Yorba Linda Water District

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report provides essential information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to ensure the water delivered to your tap is safe to drink. It also provides data about what is in your water and how our water quality tests compared to Federal and State drinking water standards in 2022.

YOUR 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1990, California public water utilities have provided annual Water Quality Reports to their customers. This year's report, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report," covers water quality testing from January to December 2022, unless otherwise specified.

The Yorba Linda Water District's (District) annual Water Quality Report is prepared in compliance with the regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program. USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), are responsible for establishing water quality standards.

To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of specific contaminants in water provided by water systems. The State and Federal governments require that this annual Water Quality Report be provided to every customer to ensure you are informed of your water quality. As in years past, the water delivered to your home meets or exceeds the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies.

In 2022, we conducted over 23,000 analyses and are proud to report that our water system has never violated any water quality standard from state and federal drinking water regulations. In some cases, we go beyond what is required by providing additional monitoring for contaminants that may have health risks.


The Chrisman Pumping Plant on the California Aqueduct, which is part of the State Water Project that delivers water to Southern California.

We encourage you to read this report and contact us with any questions you may have.

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

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo comprenda.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Investing in a Resilient Future

Yorba Linda Water District continually invests in its infrastructure to meet the needs of its customers. The Fairmont Booster Pump Station and the Natural Gas Backup Generator installation at Elk Mountain Booster Pump Station exemplify the District's commitment to resiliency, reliability, and safety.


Fairmont Booster Pump Station

The Fairmont Booster Pump Station increases the District's capability to use either groundwater from the Orange County Groundwater Basin or imported water from MWD's Robert B. Diemer Plant. By optimizing the existing infrastructure, the Fairmont Booster Pump Station strengthens the water distribution system and improves flexibility to use available water resources.

The installation of the Natural Gas Backup Generator at the Elk Mountain Booster Pump Station provides backup power in the event of power loss in order to maintain water service to YLWD customers.

Elk Mountain Natural Gas Backup Generator

These projects enhance water delivery capabilities, improve operational efficiency, and mitigate interruptions in services due to wildfires, Public Safety Power Shutoffs, and other emergencies. With these investments, Yorba Linda Water District reaffirms its commitment to meeting the community's water needs while embracing sustainability and resilience for the future.

CONSTANT MONITORING ENSURES CONTINUED EXCELLENCE

Introduction

Your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for both regulated and unregulated constituents. Drinking water quality testing programs are carried out by Orange County Water District (OCWD) for groundwater, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for treated surface water, and Yorba Linda Water District for the drinking water distribution system.

Sources of Supply

The District's water supply consists of groundwater from the Orange County groundwater basin and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by MWD.

Hoover Dam on the Colorado River

Local Groundwater *(Chlorine Disinfection)*

Groundwater is sourced from the Orange County groundwater basin, an approximately 350 square mile natural aquifer beneath most of northern and central Orange County. The Yorba Linda Water District and more than 20 cities and retail water districts pump from the groundwater basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

We treat groundwater to drinking water standards at our state-of-the-art PFAS Water Treatment Plant in Placentia. We use chlorine to disinfect the groundwater entering the distribution system.

YLWD Onsite Chlorine Treatment System

Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant

Imported Water *(Chloramine Disinfection)*

In 2022, we imported approximately 21% of the water served. The District obtains water from the local wholesaler, Municipal Water District of Orange County. The water is imported from Northern California via the California Aqueduct and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct.

This water is treated by MWD at the Robert B. Diemer water treatment plant in Yorba Linda. MWD treats the water to meet drinking water standards and disinfects the water with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia.

The Source of Your Water Can Change Throughout the Year

Your water source depends on where you live or work within the boundaries of our community. To maximize the delivery of groundwater, we may change our operating dynamics, resulting in a source water change from imported water to groundwater at different times throughout the year. Since the water sources may vary, you may notice a difference in the water's taste or hardness (mineral content). However, none of these factors affect the quality and safety of your water.

We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water System

The Board of Directors invites the public to participate in their meetings.

Regular meetings are on the first Thursday of each month at 3:00 p.m. They are held at the District's Administration building at 1717 East Miraloma Avenue in Placentia.

For more information about the District or your water service, please visit our website at www.ylwd.com or call (714) 701-3000.

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health

WE COMPLY WITH ALL STATE AND FEDERAL WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both public tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Water also picks up substances resulting from animals or from human activity. Therefore, drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. However, contaminant presence 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).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (A standard treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection can eliminate *Cryptosporidium* contamination that may be found in surface (imported) water. *Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism from animal or human waste that can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal maladies when ingested);

- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- **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;
- **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 applications, and septic systems;
- **Radioactive contaminants** that naturally exist or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Special Risk Populations

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly persons, infants, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, or persons with immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infection. These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by *Cryptosporidium* or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Fluoride

Naturally occurring fluoride is present in the Orange County groundwater basin.

In 1995, the California Legislature passed a bill mandating all large water agencies to fluoridate their supplies, but only if the state or another entity provides the agencies with funding. To date, the state has not appropriated funds to implement fluoridation. As a result, the District does not add fluoride to groundwater.

MWD began fluoridation of the drinking water it imports to Southern California in November of 2007. Because the District has two water sources, you may receive fluoridated, non-fluoridated, or a blend of fluoridated and non-fluoridated water.

If you wish to know the approximate level of fluoride in your tap water or specific water service area, please call the District at (714) 701-3000 and ask for the Water Quality Division.

You can find additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water through the following sources:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation • 1-888-CDC-INFO (1-888-232-4636)

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

American Dental Association
www.ada.org/en/public-programs/advocating-for-the-public/fluoride-and-fluoridation/ada-fluoridation-resources

American Water Works Association www.awwa.org

2022 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2020 and 2022						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	6	ND – 9	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2	1 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2022						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.14	0.085 – 0.21	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.107	0.107	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.7 – 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2022						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	140	85 – 210	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	101	98 – 104	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (Color Units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3*	n/a	3	3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	988	965 – 1,010	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	221	213 – 229	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	628	608 – 648	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2022						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	126	125 – 127	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	66 – 70	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	278	275 – 281	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	25	24 – 26	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.6	4.4 – 4.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	98	95 – 102	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.5	2.3 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected;
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal;
NL = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique

*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.03	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.4	2018
Manganese (ppb)**	50*	n/a	1.9	0.8 – 2.7	2018

**Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb.
Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

Table Legend

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and the DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Unfortunately, water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide helpful guidance and directions for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The contaminant level in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. The USEPA sets MCLGs.
- **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. The USEPA sets MRDLGs.
- **Public Health Goals (PHG):** The contaminant level in drinking water that does not pose a significant health risk. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, sets PHGs.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by the USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The charts in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect drinking water's odor, taste, and appearance.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs, monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements for contaminants that affect health.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Notification Level (NL):** The level above which a water agency is required to notify its governing body if an unregulated contaminant is found in its drinking water.

Measurement Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protections for public health.

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that the District detected above the reporting limits during the 2022 calendar year.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, **the data presented in this table is from testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2022.** The DDW requires monitoring for specific contaminants less often than every year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, some of the data, though representative of current water quality, is more than one year old. The District contracts with state-certified, independent laboratories to perform most water quality testing.

How are Contaminants Measured?

- Parts per million **(ppm)** or milligrams per liter **(mg/L)**
- Parts per billion **(ppb)** or micrograms per liter **(µg/L)**
- Parts per trillion **(ppt)** or nanograms per liter **(ng/L)**

What Do the Abbreviations Represent?

- **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter
- **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
- **TON** = Threshold Odor Number
- **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter
- **ND** = not detected
- **n/a** = not applicable
- **NL** = Notification Level

2022 Yorba Linda Water District Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND – 4.58	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	7	2.9 – 12	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	3.5	1.8 – 4.8	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.111	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.5	0.44 – 0.53	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.3	0.82 – 1.95	No	2022	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.3	0.82 – 1.95	No	2022	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	127	119 – 139	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND – 22	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	<1	ND – 2	No	2022	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,101	1,060 – 1,130	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	147	125 – 174	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Surfactants (MBAS) (ppb)	500*	n/a	<20	ND – 20	n/a	2022	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	672	630 – 727	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.15	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	236	215 – 258	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	Not Regulated	n/a	288	262 – 315	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.25	0.23 – 0.27	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.18	0.13 – 0.23	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	82.6 – 116	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	19	17 – 22	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	332	292 – 370	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21	18.7 – 22.8	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 500	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2022	Man-made Sources
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2022	Man-made Sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2022	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 6.5	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2022	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt)	NL = 5.1	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2022	Man-made Sources
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	n/a	2022	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.7	4.4 – 7.8	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	97	83.6 – 103	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.96	0.82 – 1.3	n/a	2022	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.2	3.1 – 6.7	n/a	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.23	0.204 – 0.259	2019
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	<0.3	ND – 0.3	2019
Manganese (ppb)**	50*	n/a	10.7	10.5 – 10.8	2019
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (ppm)	n/a	n/a	1.14	0.76 – 1.83	2019

** Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

About Lead in Tap Water

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 District is responsible for providing safe drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.

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 on the web at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

There are no known lead service lines for potable water in the District. However, please see the chart titled "Lead and Copper Action Levels for Residential Taps" on page 7 for more District-specific information.

2022 Yorba Linda Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Type	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-Products					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)*	(4 / 4)	1.82	1.25 – 1.68	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)**	80	40	9.4 – 58	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)**	60	11	2.1 – 15	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (Color Units)	15***	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3***	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5***	0.16	ND – 1.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Thirty-seven locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity unit; **ND** = not detected

*Compliance is determined based on a running annual average (RAA); the highest RAA is included as the average.
**Compliance is determined based on a locational running annual average (LRAA); the highest LRAA is included as the average.
***Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (color, odor, and taste).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

Chemical	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 33	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.4	0 / 33	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of 33 samples were collected in June 2021.
Lead was detected in 1 home; none exceeded the Action Level. Copper was detected in 25 homes; none exceeded the Action Level.
The regulatory Action Level is the concentration at which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the homes tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
The Yorba Linda Water District complied with the lead and copper Action Levels.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.9	1.8 – 8.5	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.5	1.2 – 3.8	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.1	1.1 – 5.5	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.5	1.5 – 9.7	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	2	0.8 – 3.7	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.78	ND – 1.7	2019
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.5	ND – 5.7	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.74	ND – 1.4	2019

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWD) Water Assessment

Every five years, DDW requires MWD to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent surveys for MWD's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2021 Update.

Water from the Colorado River is most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Likewise, water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Wells 20 and 21 were conducted in June 2011 and June 2014, respectively. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage facilities; historic gas stations; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; automobile repair shops; furniture repair and manufacturing; junk/scrap/salvage yards; machine shops; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; photo processing/printing; recreational area surface water use; sewer collection systems; oil wells; gas stations; plastic/synthetic producers; above ground storage tanks; artificial recharge projects using non-potable water; car washes; construction/demolition staging areas; dredging; hardware/lumber/part stores; parking lots; transportation corridors; water supply wells; body shops, automobile repair shops; electrical/electronic manufacturing; fleet/truck/bus terminals; dry cleaners; appliance/electronic repair; medical/dental offices/clinics; office buildings; surface water; decommissioned inactive underground storage tanks; upgraded and/or registered underground storage tanks; monitoring wells; hospitals, and parks.

Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Wells 19 and 18 were completed in May 2004 and September 2005, respectively. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; sewer collection systems; food processing, and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

A vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contamination for Well 15 was completed in April 2003. These groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating; and plastics/synthetics production.

The District completed an assessment of its Wells 1, 5, 7, 10, and 12 in January 1999. The wells are considered most vulnerable to contaminants produced by the following activities: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water at 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, California 92707.

Leading the Way:

Nation's Largest Ion Exchange PFAS Treatment Facility

In December 2021, we began operating an ion exchange (IX) treatment plant to remove perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from local well water. Our award-winning treatment plant is the largest of its kind in the United States.

PFAS are a group of thousands of manmade, heat-resistant chemicals prevalent in the environment and commonly used in consumer products to repel water, grease, and oil. Since the 1940s, they have been used to manufacture everyday household products such as make-up, frying pans, pizza boxes, and various industrial applications. Due to their prolonged use, PFAS are detected in water sources throughout the United States, including the Orange County groundwater basin. Despite playing no role in releasing PFAS into the environment, water providers must find ways to remove it from their local water supplies.

We partnered with the Orange County Water District to rapidly construct a treatment plant to remove PFAS from groundwater and ensure that we continue to meet all state and federal drinking water standards.

PFAS can be found in:

Located at our existing headquarters in Placentia, the PFAS Treatment Plant uses an IX treatment system of highly porous resin that acts like powerful magnets that adsorb and hold onto contaminants. It consists of 6 pre-filters, 22 IX vessels, a booster pump station, an emergency backup generator, and an onsite chlorine treatment system. During treatment, contaminants such as PFAS are removed from the water before entering the distribution system. The facility is capable of treating up to 25 million gallons per day.

For additional information on PFAS and OCWD's comprehensive and robust response, please visit www.ocwd.com/what-we-do/water-quality/pfas.

Water Conservation is Always a Priority

Southern California has an arid climate and the need for wise water use must remain a part of everyone's daily lives. Simple water saving acts like the ones listed here can save countless gallons of water every day.

- Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray, and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly. ***This can save countless gallons each time you water.***
- Water plants in the early morning. ***It reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering.***

For other conservation tips and additional ways to save water, please visit www.ylwd.com/community/wateruse/.

Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of So. California:
www.mwdh2o.com

California Department of Water Resources:
www.water.ca.gov

The Water Education Foundation:
www.watereducation.org

To learn more about **Water Conservation & Rebate Information:**
www.bewaterwise.com • www.ocwatersmart.com

Yorba Linda Water District
1717 E Miraloma Avenue • Placentia, CA 92870
(714) 701-3000 • www.ylwd.com