CITY OF SAN DIEGO

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Quality

Value

Reliability

Customer Service

City of San Diego
PUBLIC UTILITIES
Water & Wastewater

San Diego must reduce water use by 16 percent.

- Page 9

A Message from the Director

I am very pleased to share with you that the City of San Diego's Public Utilities Department continues to provide high quality and affordable drinking water to you each and every day.

Because of the severe drought the entire state of California is facing, this is a very challenging time in San Diego's water history. As of the writing of this report, the City is joining the rest of California to meet various water-use reduction levels. San Diego is required by the State to reduce water use by 16 percent by the end of February 2016. This is in addition to the many conservation measures we've incorporated and savings goals that many of us accomplished since the last major drought.

While we are extremely confident about the quality of water delivered to your homes and businesses, as a community we must rethink how we use this quality water. We have to challenge ourselves to adapt to this new water reality: it is a limited resource and it is becoming more so. Rethinking water use outdoors is by far the area with the most potential for savings. However there are other ways to save so that all San Diegans can do their part to reduce water use.

With a semi-arid coastal climate, San Diego has a unique natural beauty, mild year-round weather that is the envy of many, and an incredible diversity that applies to our residents, our economy and attractions that rival those of other world-class cities. Simply put, our quality of life is superb. Water is integral to maintaining the San Diego lifestyle. Together, we must value water, use it more wisely and never waste it.

I am confident this report will shed some light on just how valuable water is, how much effort is involved to deliver this precious resource, and some tools to help us reduce our use.

Sincerely,

Halla Razak
Director of Public Utilities

Quality, Value, Reliability – In Every Drop!

About This Report

We at the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department are pleased to present you with the annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Division of Drinking Water require that all water agencies produce an annual report on the previous year informing customers about the quality of their drinking water.

The City of San Diego's annual Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. In 2014, as in years past, your tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards (primary standards for treating and monitoring water). The City of San Diego Public Utilities Department vigilantly safeguards our water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

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How to Contact Us

Emergency Hotline 619-515-3525
General and Billing Information 619-515-3500
Water Quality Lab 619-668-3232
Capital Improvements Projects 619-533-4207
City Lakes Recreation 619-465-3474
Pure Water Speakers Bureau 619-533-6638
Storm Water Pollution Prevention 619-235-1000
Water-Waste Hotline 619-533-5271
Department Email ..... water@sandiego.gov

Information Websites

City of San Diego ..... sandiego.gov/water/
San Diego County Water Authority ..... sdcwa.org/
Metropolitan Water District mwdh2o.org/
CA Division of Drinking Water ..... waterboards.ca.gov
Think Blue ..... thinkblue.org
U.S. EPA ..... http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm
American Water Works Association ..... awwa.org
Watering Calculator .... http://apps.sandiego.gov/landcalc/
Be Water Wise (MWD) ..... bewaterwise.com/

Check Us Out

sandiego.gov/publicutilities

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Our Water Supply

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

OUR IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY AND THE IMPACT ON WATER QUALITY

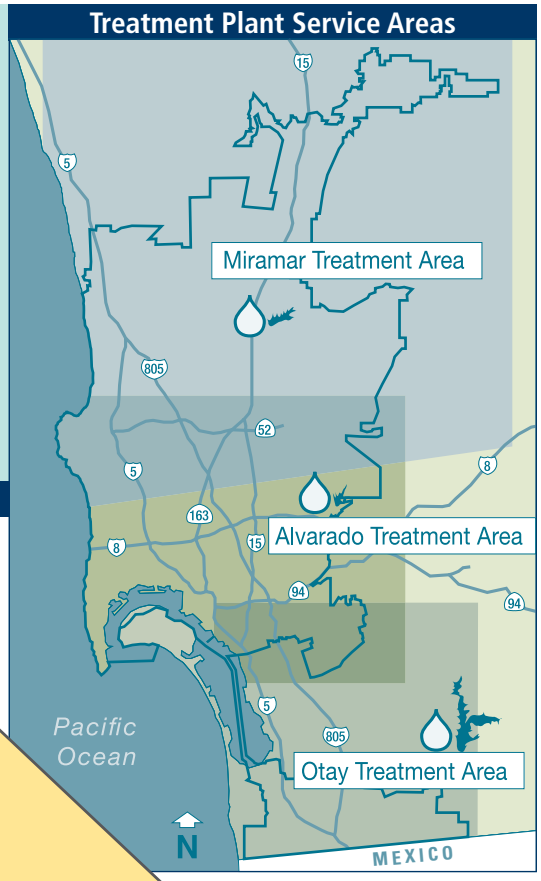
The City of San Diego imports an average of 85 percent of its water supply. This imported water is provided by the San Diego County Water Authority, which purchases water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Ultimately, our imported water is a blend of Colorado River water and State Water Project water (see map). Throughout the year, the blend changes.

Several forces negatively impact the quality of water from the Colorado River and State Water Project. The Colorado River winds through thousands of miles of unprotected watershed containing towns, farms, old mining sites and industrial sites.

Water from the State Water Project is also subject to potential contaminants such as pesticides and herbicides. This water source also has a higher organic carbon and bromide level than the Colorado River water. As organic carbon and bromide levels increase, the potential for creating higher levels of disinfection by-products exists. The City continually alters its treatment process to adjust for changing water supplies.

The City of San Diego regularly monitors the quality of our water to ensure all drinking water quality standards are met.

Your water is treated at three municipal water treatment plants — Alvarado, Miramar and Otay. The City maintains nine reservoirs and purchases imported water from the San Diego County Water Authority. Water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project, as well as some local runoff, constitute the source waters for these plants. A small amount of treated water is also imported from the MWD Skinner Treatment Plant.



Our Water Treatment Process

The City's Public Utilities Department provides high-quality drinking water by utilizing proven technology, updated facilities, and state-certified operators. Water is treated at the City's three treatment plants using several processes, with each process providing additional water quality improvements. Using several treatment processes provides multiple barriers for added safety.

Our treatment plants employ a combination of time-tested Conventional water treatment processes and innovative disinfection strategies to produce high-quality drinking water. Conventional water treatment consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and sand/multi-media filtration; this cost-effective, proven method of treatment is used throughout the modern world. Our advanced disinfection technologies have been implemented to reduce disinfection byproducts and produce better tasting water.

THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESSES WE USE ARE:

Watershed protection: San Diego receives water from local rain collected in City reservoirs and from imported water. Imported water comprises 85 percent of our water and travels hundreds of miles before reaching our water treatment plants. Protecting the watersheds prevents contamination of our water supply and is the most cost effective process in water treatment. Extensive measures are being taken to prevent contamination of our local and imported water. So when you see "No Swimming" or "No Dumping" near water supplies we hope you understand this is for the protection of your drinking water. The 2010 Watershed Sanitary Survey, which contains information on the City's watersheds, is available at: **sandiego.gov/water/quality/environment/sanitarysurvey.shtml**

Coagulation: This is the chemical process of rapidly mixing coagulants to the water coming into the water treatment plant (source water). Many of the particles in the source water have negative charges causing them to repel each other, much like two magnets when the negative ends are put together. Coagulation changes the negative charges to neutral.

Flocculation: Coagulated water is slowly mixed causing the neutral particles to collide. When the collisions occur the particles clump together forming floc. As the floc is formed, particles in the water are trapped within the floc. The floc now looks like snowflakes suspended in the water.

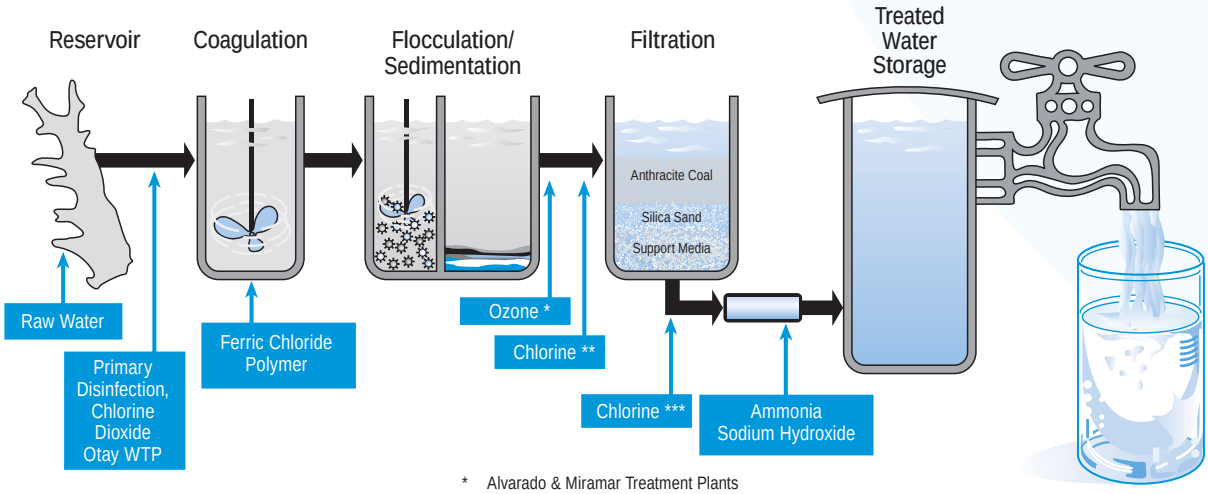
Sedimentation: The floc particles are heavier than water. Mixing is stopped and the water is allowed to slowly flow through the sedimentation basins. The floc settles to the bottom and is removed. The clear water is collected from the top of the sedimentation basins and sent to the filters.

Filtration: Water is passed through deep filtration beds to produce water that is crystal clear. Extremely small particles are removed during this process. San Diego's water treatment plants produce water with turbidities (cloudiness) significantly better than drinking water standards.

Disinfection, Primary: Drinking water is further treated to remove or inactivate viruses, bacteria, and other pathogenic organisms. Disinfection is accomplished in a variety of methods. The Alvarado and Miramar Water Treatment Plants use ozone as the secondary disinfectant. The Otay Water Treatment Plant uses chlorine dioxide as the primary disinfectant. These are advanced disinfection processes and have the advantage of providing higher quality water with better taste.

Disinfection, Secondary: Chloramines are created by adding chlorine and ammonia to the water as the last step in the treatment process. Chloramines help prevent microbial contamination from occurring in the water distribution system.

Corrosion Control: The corrosivity of the water is controlled by adjusting the pH.



* Alvarado & Miramar Treatment Plants
** Miramar Water Treatment Plant
*** Otay & Alvarado Treatment Plants

Diversifying Our Water Supply

The City of San Diego has been reliably delivering quality water to customers for more than 100 years and has developed one of the most complex and sophisticated water systems in the world. However, San Diego is not blessed with an abundant local water supply. With an average annual rainfall of 10 inches on the coast, San Diego invested in infrastructure to capture local rainfall and to import the majority of its water, approximately 85 percent, primarily from the Colorado River and the State Water Project in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta.

Today, rising imported water costs, population growth and ongoing drought presents a challenge to San Diego's water reliability. The City and the region are experiencing water supply reliability and sustainability challenges, resulting in a regional Drought Alert. The present situation further underscores the importance of local strategic planning for short-, mid- and long-term water supplies.

1/3 Sustainable Supply

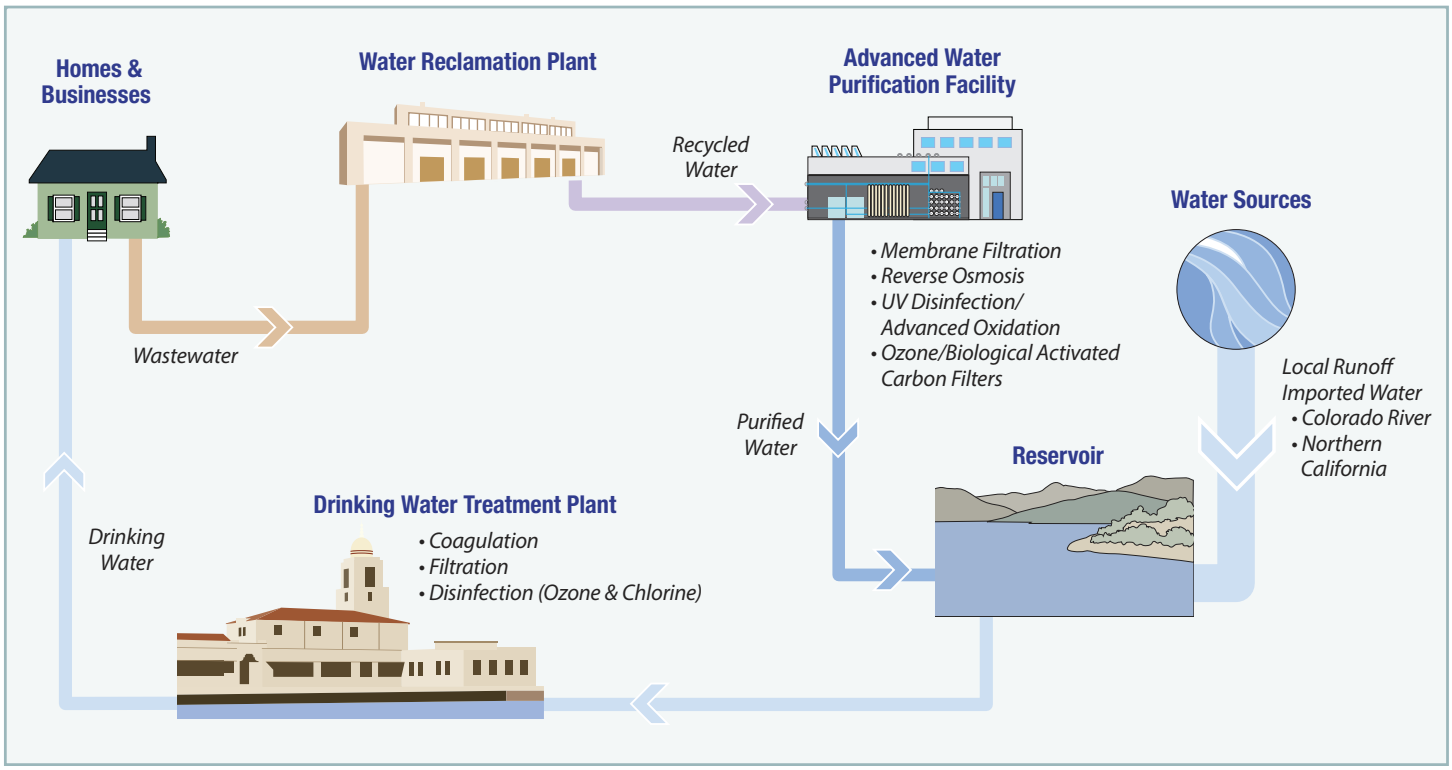
The City is moving forward on a program to purify recycled water for drinking and ultimately provide a third of San Diego's water supply needs by 2035. The first phase is slated to produce 15 million gallons of water per day (MGD) by 2021.

Pure Water SAN DIEGO

Pure Water San Diego uses proven technology to purify recycled water through membrane filtration, reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light, and hydrogen peroxide. To confirm the viability and safety of the water purification process, the City conducted a one-year demonstration project. One million gallons of water were purified every day for a year at the City's Advanced Water Purification Facility. More than 9,000 water quality tests and rigorous daily monitoring ensured no contaminants were present in the water and that recycled water can be purified and safely added to a reservoir. The California Department of Public Health (now the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Programs) and San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board approved the water purification concept and confirmed the purified water meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

On November 18, 2014, the San Diego City Council voted unanimously to approve the advancement of Pure Water San Diego, which includes the City's submittal of an application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to renew the modified permit for the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (Point Loma). Without the permit, the City would need to upgrade Point Loma to secondary treatment requirements, which would cost $1.8 billion, require overcoming extreme space constraints and would produce no new water. Investing in the Pure Water program and seeking federal approval to allow San Diego to meet modified secondary standards will eliminate the need for the costly upgrades, enable the City to divert more water for recycling, and reduce ocean discharges.

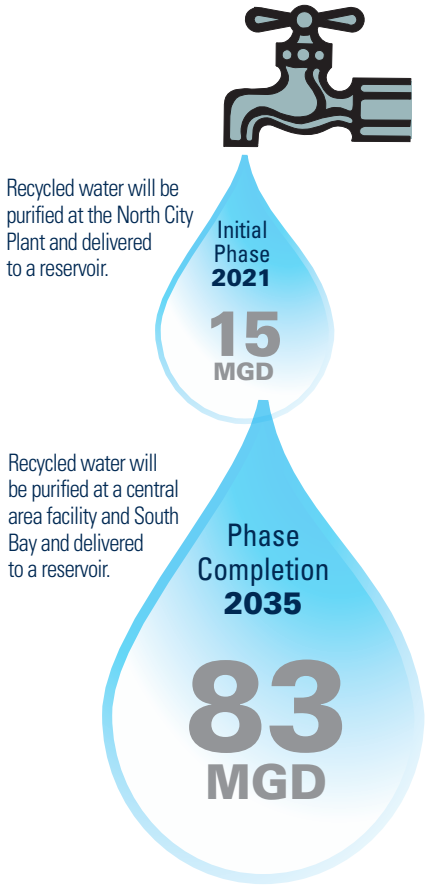
Here's How It Works



AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

An initial 15 million gallons of water per day (MGD) water purification facility is planned to be in operation by 2021. The long-term goal, producing 83` MGD (one-third of San Diego's future drinking water supply), is scheduled for completion in 2035. Pure Water will divert approximately 100 MGD of wastewater from Point Loma to three future advanced water purification facilities located at the North City Water Reclamation Plant, South Bay Water Reclamation Plant and a future central area facility.

Free tours of the Advanced Water Purification Facility are available to the public. During the tour, participants get an up-close look at the water purification technology and have the opportunity to compare samples of purified, tap and recycled water. Visit **purewatersd.org** to sign up for a tour or presentation and learn more about Pure Water San Diego.



RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM

To help meet future water demands while reducing our dependence on imported water, the City of San Diego built the North City Water Reclamation Plant and the South Bay Water Reclamation Plant. These plants treat wastewater to a level that is approved for irrigation, manufacturing and other non-drinking (non-potable) purposes. The North City Plant has the capability to treat 30 million gallons a day and the South Bay Plant can treat 15 million gallons a day. Recycled water gives San Diego a dependable, year-round, locally controlled water resource. The City will continue to serve customers along the City's recycled water distribution system, with approximately 660 connections in place in 2015. For more information, visit **sandiego.gov/water/recycled.**

GROUNDWATER

The City is exploring the feasibility of using local groundwater basins for augmenting water supply and providing water storage. Currently, the City is also generating 500 acre-feet of water, enough to sustain 2,000 houses for a year, from existing wells in East County. The City is partnering with the Sweetwater Authority on a groundwater desalination facility expansion that provides up to 2,600 acre feet of water to San Diego per year by 2018. The City is also actively exploring other areas of the region, coordinating with the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. For more information, visit **sandiego.gov/water/gen-info/watersupply.shtml**

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Capturing rain from your roof is an easy way to conserve water and help prevent pollution by reducing the amount of runoff entering our storm drain system. The City initiated a rainwater harvesting program as a tool to raise public awareness of water issues, promote customer responsibility, and reduce imported water use. For more information, visit **sandiego.gov/water/conservation/rebates/rainbarrel.shtml**

OCEAN DESALINATION

As the largest member agency of the San Diego County Water Authority, the City is supporting the Carlsbad Desalination Project, which includes the largest, most technologically advanced and energy-efficient seawater desalination plant in the Western Hemisphere. The plant will produce desalinated water for use throughout San Diego County.

The $1 Billion San Diego County Water Authority project is expected to produce drinking water for the San Diego region in fall 2015, providing a major new drought-proof water supply that will meet about seven percent of the county's water demands. It will produce 50 MGD and account for about one-third of all water locally generated in San Diego County. For more information, visit **sdcwa.org.**

EMERGENCY STORAGE PROJECT

The City of San Diego is working closely with the San Diego County Water Authority's Emergency Storage Project. A system of reservoirs, interconnected pipelines and pumping stations, this project is designed to make water available to the San Diego region in the event of an interruption in imported water deliveries. It will also allow the City to better capture rain water runoff in our reservoirs.

As part of this project, the Water Authority raised the height of the dam of the City's San Vicente Reservoir. San Vicente Dam originally stood at 220 feet and could store up to 90,000 acre-feet of water. The dam raise project increased the height of the dam by 117 feet – the tallest dam raise in the United States and the tallest of its type in the world. The raised dam will store up to an additional 152,000 acre-feet of water, more than doubling the capacity of the original reservoir.

On-site preparations began in 2009. The new dam reached its full height in late 2012, and new instrumentation and outlet facilities were completed in summer 2014. Further work to construct a new pipeline and restore the site will continue through 2016.

The design and construction of the dam raise has been closely monitored by the California Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams, to ensure the new dam is built to the highest safety standards.

For more information, visit the San Diego County Water Authority's web site at **sdcwa.org/san-vicente-dam-raise**

Renewable Energy & Efficiency Program

The City of San Diego is committed to sustainability and the efficient use of resources and has a very dynamic Renewable Energy and Efficiency Program within the Public Utilities Department. Together with its private partners, the Department's facilities generate more renewable energy than any other San Diego Gas & Electric customer. This impressive standing contributes to the Department's environmental stewardship, provides some energy independence, helps reduce operating costs and ultimately helps keep rates lower for customers.

In fact, some of the Public Utilities facilities produce enough energy to operate the facilities and still sell excess energy back to SDG&E to generate revenue. The City's excess energy production helps supply energy to such important institutions as the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar and the University of California, San Diego. Public Utilities Department facilities, with private partners, utilize a number of energy sources to generate energy, including digester gas, landfill gas, bio methane, hydroelectric, solar and fuel cells.

This commitment to sustainability has not gone unnoticed. In 2013, the City of San Diego was recognized with the SDG&E Energy Showcase Award for Local Government, due in part to the efforts of the Public Utilities Department to create renewable energy. The California Center for Sustainable Energy awarded the Public Utilities Department their 2010 Energy All-Star Award for Outstanding Organization. In 2006, the City of San Diego was recognized by the U.S. EPA for utilizing more renewable energy than any other public agency in the United States. Public Utilities Department utilized 96 percent of that energy to offset the purchase of non-renewable energy. In 1998, the San Diego Taxpayers Association honored the Metro Biosolids Center's privatized landfill gas-fired cogeneration facility with its Golden Watchdog Award.

For more detailed information on the Public Utilities Renewable Energy and Efficiency Program, visit **sandiego.gov/publicutilities.**

Water Conservation

As San Diego works together as a city to meet the state-mandated 16 percent water-use reduction that went into effect on June 1, 2015, there are immediate actions we can take to conserve water and help meet that goal. These recommendations, as detailed below and at **wastenowater.org**, in addition to services offered by the City, provide a toolbox we can use to further reduce our water use in this unprecedented statewide drought.

The City as a whole has been mandated to reduce its water use by an aggregate of 16 percent. This means that, while we won't be tracking individual water usage per household or business, we're asking customers to identify where they can save water. Perhaps they've shortened their showers, but are still over-watering outdoors. By looking at water usage from top to bottom, most customers will find there are still simple ways they can use less water.

16%
water-use reduction effective
June 1, 2015

REDUCE OUTDOOR IRRIGATION TO TWO DAYS PER WEEK

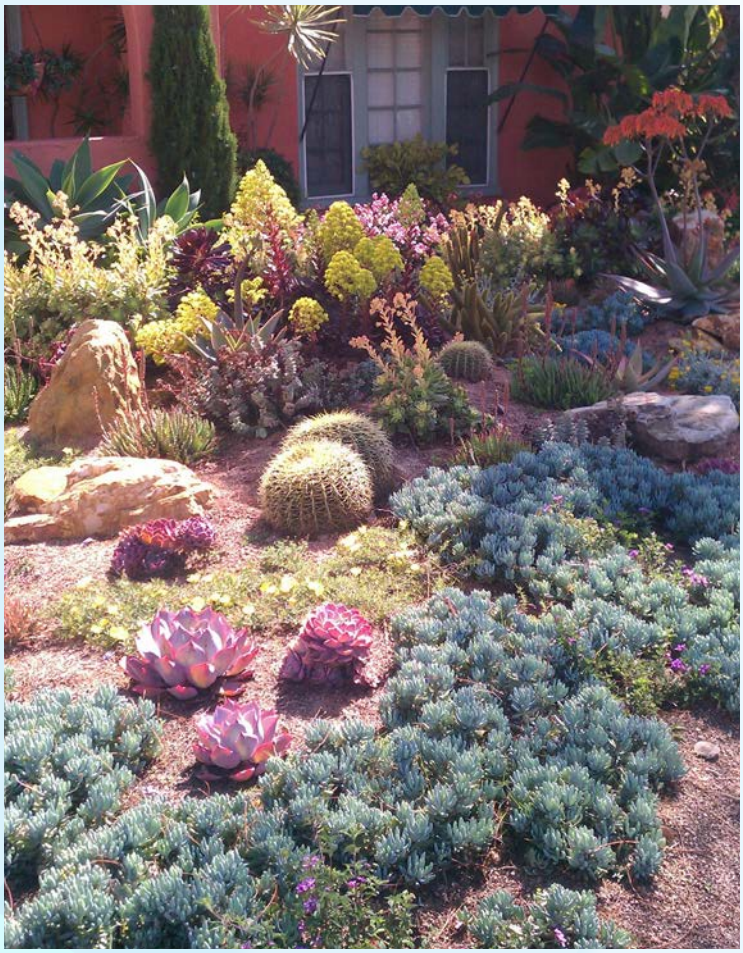
Up to 50 percent of residential water usage can be attributed to outdoor irrigation, so it stands to reason that this is where we can recognize the most immediate savings. The City of San Diego is asking its customers to reduce their outdoor landscape irrigation to two days per week, for no more than five minutes per station*, based on the following recommended schedule:

WATER ONLY 2 DAYS PER WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Homes With Street Addresses Ending in an **ODD** Number (301 Drought Drive)	●				●		
Homes With Street Addresses Ending in an **EVEN** Number (500 Conservation Avenue)				●			●
Apartments, Condos and Businesses		●				●	

***As of June 1, you may only water after 6 pm, and before 10 am.**

REBATES AND INCENTIVES

Customers may qualify for various water conservation rebates and incentives, both locally and regionally, provided funding is available. One of the most popular rebates is for grass replacement. Removing traditional grass lawns and replacing them with drought tolerant landscaping is one of the most effective ways to reduce your overall water usage. Rebates are available through the City of San Diego when funding is available, as well as other agencies such as the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Visit **wastenowater.org** for information on the City's program, as well as links to other programs.



NO-COST RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL WATER SURVEYS

Public Utilities' Water Conservation Program offers free residential and commercial water surveys to City of San Diego water customers who pay their water bills to the City of San Diego. Through this program, a City staff member visits your home or business and helps to pinpoint water-saving options, including possible leaks and other water waste. The surveys are offered free-of-charge to eligible single family and multi-family (up to eight units) water customers. Participants can receive water-saving equipment and information, including low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other free items. The representative will also evaluate your landscape and irrigation systems. Since this program emphasizes customer education, it is important the tenant/occupant be present at the time of the survey.

WASTENOWATER.ORG

Within the City's Public Utilities Department website for conservation, **wastenowater.org**, is the central point for the City's water conservation resources, links to other agencies that may be offering incentives and rebates, as well as fact sheets and educational materials. Other important information includes details on the current water-use restrictions and enforcement activities.

In addition, the Public Utilities website also has valuable information, at **sandiego.gov/public utilities**. On this web page you can find information, such as how to read your meter, and how to read your water bill and information on both water and sewer rates.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER . . .

PREVENT POLLUTION

One of the best ways to prevent the flow of pollution into our local waterways is to prevent water from leaving your property as you perform daily activities. By eliminating over-irrigation and sweeping instead of cleaning hard surfaces with water, you can prevent urban runoff and avoid discharging pollutants into our local waterways.

AROUND YOUR HOME

Sweep up trash, dirt, and debris and dispose of home construction waste in the trash. Reduce bacteria in our waterways by picking up litter from around your yard and neighborhood and carry bags to pick up after your pet.

IN YOUR YARD

Yard waste has the potential to carry hazardous landscaping chemicals like pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers into the storm drain system. It also generates a large amount of bacteria if left to decompose in curbs, catch basins, and local waterways.

Sweep up yard waste instead of hosing it away and keep curb gutters free of leaves and grass clippings. Replace lawns with native plants to conserve water and reduce the need for landscape chemicals. Stop irrigation runoff by adjusting sprinklers and reducing watering times.

During the rainy season, redirect rain gutter downspouts to landscaped areas where the water can be absorbed and replenish groundwater. Or, connect your downspout to a rain barrel to store the water for later use.

FROM YOUR CAR

Your car can be a source of automotive pollutants such as motor oil, anti-freeze, transmission fluids, and heavy metals. It is important to check your vehicle regularly for fluid leaks and keep it serviced. Use a funnel to prevent spills and keep rags and absorbents within reach. Use drip pans, drop cloths, or containers to collect fluids when making repairs or collecting leaks. Wash your car on your lawn or direct wash water to a landscaped surface to avoid releasing automotive pollution into our waterways.

Make a pledge to implement the above practices daily. Think Blue appreciates everything you do to help protect our local waterways.

KEEP POLLUTANTS OUT OF STORM DRAINS

Many people think that when water flows into a storm drain it is treated, but the storm drain system and the sanitary sewer system are not connected. Everything that enters storm drains flows untreated directly into our creeks, rivers, bays, beaches and ultimately the ocean. Storm water often contains pollutants, including chemicals, trash, and automobile fluids, all of which pollute our beaches and harm fish and wildlife.

To Report Storm Water Pollution in San Diego, call the Think Blue Hotline (619) 235-1000.

think BLUE
SAN DIEGO

thinkblue.org

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 2014, the water supply to each of the City's water treatment plants was monitored for Cryptosporidium and Giardia, and neither was detected.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. For detailed information on drinking water regulations, visit the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) website at waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water

HOW TO READ THE TABLES

The tables on the following pages list parameters which DDW requires the City to monitor, which may be associated with primary [health], secondary [aesthetic], or no established standards. These tables summarize monitoring from January – December 2014, with minor exceptions where some 2013 data is included (see LRAA definition below). The tables list all parameters that were detected at or above DDW's Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DLR).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

Location-based Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of the most recent four quarters of monitoring performed at a distinct location in the distribution system. LRAAs are calculated quarterly using twelve months of data and may include values obtained in 2013.

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 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 health risk. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below, which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

Notification Level (NL): Health-based advisory levels established by DDW 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG): 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 MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

ABBREVIATIONS

A: absent

CA SMCL: California secondary maximum contaminant level

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

CU: color units

DDW: State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Programs

DLR: detection limit for reporting

gr/Gal: grains per gallon

ml: milliliter

MWD: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

n/a: not applicable

ND: not detected (less than DLR, where applicable)

NTU: nephelonmetric turbidity units

OU: odor units

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – [1 ppb = 0.001 ppm]

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – [1 ppm = 1,000 ppb]

TT (treatment technique): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

µS/CM: micro-siemens/centimeter

< less than

> greater than

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA - 2014

PRIMARY STANDARDS (MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.5	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (treatment-related)	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	0.5	0.5 - 0.6	0.8	0.7 - 0.9	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Barium	ppb	1	2	0.1	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 0.11	ND	ND - 0.11	0.10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Optimal Fluoride Level = 0.7 ppm; Control Range = 0.6 - 1.2 ppm

Fluoride and Barium:

California state law requires water agencies with more than 10,000 water service connections to supplement naturally-occurring fluoride in their drinking water. In the spring of 2011, the City of San Diego's water treatment plants began this state-mandated fluoridation. For more information, visit sandiego.gov/water/quality/fluoridation.shtml.

The table above shows that, in 2014, San Diego's source waters contained naturally-occurring fluoride at levels that range from 0.2 to 0.5 ppm. State regulations require the fluoride levels in the treated water be maintained within a range of 0.6 - 1.2 ppm with an optimum dose of 0.7 ppm. Our water system treats your water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level to help prevent tooth decay in consumers. Our monitoring showed fluoride levels in treated water ranging from 0.5 to 0.9 ppm, with average values of 0.5 – 0.8 ppm. Information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues is available from waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Barium is the 14th most abundant element in the Earth's crust. The most likely source in San Diego's drinking water is the erosion of natural deposits during water's journey down the Colorado River. The low-level presence of barium in drinking water is fairly common; the amounts found in San Diego's drinking water are about twenty times lower than the Public Health Goal established by the California EPA.

RADIOACTIVE PARAMETERS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND	n/a	4.5	n/a	4.3	n/a	ND	ND - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50*	(0)	4	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	ND	n/a	5	5 - 5	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	2.2	n/a	2.4	n/a	1.8	n/a	2	1 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits

* DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Radioactive Parameters:

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

The results in this report are presented in units of pCi/L, or picocuries per liter; this represents an amount of radiation. Our results are significantly below the MCL for all radioactive parameters.

MICROBIOLOGICAL	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					AVERAGE	RANGE*	
Total Coliform Bacteria	/100ml	< 5% Positive	(0)	n/a	0.1%	0 - 0.3%	Naturally present in the environment

*Based on Monthly Percentages of Positive Total Coliform samples

Microbiological Parameters:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. DDW regulations require the City to test a minimum of 85 samples per week from throughout the distribution system for total coliform and E.coli, and to report the results, including the percentage of total Coliform positive samples in a given month. To meet this requirement, in 2014 the City of San Diego collected and analyzed 6779 samples from the distribution system (an average of 130 per week) for total coliform and E. coli. The MCL is 5 .0 percent this means that if more than 5.0 percent f the samples collected each month are total coliform positive, a violation of the MCL has occurred. In 2014 the City did not exceed the monthly MCL for total coliform bacteria; in fact this has never occurred in San Diego since this rule was established. Our maximum value in 2014 was 0.3 percent of monthly samples. The regulations are written as a percentage of monthly samples because multiple variables can cause a positive result, including localized contamination at the tap. Each time any sample tests positive, three repeat samples are collected and the cause of the positive result investigated.

TURBIDITY	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)		CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS			MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO	MIRAMAR	OTAY		
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	----	Max Level Found = 0.11	Max Level Found = 0.10	Max Level Found = 0.12	Max Level Found = 0.09	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 95% of samples	n/a	----	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity:

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. San Diego's three water treatment plants monitor for turbidity every 15 minutes to ensure uniform quality of water produced for our customers. Our consistently very low turbidity results attest to the high quality of the drinking water produced, and have led to our treatment plants receiving awards for performance. For example, Otay Treatment Plant has been awarded the Directors Award for seven consecutive years from the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Partnership for Safe Water (PSW) Program; Miramar has three years of the Directors Award and is one of a handful of plants nationwide to receive the Presidents Award from the PSW; and our award-winning Alvarado Treatment Plant participates in the PSW program.

CONTINUED: PRIMARY STANDARDS (MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

LEAD AND COPPER STUDY	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	SAMPLES TAKEN FROM CUSTOMER TAPS				MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					90th PERCENTILE CONCENTRATION	SAMPLING SITES	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.050	0.49	54	1	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5	ND	54	1	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

Note: Monitoring mandated every three years. Most recent monitoring conducted in 2014.

Lead and Copper:

Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through plumbing materials. Exposure to lead and copper may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to brain damage. In 1991, the EPA published the Lead and Copper Rule to control lead and copper in drinking water. The rule requires us to monitor drinking water at customer taps. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 ppb or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 ppm in more than 10 percent of taps sampled, i.e. the 90th percentile, we would be required to undertake a number of additional actions to inform the public and control corrosion.

In 2014, 57 customers provided samples from their taps to the City of San Diego for lead and copper analysis. The results of these tests are presented here; for each parameter, one of the 57 sites had a result above the Action Level. Because less than 10 percent of our results were above the Action Levels for Lead and Copper, no additional actions are required. Lead and Copper Rule monitoring must be conducted every three years – our next study will be conducted in 2017.

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 City of San Diego 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 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DETECTED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS

	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Bromate*	ppb	10	0.1	5 / 1***	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	n/a	n/a	3.6****	ND - 8.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate**	ppb	NL=800 PPB		20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	128	58.7 - 327	69	n/a	By - product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite**	ppm	1	0.05	0.02	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.25	ND - 0.65	n/a	n/a	By - product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC]	ppm	TT	n/a	0.3	2.4	1.1 - 3.3	2.4	2.1 - 3.0	3.9	1.8 - 6.7	2.3****	2.0 - 2.8	Various natural and man-made sources

*Required for Alvarado, Miramar, and Skinner **Required for Otay *** City of San Diego DLR = 5, Skinner DLR = 1 ****Highest Running Annual Average

	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Disinfectant Residual [Chloramines as Cl_2]	ppm	[4][A]	[4]	----	Distribution system average[2] = 2.1	Range[2] = ND - 3.4	----	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite[1]	ppm	1	0.05	0.02	Distribution system average[2] = 0.22	Range[2] = ND - 0.48	----	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids [HAA5]	ppb	60[B]	n/a	----	Maximum LRAA = 14	Range[2] = 2.3 - 18.6	LRAA Violation - NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	ppb	80[B]	n/a	----	Maximum LRAA = 64	Range[2] = 14.2 - 94.5	LRAA Violation - NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

1 Chlorite monitoring required only in the Southern section of the distribution system.

2 Range and average are based upon individual 2014 sample results.

A Compliance is determined by the distribution system average.

B Total Trihalomethane and HAA5 compliance is based on quarterly Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA)

All drinking water must be disinfected to ensure that any potentially dangerous microbes are neutralized. There are a variety of disinfection strategies used throughout the United States. San Diego utilizes some of the more advanced disinfection technologies available. Our Miramar and Alvarado treatment plants use ozone for Primary Disinfection. Ozone produces less disinfection byproducts than chlorine or chloramines alone and thus is considered a superior disinfection method. All disinfectants have some sort of byproduct, however. When ozone is used, bromate is monitored as a potential disinfection byproduct. Our Otay Treatment Plant uses chlorine dioxide for Primary Disinfection. When chlorine dioxide is used, chlorite is monitored as a potential disinfection byproduct in both the plant effluent and the distribution system. All of our results for bromate and chlorite are below the MCL established by DDW for our analytical method. Bromate was detected in MWD's Skinner Plant effluent at levels below the MCL.

In order to prevent growth of potentially dangerous microbes as drinking water travels from our treatment plant through our distribution system to your home or business, a disinfectant residual must be maintained. San Diego uses chloramines as the residual disinfectant in the distribution system. We analyzed 6826 samples for chloramines throughout the distribution system in 2014; the average residual was 2.1 ppm and the maximum was 3.4 ppm. The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is 4.0 ppm.

Another category of disinfection byproducts that DDW and the EPA regulate are Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). In 2012 San Diego began monitoring under EPA's Stage 2 Disinfection ByProduct (DBP) rule. Compliance with the MCL under the Stage 2 rule is based on the running annual average at each location in the distribution system (the LRAA), rather than the system-wide running annual average previously used. The MCL for THM LRAA is 80 ppb, and the MCL for HAA LRAA is 60 ppb. San Diego has had no violations of the Stage 2 DBP MCLs to date. In 2014 our highest LRAA for Total Trihalomethanes was 64 ppb, and the range of individual measurements was 14.2 – 94.5 ppb. For Haloacetic Acids, our highest LRAA was 14 ppb, and the range of individual measurements was 2.3 – 18.6 ppb.

DETECTED REGULATED CCR PARAMETERS WITH SECONDARY MCLs

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
	UNITS	CA SMCL	CSD MDL (DLR)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	ppm	500	0.5	92.4	87.4 - 102	91.4	85.3 - 99.2	125	87.9 - 157	92	90 - 93	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	CU	15	1	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND - 2	1	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	(100)	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 155	ND	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold	OU	3	1	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND - 1.4	1	1 - 2	1	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	n/a	830	675 - 918	856	658 - 987	901	621 -1050	930	913 - 947	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	(0.5)	166	119 - 194	193	114 - 228	138	89.9 - 227	199	187 - 211	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	10	509	416 - 568	538	381 - 586	539	394 - 620	575	570 - 579	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Primary standards (MCLs) are developed for the purpose of protecting the public from possible health risks associated with long-term exposure to contaminants. In general, no health hazard is reasonably expected to occur when levels are below a Primary MCL. Secondary standards (Secondary MCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. If present at or above the Secondary MCL, these parameters may cause the water to appear cloudy or colored, or to have a different or unusual taste or odor. These parameters are not considered to present a risk to human health at or above Secondary MCL levels. Levels of chloride, Specific Conductance, and Total Dissolved Solids were (on average) slightly higher in 2014 than 2013; this is due to a higher proportion of Colorado River water in our imported water blend relative to State Project water.

OTHER PARAMETERS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST

					CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT	
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY			
	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	CSD MDL	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	20	82.3	75.6 - 92.5	85.7	74.8 - 92.8	97.5	73.3 - 120	88	86 - 90
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	10	239	182 - 270	254	173 - 292	240	171 - 286	270	264 - 276
Total Hardness	gr/Gal	n/a	n/a	0.6	13.9	10.6 - 15.8	14.8	10.1 - 17.0	14.0	9.98 - 16.7	15.8	15.4 - 16.1
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO3	ppm	n/a	n/a	10	127	107 - 143	122	102 - 139	141	94.7 - 173	125	123 - 127
pH	pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.05	7.08 - 8.72	8.07	6.50 - 9.05	8.08	6.80 - 8.64	8.1	8.1 - 8.1
Ammonia as Nitrogen	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.03	0.74	0.56 - 1.33	0.62	0.44 - 1.02	0.69	0.47 - 1.33	n/a	n/a

Although sodium and hardness do not have MCLs, they are of interest to many consumers who are concerned about sodium intake and may believe that the hardness of the water could affect their health. Therefore, monitoring is required by DDW and results are presented in this annual Water Quality Report.

Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, which is essentially the sum of magnesium and calcium. These cations are usually naturally occurring.

DETECTED UNREGULATED PARAMETERS REQUIRING MONITORING

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
	UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	DDW DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Boron	ppm	1	0.1	0.11	0.10 - 0.14	0.12	0.11 - 0.14	0.13	0.12 - 0.14	0.11	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
UCMR3 PARAMETERS	UNITS		UCMR3 MRL	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Bromochloromethane	ppb	----	0.06	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 0.07	n/a	n/a	Fire extinguishers; pesticide solvent
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	ppb	----	0.08	ND	ND - 0.16	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	n/a	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate	ppb	----	20	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 25	165	140 - 200	81	0 - 160	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium-6	ppb	----	0.03	0.09	0.08 - 0.11	0.16	0.03 - 0.36	0.04	ND - 0.09	0.06	ND - 0.11	Naturally-occurring metal;steel; chrome plating
Molybdenum	ppb	----	1	3.6	3.2 - 4.0	3.9	3.4 - 4.2	3.0	2.8 - 3.3	3.7	2.7 - 4.7	Naturally-occurring element; in ores and plants
Strontium	ppb	----	0.3	630	550 - 710	843	750 - 920	548	500 - 660	749	490 - 940	Naturally-occurring element
Vanadium	ppb	----	0.2	ND	ND - 0.25	ND	ND - 0.26	ND	ND - ND	0.29	ND - 0.84	Naturally-occurring metal; used as a catalyst

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory actions to protect public health. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Under the current cycle of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) chemicals are being studied at levels that are often significantly below those in prior UCMR cycles. Importantly, UCMR 3 minimum reporting levels (MRLs) were established based on the capacity of best available technology, not based on a level established as "significant" or "harmful". In fact, the UCMR 3 MRLs are often below current Health Reference Levels (to the extent that HRLs have been established).

Results of UCMR3 measurements should be interpreted accordingly. The detection of a UCMR 3 analyte above the MRL does not represent cause for concern, in and of itself. Rather, the implications of the detection should be judged considering health effects information, which is often still under development or being refined for unregulated contaminants.

San Diego's treated drinking water was tested by an EPA-approved contract laboratory in the last two quarters of 2013 and first two quarters of 2014 for 28 unregulated contaminants. Of these 28 parameters, the seven listed in the "UCMR3 PARAMETERS" section of this table were detected. It's important to note that the UCMR monitoring occurs to compile a database used to help guide future regulations. The MRLs set for the UCMR studies are based on the capacity of the analytical method, not on any level established as significant or harmful. For example, Chromium-6 was detected at levels in the range from <0.03 ppb to 0.36 ppb. DDW recently lowered the MCL for Chromium-6 to 10 ppb. The levels detected in San Diego's water are typically 100 times less than this new MCL.

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2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

*The information in this report will also be translatable in multiple languages on our website at **sandiego.gov/water/quality**.*

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Arabic
"هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومآ ت مهمّة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير."

Chinese (Traditional)
此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

Chinese (Simplified)
此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Farsi
اهل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است.اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی
این اطلاعیه ش
بخوانید لطفاازکسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تامطالب رابرای شمابه فارسی ترجمه کند.

French
Cé rapport contient des information importantes concernant votre eau potable.
Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

Hmong
Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus.
Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Japanese
この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

Korean
이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

Laotian
ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳດື່ມຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນແປຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ,
ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລື່ອງ.

Russian
Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите
его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

Swahili
Shauri hii niya kufahamisha uzuri wa maji ya kunyua.
Shauri nilazima egeuzwe kwa yoyote hajui Kiingereza.

Tagalog
Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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

Khamer
របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខា
ន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ
ឬពិគ្រោះជាមួយអ្នកដែលមើលយល់
របាយការណ៍នេះ ។

This information is available in alternative formats upon request.

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