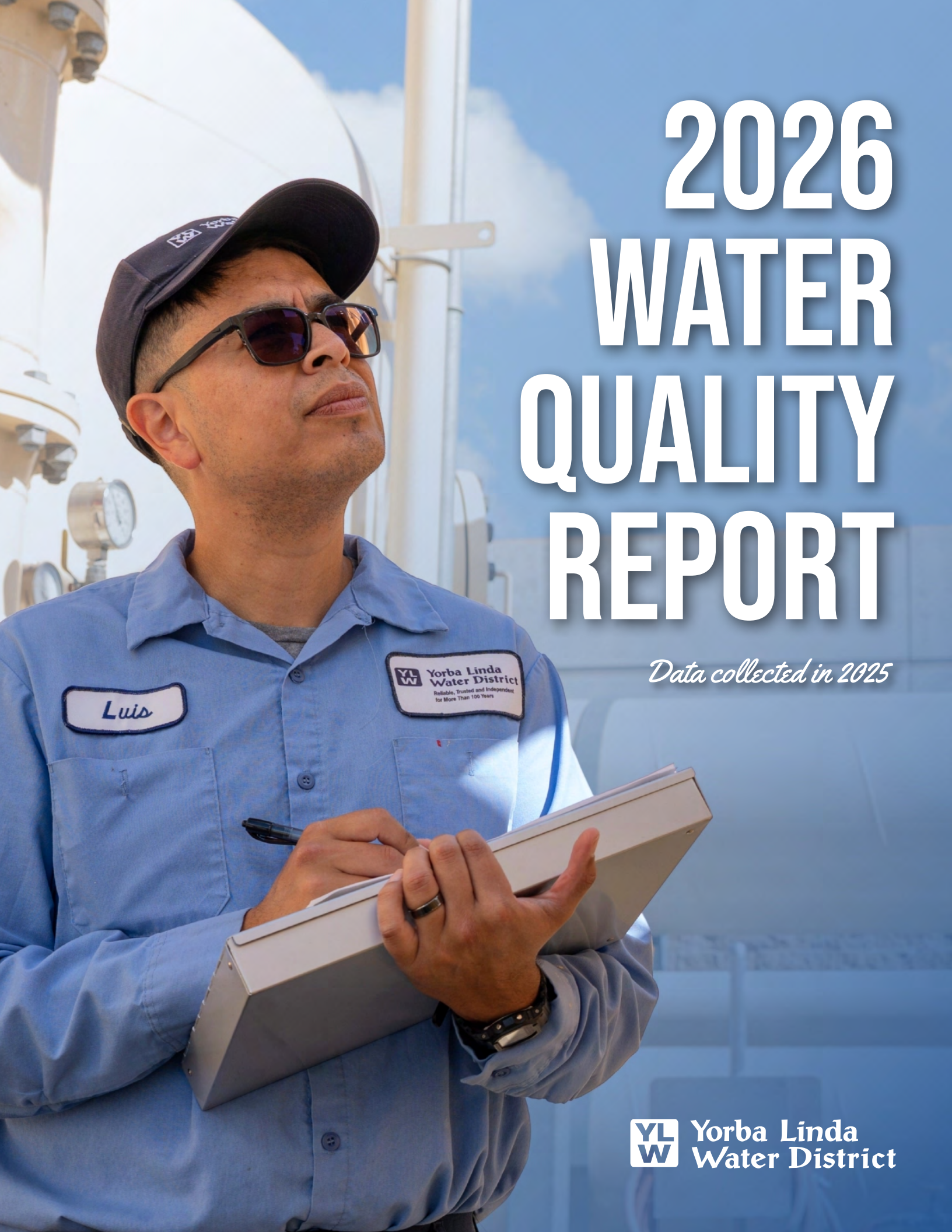




2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Data collected in 2025



**Yorba Linda
Water District**



Providing Clean, Safe, Drinking Water



The Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD/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 to ensure 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 performed on your drinking water compare to federal and state drinking water standards.

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 2025 to December 2025**, unless otherwise specified.

*As in years past, the water delivered to your home **meets or exceeds** the standards required by all state and federal regulatory agencies.*

The District's 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.

In 2025, we conducted over 23,000 analyses and are proud to report that our water system continues to comply with all 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.



Sources of Water Supply

Your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for both regulated and unregulated contaminants. Water quality testing programs for drinking water are carried out by the following agencies:

1. Orange County Water District (OCWD) for local groundwater
2. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for imported treated surface water
3. 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

Groundwater is sourced from the Orange County Groundwater Basin, a natural aquifer beneath most of northern and central Orange County, which covers an area of approximately 270 square miles. The Yorba Linda Water District, along with 18 other cities and retail water districts, one of which is an investor-owned utility company, pump from the groundwater basin to supply water to homes and businesses. The District treats local groundwater to drinking water standards at our state-of-the-art J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. PFAS water treatment plant in Placentia. We disinfect the groundwater before it enters the distribution system. On average, 85% of the water served to our customers is treated groundwater.

Imported Water

Approximately 15% of the water served to our customers is treated imported water. The District obtains imported water from Northern California via the State Water Project and from the Colorado River via the MWD-owned and operated 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.



Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant, and Heli-Hydrant & Landing Zone Yorba Linda, CA

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 service area. 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.



Warner Basin (OCWD Groundwater Recharge Facility) Anaheim, CA

Understanding Your Source Water

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (for 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 are microscopic organisms that come from sewage treatment plants, livestock operations, wildlife and human waste. Cryptosporidium and Giardia are examples of bacteria that may be found in surface waters such as rivers and lakes. These contaminants can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal maladies when ingested. However, standard treatment processes that include sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, such as provided by MWD on imported water, can eliminate these contaminants;
- » **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 people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



Guidelines from the USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on reducing the risk of infection from *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available through the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of naturally occurring 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.



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, YLWD does not add fluoride to groundwater. MWD began fluoridation of the drinking water it imports to Southern California in November of 2007. Both water sources contain fluoride. If you wish to know the approximate level of

fluoride in your tap water, please call the District at 714-701-3000 and ask for the Water Quality Division.

Lead Service Line Initial Inventory

YLWD has completed the Lead Service Line Initial Inventory (LSLI) required by USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and has determined it does not have lead or galvanized material requiring replacement of service lines in its distribution system. For more information about the District's LSLI, visit our website at www.ylwd.com/waterquality.

About Lead in Tap Water

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. YLWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing District owned lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact YLWD at 714-701-3000. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available on the USEPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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



Did You Know?

Yorba Linda Water District's state-of-the-art J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. Water Treatment Plant is currently the largest ion-exchange PFAS treatment facility in the nation!

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 regulations impact all water agencies providing water for public use. The Yorba Linda Water District was proactive in addressing PFAS found in our local groundwater. In partnership with the Orange County Water District, the J. Wayne Miller, Ph.D. Water Treatment Plant was constructed to remove PFAS contaminants. Operational since December 2021, our 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.

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.

For more information about the District, visit our website at www.ylwd.com or call 714-701-3000.

Treatment Plant Tours Available!

Visit our PFAS Water Treatment plant and learn first-hand from YLWD staff at the District's Annual Open House hosted in October. Limited tours are also offered throughout the year. Be the first to know of upcoming tours by signing up for our Tour Interest List at www.ylwd.com/tours or email pio@ylwd.com.

How to Read This Water Quality Report

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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- » **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.

- » **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.

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 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 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.

- » **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect drinking water's odor, taste, and appearance.
- » **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
- » **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

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, 2025**. 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
- » ND = not detected
- » NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
- » n/a = not applicable
- » TON = Threshold Odor Number
- » NL = Notification Level
- » µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT 2025 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)	1.4	1.22 - 1.57	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) **	80	60	19 - 72	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **	60	10	2.9 - 14	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
AESTHETIC QUALITY					
Color (color units)	15***	ND	ND - 5	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3***	ND	ND - 3	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (ntu)	5***	ND	ND - 1.5	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	Range of Detections	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	ND - 5	0 / 30	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.61	ND - 0.77	0 / 30	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 30 samples were collected in July 2024. Lead was detected in 1 home; none exceeded the Action Level. Copper was detected in 28 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.

2025 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							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	7.8	4.8 - 11	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)*	10	0.004	4.2	2.4 - 6.2	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND - 0.107	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.11	ND - 0.55	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.50	0.46 - 0.56	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.17	0.63 - 1.58	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.17	0.63 - 1.58	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
SECONDARY STANDARDS**							
Chloride (ppm)	500**	n/a	128	116 - 138	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15**	n/a	ND	ND - 5	No	2025	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Manganese (ppb)*	50**	n/a	0.8	ND - 4.7	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600**	n/a	1,106	987 - 1,210	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500**	n/a	146	114 - 179	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Surfactants (MBAS) (ppb)	500**	n/a	ND	ND - 30	No	2025	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000**	n/a	687	598 - 770	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5**	n/a	ND	ND - 0.15	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	228	206 - 249	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	278	251 - 304	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.27	0.25 - 0.29	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.17	0.14 - 0.21	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	102	82.4 - 122	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	20	16 - 24	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	343	266 - 406	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22.6	18 - 26.7	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Butane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)*	NL = 500	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppt)*	Not Regulated	n/a	19	16 - 22	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppt)*	NL = 3***	n/a	ND	ND	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)*	Not Regulated***	n/a	ND	ND - 3.3	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppt)*	Not Regulated	n/a	4.3	3.5 - 4.9	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)*	NL = 6.5***	1	ND	ND	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)(ppt)*	NL = 5.1***	0.007	ND	ND	n/a	2025	Man-made Sources
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.8	7.6 - 7.9	n/a	2025	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.9	5.4 - 7	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	91.8 - 111	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.94	0.68 - 1.33	n/a	2025	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.5	3.6 - 6.6	n/a	2025	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; n/a = not applicable; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter; **NL** = Notification Level

*Data from YLWD PFAS water treatment plant effluent.

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

***Effective October 29, 2025, the NLs for perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) were revised to 3.0 ppt, 4.0 ppt, and 4.0 ppt, respectively; a NL of 1000 ppt was established for perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA).

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING****

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9.9	9.9	2024
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ppt)	n/a	n/a	19	18 - 21	2024
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.2 - 2.5	2024
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.2 - 5.3	2024

****Chemicals for the Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring table were sampled and tested separately from the 2025 YLWD Groundwater Quality sampling.

2025 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 2023 AND 2025						
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
INORGANIC CHEMICALS - TESTED IN 2025						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.058	ND - 0.082	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.13	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2.4	ND - 8.4	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
SECONDARY STANDARDS* - TESTED IN 2025						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	58	ND - 82	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	92	84 - 99	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	873	759 - 987	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	182	146 - 218	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	545	465 - 625	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS - TESTED IN 2025						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	108	93 - 122	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	56	44 - 68	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	236	191 - 280	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	11 - 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	19 - 25	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	88	78 - 97	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	1.6 - 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		0.05	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. 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. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units						
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING						
Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections		Most Recent Sampling Date
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	22	ND - 36		2023

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/>

Source Water Assessments

Source Water Assessments (SWA) are used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. The District's groundwater and imported water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities that are not associated with detected contaminants.

Location / Assessment	Date of Assessment	Vulnerabilities assessed
Groundwater - Yorba Linda Water District		
Wells 1, 5, 7, 10, 12	January 1999	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
Wells 18, 19	September 2005, May 2004 respectively	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
Well 20	June 2011	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 21, 22	September 2014, June 2018 respectively	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
Imported Water - Metropolitan Water District		
Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey	2020	Recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater
Northern California State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey	2021	Urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater

Copies of the District's vulnerability assessments are available at **Yorba Linda Water District (1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA)** or the **State Water Resources Control Board (2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA)**. For the latest summary of the Watershed Sanitary Survey or SWA, **call MWD at 800-225-5693**.

Investing in Critical Infrastructure

YLWD continually invests in its infrastructure valued at \$1.4 billion to meet the needs of its 84,000 customers. We utilize our Water Master Plan, Asset Management Plan and operational information to develop our Capital Improvement Program (CIP). These CIP projects include improvements to our groundwater wells, booster pump stations, reservoirs, and pipelines, which enable us to continue providing safe and reliable drinking water to homes and businesses in our service area. Recently completed projects include:

Timber Ridge Booster Pump Station (\$6.2M)

The District replaced the existing aging booster pump station to increase fire flow capacity, enhance fire resiliency and improve operations. The improvements included a new building, site improvements, increased security, new pumps, and a natural gas backup generator.



Box Canyon Waterline Replacement (\$1.2M)

The 1,800 feet of 16-inch diameter water line that extends from Copper Canyon Road to Avenida De Michelle was experiencing pipe breaks due to pipeline age and pipe condition. Rather than replacing the 1986 pipeline, the District inserted a certified potable water liner into the existing pipe. By using trenchless technology, the integrity of the pipeline was restored at reduced cost while minimizing the impact on our customers and the environment.



Well 21 Rehabilitation (\$0.7M)

The District's groundwater supply is sourced from ten wells located at or near our headquarters. We conduct regular maintenance on these wells and rehabilitate them when significant repairs are required. To enhance operations, we have replaced the pump assembly and repaired the motor. Well 21 is one of our highest producing groundwater wells.



Fire Flow Enhancement at PYLUSD Schools (\$0.7M)

The District has installed over 900 feet of waterlines at two schools within the Placentia Yorba Linda Unified School District (PYLUSD)—Mabel Paine and Charles Wagner Elementary Schools—to enhance fire flow capacity.



Questions About Your Water?

Contact Customer Service at 714-701-3000 or email us at waterquality@ylwd.com. A digital copy of this report is available on our website at www.ylwd.com/wqr where you will find more information about YLWD's water quality. Hard copies are available at the District's headquarters at the Engineering counter.

Board of Directors Meetings

The YLWD Board of Directors invites the public to participate in its meetings. Regular meetings are generally held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8:30 a.m. and are held at the District's Administration building located at 1717 East Miraloma Avenue in Placentia. Meetings are also accessible online via Zoom.



YLWD Headquarters
Placentia, CA

Social Media

Follow us on social media for District news, upcoming events, tours, and more!



@YLWD | @yorbalingwaterdistrict

Note of Importance

This report contains important information about your drinking water. For assistance in another language, please contact the Yorba Linda Water District at 1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870 or call 714-701-3000.

Cantonese

呢份報告包含有關你飲用水嘅重要資料。如需其他語言協助，請聯絡約巴琳達水區，地址：1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870，或者打電話去714-701-3000。

Chinese (Simplified)

本报告包含关于您饮用水的重要信息。如需其他语言协助，请联系 Yorba Linda 水务局（地址：1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870），或致电 714-701-3000。

Chinese (Traditional)

本報告包含您飲用水的重要資訊。如需其他語言協助，請聯絡 Yorba Linda 水務局（地址：1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870），或致電 714-701-3000。

Korean

이 보고서에는 귀하의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 다른 언어로 된 도움이 필요하시면 Yorba Linda Water District (1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870) 로 문의하시거나 714-701-3000 번으로 전화해 주십시오.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua para beber. Para recibir asistencia en otro idioma, comuníquese con Yorba Linda Water District en 1717 E. Miraloma Ave, Placentia, CA 92870 o llame al 714-701-3000.



1717 E. Miraloma Avenue, Placentia, CA 92870
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