



**Yorba Linda  
Water District**

# 2024 Water Quality Report

Data Collected in 2023



*J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D.  
Water Treatment Plant*



*YLWD Plant Operator  
conducting  
water quality test*

The Yorba Linda Water District is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day, ensuring the water delivered to your tap is safe to drink. It also provides data about what is in your water and how water quality tests from your drinking water compare to Federal and State drinking water standards during January 2023 to December 2023.

# YOUR 2024 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 2023, 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 2023, we conducted over 23,000 analyses and are proud to report that

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。



Prado Dam

our water system has always complied with state and federal drinking water regulations and water quality standards. In some cases, we go beyond what is required by providing additional monitoring for contaminants that may have health risks.

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

## YLWD Response to EPA's Updated Drinking Water Standard for PFAS

On April 10, 2024, the USEPA released the updated drinking water standards for a category of contaminants called Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), also known as "forever chemicals." These new regulations will impact all water agencies providing water for public use. The Yorba Linda Water District has been proactive in addressing PFAS found in our local groundwater in anticipation of USEPA's announcement.

The District has continually safeguarded its water supply and ensured safe drinking water is delivered to customers. YLWD established a partnership with Orange County Water District to develop a plan for funding, constructing, and operating a cutting-edge treatment facility to remove these contaminants from our drinking water. Operational since December 2021, YLWD's J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. Water Treatment Plant has the capacity to treat up to 25 million gallons of groundwater every day. The water supply from this \$27.7 million plant meets or exceeds all state and federal standards for drinking water, including the new standards set by the USEPA.

The Yorba Linda Water District takes great pride in prioritizing the well-being of our community. Innovative and valuable projects like our PFAS water treatment plant ensure that YLWD continues to deliver clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to our customers every day.





# 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.



## 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.



## Imported Water (Chloramine Disinfection)

In 2023, we imported approximately 11% 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, which costs significantly less than imported water, 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 its meetings.

Regular meetings are on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8:30 a.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](http://www.ylwd.com) or call (714) 701-3000.



# WE COMPLY WITH ALL STATE AND FEDERAL WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

## Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (public tap 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 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](http://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](http://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](http://www.ada.org/en/public-programs/advocating-for-the-public/fluoride-and-fluoridation/ada-fluoridation-resources)

**American Water Works Association** [www.awwa.org](http://www.awwa.org)

## Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.





## 2023 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.105	ND – 0.07	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND – 6.3	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.7	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023</b>						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	105	ND – 70	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	66	42 – 91	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	642	424 – 859	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	122	70 – 175	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	394	253 – 534	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	84	66 – 102	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	38	25 – 52	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	160	99 – 220	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.4	5.8 – 13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	9.6 – 21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.5	8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.4	2.6 – 4.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	69	47 – 91	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.1 – 3	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; **NL** = Notification Level; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **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	0.08	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
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	15	ND – 36	2023

## 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 2023 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, 2023. 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

## 2023 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
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	8.2	3.4 – 12	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)*	10	0.004	4	2.8 – 5.3	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND – 0.112	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.48	0.42 – 0.52	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.1	0.7 – 1.64	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.1	0.7 – 1.64	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
<b>Secondary Standards**</b>							
Chloride (ppm)	500**	n/a	128	117 – 139	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)*	50**	n/a	0.08	ND – 2.5	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600**	n/a	1,086	904 – 1,190	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500**	n/a	141	116 – 180	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Surfactants (MBAS) (ppb)	500**	n/a	ND	ND – 20	No	2023	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000**	n/a	673	588 – 804	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5**	n/a	0.05	ND – 0.15	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Chemicals</b>							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	231	194 – 255	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	281	237 – 311	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.26	0.23 – 0.29	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.19	0.04 – 0.25	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	82.6 – 126	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	20	17 – 25	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	340	289 – 430	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	18.7 – 27.9	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)*	NL = 500	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ppt)*	Not Regulated	n/a	22	19 – 24	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)*	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)*	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND – 3	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ppt)*	Not Regulated	n/a	5.4	4.1 – 6	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)*	NL = 6.5	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt)*	NL = 5.1	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2023	Man-made Sources
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.8	7.7 – 7.9	n/a	2023	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.9	4.4 – 7.8	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	100	83.6 – 111	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.96	0.7 – 1.25	n/a	2023	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.5	3.7 – 6.7	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; NL = Notification Level;

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter

\*Data from YLWD PFAS water treatment plant effluent

\*\*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	0.24	0.207 – 0.259	2019
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9.9	9.9	2023
Manganese (ppb)	50**	n/a	10.5	10.5	2019
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (ppt)	n/a	n/a	21	21	2023
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	n/a	n/a	3	3	2023
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (ppt)	n/a	n/a	5.3	5.3	2023
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (ppm)	n/a	n/a	1.17	0.9 – 1.76	2019

\*\*\*Chemicals for the Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring table were sampled and tested separately from the 2023 YLWD Groundwater Quality sampling.

## 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](http://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.



## 2023 Yorba Linda Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Type	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-Products</b>					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)*	(4 / 4)	1.3	1.12 – 1.39	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)**	80	57	18 – 69	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)**	60	18	3 – 29	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
Color (color units)	15***	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3***	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5***	0.04	ND – 0.45	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	90 <sup>th</sup> 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	4.8	1.8 – 8.5	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.2 – 3.8	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4	1.1 – 5.5	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.1	1.5 – 9	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	2	0.8 – 3.7	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.92	ND – 1.7	2019
Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.7	ND – 5.7	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.72	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 21 and 22 were conducted in September 2014 and June 2018, 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; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Waste Discharge Requirement (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.

In June 2011, a vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contamination for Well 20 was conducted. This groundwater source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: machine shops; sand and gravel mining; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; recreational area surface water use; sewer collection systems; oil wells; gas stations; chemical/petroleum processing/storage facilities; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; and plastic/synthetic producers.

Wells 19 and 18's vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination 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.

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.

# Investing in a Resilient Future

The Yorba Linda Water District continually invests in its \$1 billion infrastructure to meet the needs of its customers. The District's updated Water Master Plan provides a roadmap and a list of system improvements to optimize the use of groundwater and imported water. The plan includes rehabilitation of existing wells, pump stations, reservoirs and water pipelines, and the construction of new facilities to



enable the District to continue providing safe and reliable drinking water to the homes and businesses in our service area. Projects recently completed include the following:

## **Imperial Highway Waterline Improvements (\$2.9 million)**

As part of the District's continuing Rehabilitation &

Replacement (R&R) Program, approximately 5,600 feet of water pipelines were rehabilitated on Imperial Highway from Bastanchury Road to Eureka Avenue in the city of Yorba Linda. These pipelines, ranging from 4-inches to 18-inches in diameter, were originally installed between 1925 and 1951. The District utilized trenchless pipe lining technology to minimize traffic disruptions on this busy, arterial highway.

## **Lower Hidden Hills Pressure Regulating Station (\$525,000)**

Due to the topography and elevation changes of our community, water pressure can vary significantly from one area to another. The



District maintains 45 pressure regulating stations to effectively manage the pressure variations while meeting industry standards and providing water supply resiliency. The Lower Hidden Hills Pressure Regulating Station was replaced as part of the District's continuing R&R Program.

## **BNSF Railroad Crossing Waterline at Veterans Way (\$1.9 million)**

The District installed 840 feet of a 12-inch diameter water pipeline under the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation (BNSF) railroad and across a flood control channel to provide a redundant water supply source to approximately 200 customers south of Orangethorpe Avenue.



## **Well 22 (\$3.2 million)**

The District drilled this new groundwater well 550 feet below ground and installed a 2,500 gallon per minute vertical turbine pump with a water intake at the 325-foot level. This



well is located adjacent to the Santa Ana River and the Foster-Huckleberry Groundwater Recharge Basin. It was installed to replace two aged, underperforming wells.



Investing in projects like these enhance water delivery capabilities, improve operational efficiency, and mitigate interruptions in services, even during 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.

## **Where Can You Learn More?**

For more information about Drinking Water Quality and general water issues, visit these sites:

### **United States Environmental Protection Agency**

Sets the Federal Drinking Water Standards • <https://www.epa.gov/>

### **California Department of Water Resources**

Sets the State Drinking Water Standards • <https://water.ca.gov/>

### **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California via Municipal Water District of Orange County**

Imported Water Supply Source  
<https://www.mwdh2o.com/> or <https://www.mwdoc.com/>

### **Orange County Water District**

Groundwater Supply Source • <https://www.ocwd.com/>

## **YL Yorba Linda W Water District**

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