than 167 parameters were monitored. If you would like a copy of the full report, including the non-detected contaminants call the District's Public Information Office at (760) 744-0460, ext. 238, or the report can be viewed on our website at www.wvd.org.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2006 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Combined Skinner Plants	
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards - Data provided by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD)						
Aluminum (f)	ppb	200	600	Range	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
				Average	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	Range	68 - 95	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	78	
Color	Units	15	NA	Range	1 - 2	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	
Corrosivity (l)	SI	non-corrosive	NA	Range	0.17 - 0.45	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
				Average	0.28	
Odor Threshold (m)	TON	3	NA	Range	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	2	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	Range	650 - 880	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
				Average	748	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	Range	118 - 184	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	154	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	Range	381 - 518	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
				Average	438	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	Range	0.05 - 0.08	Soil runoff
				Average	0.06	

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

A - Absent	ND - None Detected
CFU/ml - Colony-Forming Units per milliliter	NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DBP - Disinfection By-Products	pCi/L - picoCuries per liter
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 and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.	PHG - Public Health Goal - 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.
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.	ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MPN - Most Probable Number	ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.	RAA - Running Annual Average
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there are no expected risks to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	SI - Saturation Index (Langelier)
N - Nitrogen	TOC - Total Organic Carbon
NA - Not Applicable	TT - Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
	µS/cm - microSiemen per centimeter; also equivalent to µmho/cm (micromho per centimeter)
	Primary Standards (Primary Drinking Water Standards) - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and drinking water treatment requirements.
	Secondary Standards - Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

FOOTNOTES

- (a) - The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance. The monthly averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards section were based on the plant effluents.
- (b) - Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2006, 8,813 samples were analyzed. The MCL was not violated.
- (c) - Fecal coliform/*E. coli* MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2006.
- (d) - HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the plant effluent samples. In 2006, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required.
- (e) - In 2006, the plant effluents had no detectable *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, or Total Culturable Viruses. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* samples were collected monthly (200 liters for plant effluents). Total Culturable Viruses samples were collected quarterly.
- (f) - Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- (g) - State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as N.
- (h) - Metropolitan conducted four (4) quarters of monitoring from August 2005 to April 2006. Reported results were taken from the first two (2) quarters of 2006. Effective June 11, 2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.
- (i) - Average and range for the treatment plant effluents were taken from weekly samples for TTHM and monthly samples for HAA5. Distribution system-wide average and range were taken from 47 samples collected quarterly. In 2006, Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule. The State of California has adopted the D/DBP Rule effective June 2006. TOC provides a medium for the formation of DBPs. Metropolitan was also in compliance with the DBP precursor (TOC) control portion of the Stage 1 D/DBP regulation.
- (j) - DLR= 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except for monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR = 2.0 ppb.
- (k) - Running annual average was calculated from weekly samples. Bromate reporting level is 3 ppb.
- (l) - SI measures the tendency for a water to precipitate or dissolve calcium carbonate (a natural mineral in water). Positive indices indicate the tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes and are assumed to be non-corrosive. Negative indices indicate the tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate and are assumed to be corrosive. Effective September 2006, corrosivity is no longer part of the Secondary Standards for drinking water in the State of California.
- (m) - Metropolitan has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2006 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Other Detected Constituents That May be of Interest to Consumers

Parameter	Units	NL	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluents Combined Skinner Plants
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	Range	80 - 100
			Average	88
Boron	ppb	1,000	Range	100 - 160
			Average	140
Calcium	ppm	NA	Range	40 - 55
			Average	47
Hardness	ppm	NA	Range	174 - 234
			Average	200
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) (a)	CFU/mL	NA	Range	ND
			Average	ND
Magnesium	ppm	NA	Range	18 - 23.5
			Average	20
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (b)	ppt	3	Range	ND - 2.2
pH	pH Units	NA	Range	8.1 - 8.2
			Average	8.1
Perchlorate (c)	ppb	6	Range	ND - 2.3
			Average	ND
Potassium	ppm	NA	Range	3.5 - 4.3
			Average	3.7
Sodium	ppm	NA	Range	62 - 88
			Average	72
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (d)	ppm	NA	Range	2.0 - 3.1
			Average	2.4

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, AND FOOTNOTES

Abbreviations and Definitions- (Please refer to main table for other abbreviations and definitions)

- NL** - Notification Level - The level at which notification of the public water system's governing body is required. Prior to 2005, NL used to be known as action level (AL).
- ppt** - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Footnotes:

- (a)** - HPC values were based on the monthly averages of the plant effluent samples. In 2006, all distribution samples collected had detectable total chlorine residuals and no HPC was required. Method detection limit is <1 CFU/ml.
- (b)** - Range for the plant effluents were taken from quarterly samples. The distribution system-wide range was taken from 19 samples collected quarterly. The PHG was established at 3 ppt in December 2006. The California NL is 10 ppt.
- (c)** - Both PHG (issued by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment) and NL (issued by CA Department of Health Services) were set at 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb.
- (d)** - Average and range for TOC were taken from weekly samples collected at the combined filter effluent.

Summary of Vallecitos Water District's 2006 Water Quality Analysis - Continued

Data Provided by Vallecitos Water District - Summary of Water Quality Tests Within VWD's Distribution System

PARAMETER	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range Average	Within VWD's System	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Data Provided by Vallecitos Water District - Summary of Water Quality Tests Within VWD's Distribution System						
Total Coliform Bacteria (a)	%	5.0 (a)	(0)	(a)		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. coli (b)	(b)	(b)	(0)	(b)		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (c)	ppb	80	NA	Range	49 - 66	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	59.6	
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (d)	ppb	60	NA	Range	18 - 50	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Average	30.6	
General Physical Sampling (e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Secondary Standards (aesthetics) testing required by DHS within VWD's Distribution System		
MONITORED AT CUSTOMERS' TAP						
Copper (f)	ppm	1.3 mg/L	0.18	Range		The District is required to sample every three years. Our next sample period is scheduled for June of 2009. The District was in compliance with the "Lead and Copper Rule" in 2006.
				Average	90th percentile	
Lead (f)	ppm	0.015 mg/L	0.002	Range		
				Average	90th percentile	

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- 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 and 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 risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 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 disinfectant added for water treatment below which there are no expected risks to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- PHG** - Public Health Goal - 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.
- ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- TTHM** - Total Trihalomethanes
- HAA5** - Haloacetic Acids (five)

FOOTNOTES

- (a) - The District tested the number of samples required by the State (1,085 were required). Two samples tested positive for Total Coliform. The positive results were determined to have been caused by the sampling equipment and not the water. The District was in compliance with the Total Coliform MCL for 2006.
- (b) - The District tested the number of samples required by the State. All samples tested negative for Fecal/E. coli bacteria. The District was in compliance with the Fecal/E. coli MCL for 2006.
- (c) - The MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is determined by using a running annual average of the last four quarterly tests. The District was in compliance with the regulations concerning Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) for 2006.
- (d) - The MCL for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is determined by using a running annual average of the last four quarterly tests. The District was in compliance with the regulations concerning Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) for 2006.
- (e) - The Department of Health Services - Office of Drinking Water - requested the District to begin taking General Physical samples in September of 1994. The District was required to take twenty (20) General Physical samples per month in 2006. These samples were tested for Turbidity, Odor, and Color. The District was in compliance with the Secondary Standards for these tests in 2006.
- (f) - The federal and state standards for Lead and Copper are treatment techniques requiring agencies to optimize corrosion control treatment. The District is required to sample every three years. The District was in compliance with the "Lead and Copper Rule" for 2006.



Parts Per Million
3 drops in 42 gallons

Parts Per Billion
1 drop in 14,000 gallons

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - (800) 426-4791 - www.epa.gov/safewater

National Center for Disease Control - (404) 639-3311 - www.cdc.gov

California Department of Health Services - Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Mgmt.
(619) 525-4159 - www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California - (213) 217-6000 - www.mwd.dst.ca.us

CONSERVATION IS EVERYBODY'S JOB



It's not just water. It's life. Water is too precious to waste. Nearly all of Southern California's water is imported. Therefore we must use it wisely to maintain our quality of life and ensure future supplies. Following a few logical tips and paying attention to your water-use habits can equate to large amounts of water savings. Water conservation can easily be integrated into your daily routine and is as simple as turning off the faucet.

The VWD Water Conservation Office offers a free residential survey program that will help you learn how to conserve water inside and outside your home. For more information on how to be water-efficient, call the VWD Conservation Office at (760) 744-0460.

END OF 2006 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Vallecitos Water District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors that meets the first and third Wednesday of each month at 4 p.m. The Board Room is located in the VWD Administration Building, 201 Vallecitos de Oro, in San Marcos. The public is welcome to attend. For more information on the District - its Board of Directors, agendas, minutes or meeting times - please visit our web site at www.vwd.org.

Understanding a test result's sum and its parts

Given the hundreds of miles it travels before reaching the tap, there is the possibility that contaminants will be present in your water. However, due to regular testing, your supply is always safe.

How do we know this? The answer can be narrowed down to a unit of measure.



Cleveland, Ohio

What is parts per million?

According to the University of Minnesota, it is the equivalent of one car in bumper-to-bumper traffic from Cleveland to San Francisco.

2,465 miles



Testing throughout the year to ensure governmental regulations are adhered to, many of the results contained in the Vallecitos Water District consumer confidence/water quality report will indicate many contaminant findings in ppm (parts per million) and ppb (parts per billion).

Ppm is a measurement of mass of a chemical or contaminant per unit volume of water. In water quality report terms: It's three drops in 42 gallons.

However, the University of Minnesota helps put this unit of measure in perspective with further analogies. According to the institution, one ppm equates to one inch in 16 miles, one second in 11.5 days, one minute in two years, or one car in bumper-to-bumper traffic spanning from

Fluoride - soon coming to a VWD tap near you

Adhering to a new 1995 law Governor Pete Wilson signed conditionally requiring fluoridation of any public water supply with at least 10,000 service connections or customers, VWD wholesaler, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD), adopted a policy to add fluoride to its treated drinking water supplies in order to prevent tooth decay. It is anticipated that VWD will receive fluoridated water from MWD through the San Diego County Water Authority by late 2007.



In line with recommendations from the California Department of Health Services, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD will adjust natural fluoride concentration in the water it supplies. Typically in ranges from 0.16 to 0.23 parts per million, the new target dose will be 0.7 to 0.8

Cleveland to San Francisco.

Parts per billion is even smaller; it is one drop in 14,000 gallons. Some



San Francisco, CA

perspective analogies for this unit of measure include one drop of ink in one of the largest gasoline tanker trucks, one silver dollar in a roll stretching from Detroit to Salt Lake City, one sheet in a roll of toilet paper extending from New

York to London, or one pinch of salt in 10 tons of potato chips.

These measurements refer to exposure standards and guidelines created to protect the public from harmful substances that can cause serious health effects. Even when tests indicate the presence of a small amount of a questionable substance, regulatory agencies may consider it a significant amount.

Whether regulations set guidelines to ppm or ppb, they are small acronyms that provide a road map to

parts per million, which is recommended for optimal dental health.

Visit the following web sites for more information:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(888) CDC – 2306

www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/factsheets/fl-background.htm

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research

[www://www.nidcr.nih.gov](http://www.nidcr.nih.gov)

National Cancer Institute

www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/risk

American Dental Association

www.ada.org/public/topics/fluoride/facts/index.asp

Twin Oaks facility to meet increased demand

Just north of VWD's newly constructed, 40-million-gallon Twin Oaks Reservoir No. 2, VWD wholesaler San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) is building its first-ever, 100-million-gallon-per-day water treatment plant. When complete in 2008, the two projects together will form a dynamic tandem of water reliability located in the backyard of VWD's 45-square-mile service area.

Historically, all VWD water was purified in Riverside County.

However, combine growth and seasonal warm periods and it isn't uncommon for the existing water treatment facility to operate at or above its rated production capacity. A new treatment plant will remedy this and ease burdens associated with conservation requests for aqueduct shut-downs.

It also provides a water source in the event an earthquake disrupts deliveries from the Colorado River and Northern California, thus avoiding the need for boil alerts. This plant will process enough water to meet the annual demand of 220,000 typical households, but the way it

does this will be anything but typical. The plant will use a newer submerged membrane technology.

As such, very fine pores in the membranes will be just large enough for water molecules to pass through, but small enough to leave contaminants and particles behind. This method is as reliable as conventional water treatment, but creates fewer treatment products to produce a high quality of water.



Patterned after this model, SDCWA's Twin Oaks Treatment Plant will be the first in the region when it opens in 2008. VWD's new Twin Oaks Reservoir will be located nearby.

When in operation, SDCWA's new plant will adhere to rigorous health standards and be monitored by state and federal drinking water regulatory agencies. The facility will also abide by operating safety requirements for chemicals used in water treatment.

The Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment plant will meet demand and function as an integral part to the Authority's Capital Improvement Program to increase water supply reliability and enhance operational flexibility of its water delivery system.

Who needs grass? Go 'California Friendly'

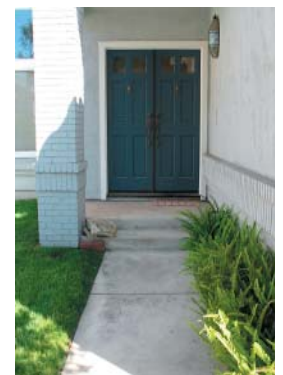


Landscapes can be more beautiful and use less water – and VWD customers proved it! Two district entrants with distinguished, drought-tolerant yards were winners of San Diego County's 4th Annual California-Friendly Landscape Contest.



Congratulations to Jared Beck and Joe and Mary Bochiechio. Their landscapes were honored during the Spring Garden Festival at the Water Conservation Garden in El Cajon on May 19, 2007.

Sponsored by water districts and cities throughout San Diego County, the contest is a celebration of beautiful, water-conserving landscapes. Entrants were judged and awarded in the categories of Best of District, as well as regional categories of Do-It-Yourself, Professional and California Native.





Special Edition - Water Quality Report



A Quarterly Publication of
The Water Specialist

Summer 2007

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2006

- Need to make a payment quickly? Vallecitos is here to help. Pay by credit card through telephone. Call (800) 272-9829 and follow the directions of the automated system. To ensure credit is applied to the proper organization, be sure to enter the District's Jurisdiction Code, 1538, when prompted. Official Payments Corporation will charge participants a fee based on bill amount. Call VWD Customer Service at (760) 744-0460 if you have any questions.



201 Vallecitos de Oro
San Marcos, CA 92069
760.744.0460
www.vwd.org

Board of Directors
Div. 1: Tim Shell
Div. 2: Trish Hannan
Div. 3: Jim Poltl
Div. 4: Margaret E. "Betty" Ferguson
Div. 5: Darrell Gentry

Management Staff
William W. Rucker, General Manager
Dale Mason, Assistant General Manager
Dennis O. Lamb, Dir. of Engineering & Operations
Tom Scaglione, Dir. of Finance
Len Caudle, Dir. of Human Resources
Ken Gerdes, Engineering Manager
Richard Arrant, Operations & Maintenance Manager

Editorial Staff
Torrey Webb, Public Information Representative

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 104
San Marcos, CA

**- Special Edition -
2006 Water Quality Report**