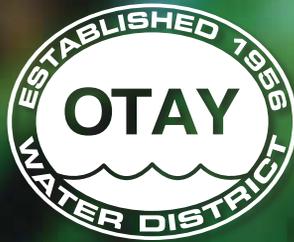


# Consumer Confidence Report 2011



Long Walk Short Pier - Yun Han



Lonely Autumn - Connie Huynh



Big Guy - Eduardo Hernandez



Water Dist - Victoria Smith

# Your Consumer Confidence Report



The Otay Water District is pleased to provide you with your annual consumer confidence report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards.

The information included in this water quality report represents only a small fraction of what we do to ensure high quality drinking water. Using one or more state certified laboratories, we routinely scrutinize the water supply for an entire range of elements that have the potential to degrade the quality of your water. Only compounds detected in water sources are included in this report.

As in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state of California drinking water health standards. The Otay Water District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never exceeded a health-related maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

## Sources

The Otay Water District imports an average of 81 percent of its water. Imported water is a blend of Colorado River water and State Water Project water. This imported water is treated by the San Diego County Water Authority and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The District purchases treated water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's R.A. Skinner Treatment Plant (Skinner Plant), the County Water Authority's Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant (Twin Oaks Plant), and from the Helix Water District's R.M. Levy Treatment Plant (Helix Plant).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Contaminants that may be present in home plumbing systems:

- 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 Otay Water District 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 2 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.





## Safety



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state of California's Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 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 1-800-426-4791 or online at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

## Source Water Assessments

The sources of water delivered by the Otoy Water District include the Colorado River, the State Water Project, and local supplies. The agencies that supply treated drinking water to the Otoy Water District, including the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, San Diego County Water Authority, and the Helix Water District, are required to perform Source Water Assessments on their raw water supplies. If you would like copies of the Source Water Assessments, please contact Mr. Gary Stalker, Systems Operation Manager, at (619) 670-2228.

## The Truth about Tap

**BELIEFS** — Surveys have found that most consumers who drink bottled water do so because they enjoy its taste or its portable convenience. Others drink bottled water because they believe it to be more pure or safer than their tap water.



**THE TRUTH** — Did you know that the average bottle of water can cost up to 1,000 times more than tap water? Despite what its higher cost would lead us to believe, estimates are that 25- 40% of the bottled water on the market is simply repackaged tap water.

Tap water is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while bottled water is considered a food and is thus regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Though some bottlers may voluntarily exceed FDA standards, those standards are less stringent than the EPA standards for tap water. For more information, visit [www.DrinkTap.org](http://www.DrinkTap.org).

**YOUR OPTIONS** — During these economically sensitive times, it's important to know that you have other, more affordable, options to bottled water.

### Chill a pitcher of tap water in your refrigerator

- To enhance the taste of tap water, one simple suggestion is to leave an open pitcher in the refrigerator overnight. The exposure to the air allows the small amount of chlorine to evaporate. Using the chilled water pitcher with refillable water bottles or thermoses allows for an inexpensive way to achieve portability and a refreshing taste.

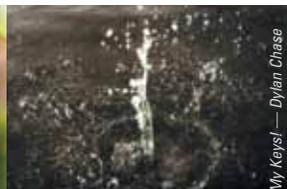
### Residential water treatment devices

- Another possibility is to install a home water filter system. The systems are convenient, easy to use, and enhance the taste of water. These systems achieve the same desired results, while still costing a fraction of the price of bottled water.

For more information on California state certified residential water treatment devices, click on the Devices and Machines link under the Certificates & Licenses tab of the California Department of Public Health website, [www.cdph.ca.gov/certic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx).



Tear of Joy — Yasamin Nadizadeh



My Keys! — Dylan Chase



Dew to Bloom — Adriana Vasquez



Portal — Kaitlin Winters



Beauty at Sunset — Penny Thompson

# 2010 Water

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards</b>									
<b>CLARITY</b>									
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity	NTU %	0.3 95 (a)	NA	NA	Highest % < 0.3	0.66 99.97	0.06 100	0.05 100	Soil runoff
<b>MICROBIOLOGICAL</b>									
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	%	5.0	0	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0.1%				Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	(c)	(c)	0	NA	Distribution System-wide: Otay Distribution System=0%				Human and animal fecal waste
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	ND ND	110 - 220 163	ND ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	1.9 1.9	ND - 2.2 ND	ND ND	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	94 94	ND - 120 ND	ND - 120 110	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits, erosion
Fluoride Treatment-related	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Control Range Optimal Level Otay Distribution System Range Otay Distribution System Average	0.7 - 1.3 0.8 0.5 - 0.9 0.7			Water additive
Nitrate (as N)	ppm	10	10	0.4	Range Average	ND - 0.61 0.30	0.22 - 0.33 0.28	ND ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
<b>RADIOLOGICALS</b>									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	0	3	Range Average	ND - 9.2 3.8	NA NA	3.3 - 4.3 3.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (e)	pCi/L	50	0	4	Range Average	ND ND	NA NA	ND - 8.8 ND	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	2.5 - 4.1 3.3	NA NA	2.3 - 2.7 2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS</b>									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 27 - 79				By-product of drinking water chlorination
		80	NA	1	Highest RAA = 42				
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	ppb	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = 10 - 34				By-product of drinking water chlorination
		60	NA	1	Highest RAA = 19				
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	Distribution System-wide:			Otay Distribution System Range = ND - 4.5				Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
		[4.0] (f)	[4.0]	NA	Highest RAA = 2.5				
DBP Precursors Control (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	Range Average	2.0 - 2.4 2.2	2.3 - 2.3 2.3	1.8 - 2.3 2.1	Various natural and man-made sources
<b>PRIMARY STANDARDS — LEAD AND COPPER RULE — SAMPLED AT HOME TAP IN 2008</b>									
Copper (g)	ppm	NL=1.3	0.17	0.05	0 sites above NL out of 54 sampled 90th percentile=0.33				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (g)	ppb	NL=15	2	5	0 sites above NL out of 54 sampled 90th percentile=2				Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

## ABBREVIATIONS

AL.....Aggressiveness Index	MRDLG ....Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	pCi/L .....picoCuries per Liter	TOC.....Total Organic Carbon
DBP .....Disinfection By-Products	N.....Nitrogen	PHG .....Public Health Goal	TON .....Threshold Odor Number
DLR.....Detection Limits for purposes of Reporting	NA .....Not Applicable	ppb .....parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	TT .....Treatment Technique
MCL.....Maximum Contaminant Level	ND .....Not Detected	ppm .....parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	µS/cm .....microSiemen per centimeter
MCLG.....Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	NL.....Notification Level	ppt .....parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	
MRDL.....Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NTU .....Nephelometric Turbidity Units	RAA .....Running Annual Average	

## DEFINITIONS

- 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 and 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 risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 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 California Environmental Protection Agency.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

# Quality Report

PARAMETER	UNITS	STATE OR FEDERAL MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	STATE DLR	RANGE AVERAGE	TWIN OAKS PLANT	HELIX PLANT	SKINNER PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<b>SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards</b>									
Aluminum (d)	ppb	200	600	50	Range	ND	110 - 220	ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
					Average	ND	163	ND	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range	97	82 - 94	88 - 98	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	97	88	96	
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range	ND - 3	1 - 2	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	ND	1	
Odor Threshold (h)	TON	3	NA	1	Range	ND	ND - 2	19 - 35	Naturally-occurring organic materials
					Average	ND	ND	25	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range	880	860 - 1000	720 - 1000	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
					Average	880	930	940	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range	200	150 - 230	160 - 240	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	200	183	210	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range	530	480 - 610	480 - 610	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
					Average	530	527	560	
Turbidity (a)	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range	0.01 - 0.66	0.04 - 0.06	0.03 - 0.06	Soil runoff
					Average	0.03	0.05	0.05	
<b>FEDERAL UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR2)</b>									
List 1 - Assessment Monitoring						ND	ND	ND	
List 2 - Screening Survey						ND	ND	ND	
<b>OTHER PARAMETERS - Chemical</b>									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	110	120 - 130	91 - 130	
					Average	110	125	110	
Boron	ppb	NA	NL=1000	100	Range	140	ND	120 - 130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Average	140	ND	120	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	56	53 - 76	52 - 70	
					Average	56	61	64	
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NL=800	20	Range	180 - 340	ND	47	By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
					Average	263	ND	26 - 110	
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	0.03	Range	ND	ND	0.08 - 0.23	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
					Average	ND	ND	0.16	
Corrosivity (i) (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range	12	12	12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
					Average	12	12	12	
Hardness (j)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	230	220 - 310	190 - 300	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
					Average	230	253	260	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	22	22 - 28	21 - 28	
					Average	22	25	25	
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	Range	7.6	7.8 - 8.0	7.7 - 8.3	
					Average	7.6	7.9	7.9	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	4.0	4.0 - 4.8	3.9 - 4.8	
					Average	4.0	4.5	4.7	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range	85	77 - 98	80 - 100	
					Average	85	85	91	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	Distribution System-wide:			Range	ND	ND	ND - 2	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
		NA	3	2	Average	ND	ND	ND	

## 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 averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- (b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive.
- (c) *E. coli* MCL: The occurrence of two consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains *E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated.
- (d) Aluminum has both primary and secondary standards.
- (e) 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.
- (f) The MCL is based on the RAA concentration. The MCL was not violated.
- (g) Lead and copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires systems to take water samples at the consumers' tap every three years. The action levels, which trigger water systems into taking treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of the tap water samples, are 1.3 ppm for copper and 15 ppb for lead.
- (h) The Skinner Plant utilizes a flavor-profile analysis method that can detect odor occurrences more accurately, but has a different numbering scale.
- (i) AI < 10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water AI ≥ 12 = Non-aggressive water AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- (j) Hardness can also be reported in grains per gallon. The distribution system average is 14.5 grains per gallon of hardness.

# Su Reporte de Confianza al Consumidor



Future Reflection – Olivia Thomas  
Regional Winner, Water Colors High School Photo Contest  
2nd Place, Otay Water District

Otay Water District (OWD) está orgulloso de proporcionarle su reporte de confianza al consumidor. Este folleto es una fotografía de la calidad del agua del año pasado. Vienen incluidos los detalles de donde proviene el agua, que contiene y como se compara con los estándares del estado.

La información incluida en este reporte de calidad del agua representa una pequeña fracción de lo que hacemos para asegurar agua potable de alta calidad. Usando laboratorios certificados por el estado, rutinariamente escudriñamos el suministro de agua por un completo rango de elementos que tienen el potencial de degradar la calidad de su agua.

Así como en años pasados, su agua potable reunió todos los estándares de salud del EPA y el estado para agua potable. OWD de una manera vigilante salvaguarda los suministros de agua y una vez más estamos orgullosos de reportar que nuestro sistema nunca ha excedido un nivel máximo de contaminante o ningún otro estándar de calidad del agua que impacte la salud.

## Una Plática Directa Sobre Agua

Todos tienen interés en la calidad de su agua y algunos a veces preguntan, “¿Puedo sentirme seguro bebiendo agua de la llave?” En el Condado de San Diego, la respuesta es que sí. Sistemas Públicos de Agua, tales como los operados por Otay Water District, deben cumplir con estándares para agua potable muy altos impuestos por la United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

El agua de la llave es regulada de una manera más rigurosa que el agua embotellada y debe cumplir con todos los estándares de calidad de agua tanto federales como estatales. Estas regulaciones son típicamente límites numéricos en las concentraciones, o cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua. Para poder cumplir con estas regulaciones, los suministros de agua deben proporcionar un tratamiento específico, como desinfección y filtración, para asegurar que el agua sea potable.

Si todavía estas preocupado o prefieres beber agua con un sabor diferente, puedes comprar agua embotellada, pero puede costar hasta 1,000 veces más que el agua de

la llave. Además, existen otras opciones más económicas que comprar agua embotellada. Para mejorar el sabor o el olor del agua de la llave, la cual está tratada con cloro para asegurar una desinfección adecuada y mantener su alta calidad, la manera más fácil de hacer esto es dejar un recipiente abierto en el refrigerador toda la noche. Al exponer el agua al aire permite que cantidades pequeñas de cloro se evaporen. Además enfriar el agua la hace más refrescante.

Otras opciones incluyen sistemas de filtración para casas que son convenientes, mejoran el sabor, y solo cuestan una fracción del precio de agua embotellada. Los consumidores que deciden comprar una unidad de tratamiento de agua para casas deben leer cuidadosamente la información del producto para que comprendan lo que están comprando. También, deben seguir cuidadosamente las instrucciones de manufactura para la operación y mantenimiento del sistema, y recordar cambiarle el filtro de una manera regular.

## Concurso de Fotografía para alumnos de Preparatoria “San Diego Water Colors”

Le gusta las imágenes que ve en este informe? Algunas fueron tomadas por estudiantes de preparatoria Eastlake que presentaron su trabajo a un concurso de fotografía patrocinado por el Distrito. El concurso, que tenía como propósito hacer hincapié sobre la importancia del tema del agua,

el recurso vital más valioso, requirió que los estudiantes presentaran fotografías que incorporaran el tema del agua y que se hayan tomado en el Condado de San Diego entre el 2010 y el 2011. Lea el título de cada foto para créditos de fotografía.

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch

”هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).  
ترجم التقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.“

# Conservation. *It's Easy to Conserve!*

San Diego County has a semi-arid climate that receives only about 10 inches of rainfall per year. This does not provide enough water to meet local needs and the region must import much of its water from the Colorado River and Northern California. To maintain our quality of life and ensure adequate water supplies now and for future generations, San Diego County residents are encouraged

to make a conscious effort to use our limited supply of water as efficiently as possible.

The District offers a number of programs to save water both indoors and outdoors. For water wise landscaping tips, visit the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College or go to [www.thegarden.org](http://www.thegarden.org). For useful ways to conserve water around the house visit our website at [www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov) and click on conservation.

## Additional Fluoride Information Available

The Otay Water District purchases drinking water from multiple sources. Our water wholesalers each add fluoride to the water supply in compliance with the California Fluoridation Act of 1995. Due to the blending of waters, which varies by region and time of year, fluoride concentrations may vary slightly between test stations.

Otay Water District laboratory personnel closely monitors fluoride levels throughout its service area and posts this information to our website on a monthly basis. Please visit the Otay Water District's website to view test results. For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, please visit [www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx).

## Public Participation

The Otay Water District encourages public participation from the customers we serve. The board of directors generally meets on the first Wednesday of each month at 3:30 p.m. at district headquarters, 2554 Sweetwater Springs Blvd., Spring Valley, 91978. We encourage the public to attend these meetings.

For directions, agendas or for further information, call (619) 670-2222 or visit our website at [www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov).

Otay Water District Board of Directors  
Jaime Bonilla, President . . . . . Division 2  
Gary Croucher, Vice President . . . . . Division 3  
David Gonzalez, Treasurer . . . . . Division 1  
Jose Lopez, Director . . . . . Division 4  
Mark Robak, Director . . . . . Division 5

## For More Information

The Otay Water District appreciates your comments and active participation. If you have questions about the information contained in this report, or testing processes, please contact Gary Stalker, System Operations Manager, at (619) 670-2228 or visit our website at [www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov). You can also find helpful information by contacting the following agencies:

United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Water (4101 M)  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20460  
Safe Drinking Water Hotline:  
1-800-426-4791  
[www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)



California Department of Public Health  
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management  
(916) 558-1784  
[www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/ddwem.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/pages/ddwem.aspx)

[www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov)

E-mail: [opinion\\_form@otaywater.gov](mailto:opinion_form@otaywater.gov)



## San Diego Water Colors High School Photo Contest

Like the pictures you see in this report? Some were taken by local high school students who submitted their work to a photo contest sponsored by the District. The contest, designed to draw attention to our most precious

resource, required that students submit photos taken in San Diego County between 2010 and 2011 that incorporated water in some way. See each photo's caption for photographer credits.



Water Prismatic —  
Aljandrina Accorato



Autumn's Reflection —  
Victoria Smith



Amphibian Photography —  
Cindy Fifield



Time is Money and the  
Meter is Running —  
Rhett McGinly, 3rd Place  
Otay Water District



Shortfall to Reflection —  
James Burton

# Consumer Confidence Report 2011

[www.otaywater.gov](http://www.otaywater.gov)



**OTAY WATER DISTRICT**  
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Spring Valley, CA 91978-2096  
619-670-2222



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