

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Lazy H Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: May 5, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater and an emergency master meter providing water from Yuima Municipal Water District

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells 1 and 4 – Lazy H Drive, Pauma Valley

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: On file at Yuima Municipal Water District

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 3:00 pm the second Tuesday of January, April, July, and October at Yuima Municipal Water District office located at 34928 Valley Center Road, Pauma Valley, CA

For More Information contact: Yuima Municipal Water District – (760) 742-3704

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain 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 protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	1	1	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	2	1	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	1	1	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/18/2020	5	.001	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/18/2020	5	.965	1	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2020	73.5	70-77	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	245	220-270	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	2.5	2.4-2.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2020	2.66	2.39-2.92	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) (Well 1)	2016	2.1	2.1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	.245	.24-.25	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and

						aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	11	Single Sample	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2020	115	100-130	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppb)	2020	21.5	19-24	N/A	N/A	Run off / leaching from natural deposits
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aggressive Index (Corrosivity)	2020	12	12-12	N/A	N/A	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃)	2020	145	140-150	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	2020	175	170-180	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Calcium	2020	61	55-67	100	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Ph	2020	7.6	7.4-7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium (Well 1)	2020	4	4	N/A	N/A	Salt resent in water; naturally occurring
Specific Conductance	2020	745	700-790	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	2020	115.5	81-150	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	530	500-560	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits

Turbidity	2020	.24	.10-.37	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Zinc	2020	55.5	ND-61	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Lazy H Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
MCL	Total Coliform present result		Chlorination and flushing, increased chlorine residual, re-sampled	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne

				pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in the water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found
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In May of 2021 a monthly distribution bacteriological sample tested positive for the presence of e. coli and total coliform. Additional testing was done in accordance with the Company’s bacterial sampling site plan. Those tests yielded an absence of e. coli at the original sampling site as well as at the two additional distribution sampling sites and at the two groundwater sources. The original distribution sample point indicated a presence of total coliform. The Company issued a boil water order out of an abundance of caution. The system was flushed, chlorinated, chlorine residuals were increased, and the water was resampled. The subsequent sample was absent for all microbiological contaminants. The boil water order was lifted, and sampling points were increased the following month. There have not been any subsequent detections of microbiological contaminants.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	1	5/11/21	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions and we completed these actions.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

Yuima Municipal Water District



Your 2021 Water Quality Report

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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Abbreviations in this report

OUR MISSION

To provide a diversified, sustainable water supply for water service to our Pauma Valley customers that exceeds all standards of quality and reliability at fair, reasonable, and equitable rates.

Board Meetings

Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors are generally held on the fourth Monday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the District office, 34928 Valley Center Rd., Pauma Valley, CA

Dear Valued YMWD Customer

Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD) is pleased to present its annual water quality report. Once again, we provided you with consistently high quality drinking water throughout 2021. This annual water quality report shows how YMWD continues to meet or surpass all drinking water quality standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board.

YMWD is committed to providing a safe, high quality and reliable water supply while protecting public health. By efficiently maintaining and operating our facilities and conducting rigorous monitoring and testing of the water we serve, YMWD is able to provide our customers with high quality water. Water samples are collected throughout the year from YMWD’s water sources to carefully test for contaminants and impurities.

The State Water Resources Control Board requires that YMWD customers receive an annual copy of this report which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides specific details about sources and quality of the water served in your community.

We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to call contact me at (760) 742-3704.

Thank you for being part of the YMWD family—we’re here to serve you.

Amy Reeh

Amy Reeh
General Manager
Yuima Municipal Water District

About Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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/or wildlife.
- ◆ **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and/or farming.
- ◆ **PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and/or residential uses.
- ◆ **ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, agricultural operations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- ◆ **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, which can be naturally occurring or present as a result of contamination from mining or other activities.

ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (PPM) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 PPM may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. Nitrate is found in all District wells at carrying levels but is blended down below 10 mg/L before it is supplied to District customers.

PERCHLORATE

At high levels, Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with thyroid function by reducing iodine uptake by the thyroid gland, thereby reducing the production of thyroid hormones and leading to adverse effects associated with hyperthyroidism, particularly in developing fetus, infants and young children. The effects of Perchlorate on thyroid function are dose-dependent and reversible. Perchlorate has been detected in low levels in certain District wells, most likely as a result of heavy applications of fertilizers over a period of many years by commercial agriculture on overlying lands. Though present at levels well below those associated with adverse health effects in humans, the perchlorate concentration is further reduced by blending with perchlorate-free water from other sources before delivery.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter drinking water by leaching from household fixtures. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods of time may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper (parts per billion (ppb) levels) into household water. The USEPA has developed the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by establishing an action level of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper.

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. YMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting in your household plumbing for several hours, you can minimize potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and copper in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drink Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Lead & Copper (testing done in 2020)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding RAL	RAL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Yuima IDA	5 5	ND ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from Industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Yuima IDA	5 5	0.17 0.23	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

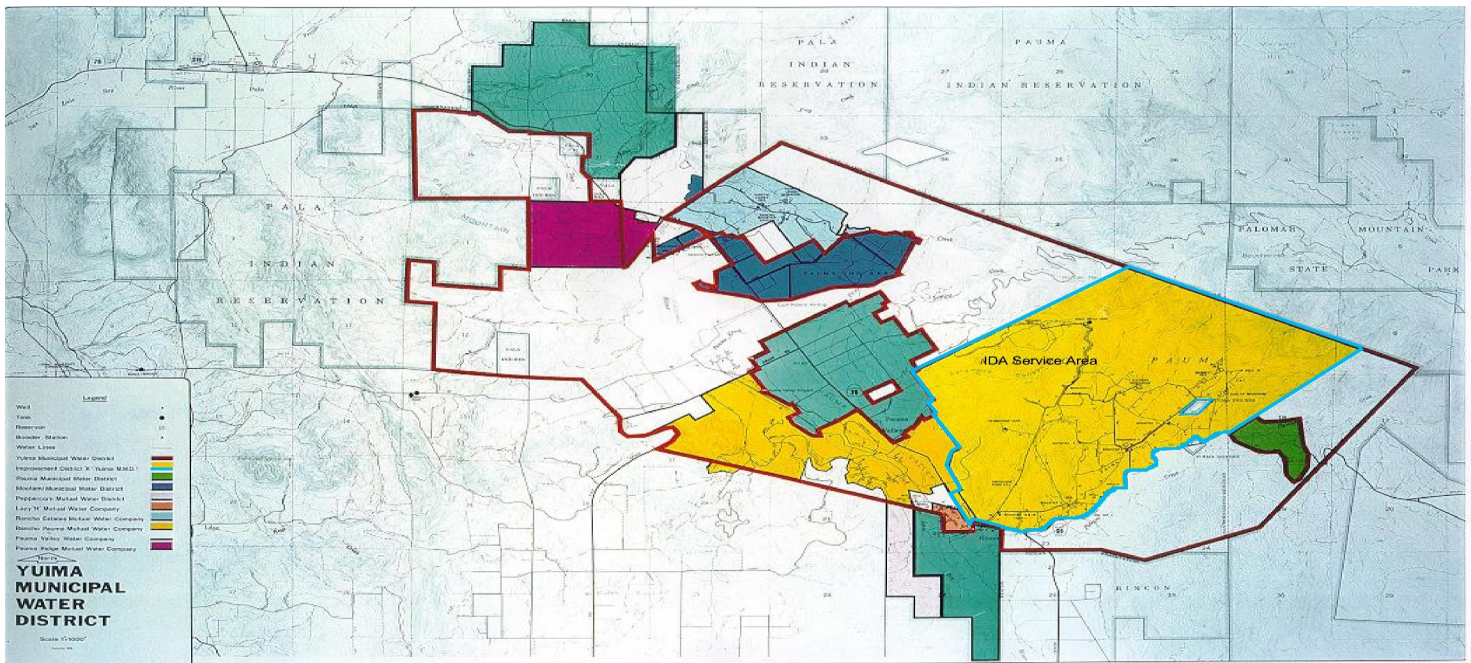
Where Your Water Comes From

Yuima relies on two main sources: local groundwater and imported treated surface water. The imported water quality issues that affect groundwater and imported surface water are somewhat different.

- ◆ LOCAL GROUNDWATER is pumped from underground wells throughout Pauma Valley. This aquifer is known as the Pauma Valley Groundwater Basin. YMWD uses a sodium hypochlorite solution (chlorine) to treat and disinfect its well water to remove potential bacteria contamination found naturally in the environment.
- ◆ IMPORTED WATER is purchased by YMWD from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), which in turn purchases the majority of its imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD imports water into Southern California from two sources: the Colorado River, and the State Water Project (SWP).

YMWD Service Area

- ◆ Yuima Municipal Water District Service Area is all lands that fall within the red outlined area below. YMWD primarily relies on imported treated surface water, with a portion of the northwestern part of the service area that also is supplied by the Schoepe wells. If you live in YMWD service area, please read the “Yuima” and “Imported Water” columns of the water quality tables.
- ◆ The Improvement District A (IDA) service area is the yellow highlighted area that falls within the blue outlined area below. IDA uses a blend of imported water and the IDA wells. If you live in the IDA service area, please read the “IDA” and “Imported Water” columns of the Water Quality Tables.



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Yuima Municipal Water District at (760) 742-3704 for assistance in Spanish. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Yuima Municipal Water District a (760) 742-3704 o vicitenos a 34928 Valley Center Road, Pauma Valley, CA. para asistirlo en español.

PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, including elderly and infants who can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The land that the water comes into contact with is called the watershed; everything that happens to or in the watershed can affect the quality of your drinking water supply.

PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER—CONTINUED

In 2016, YMWD started using Ammonia as well as Chlorine for disinfection in the water treatment. Chloramine is produced by combining Chlorine and Ammonia. Chloramine is chiefly a secondary disinfectant. Secondary disinfectants are added to water that has already been disinfected with a primary disinfectant and are used to help protect treated water from recontamination as it flows through the distribution network to the customer.

Total Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are generally not harmful. Coliform bacteria may occur in soil, vegetation, animal waste, sewage, and surface waters. YMWD routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. YMWD also tests for *E. coli* bacteria, which indicates fecal or sewage contamination. A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been exceeded, or that there is a problem in the water system. More information and general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

- ◆ Imported Treated Surface Water—The Colorado River water is vulnerable to factors such as urbanization in the watershed, and waste water. The State Water Project supplies are considered most

vulnerable due to urban storm runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and waste water. The most recent surveys for MWD’s source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2015 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2016 Update. For more info, a copy of MWD’s CCR can be obtained online at <http://www.mwdh2o.com>.

- ◆ YMWD Wells—The most significant identified sources of possible contamination are fertilizer and pesticide use from agriculture groves in the areas surrounding District wells. All drinking water sources in YMWD are secured from vandalism by locked entrance gates and fencing. The initial vulnerability assessments were completed in 2003 and 2011. You can view the vulnerability assessments online at https://meritt.cdlib.org/m/ucd_ice_swap and then search for “Yuima”.

Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect our health. It’s everyone’s responsibility, and here are a few ways you can help:

- ◆ Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they can contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- ◆ Pick up after your pets.
- ◆ Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

YUIMA MWD 2021 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION									
Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR (RL)	Yuima Range		Imported Water Range		Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Yuima Average	Yuima Average	IDA Average	Imported Water Average	
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria (state)	Number of samples	1 Positive Monthly Sample	MCLG = (0)	NA	0	0	ND	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)(state)	Number of samples	a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	MCLG = (0)	NA	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
Total Coliform Bacteria (Federal)	Number of samples	1 Positive Monthly Sample	MCLG = (0)	NA	0	0	NA	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)(Federal)	Number	a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	MCLG = (0)	NA	0	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste	
<i>E. coli</i> (groundwater rule)	Number of samples	0	MCLG = (0)	NA	0	0	NA	Human and animal fecal waste	
<i>Giardia</i>	cysts/200 L	TT	MCLG = (0)	(1)	NA	NA	ND	Naturally present in the environment	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	ppb	150	1,300	5	ND	ND-72 11.28	ND	Industrial factory discharge; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant	

Parameter	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR (RL)	Yuima Range	IDA Range	Imported Water Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
					Yuima Average	IDA Average	Imported Water Average	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum	ppb	100	600	50	ND	ND	ND-58 ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	ND	ND	2.1 Single Sample	Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	.13-14 ⁴ 0.14	0.15 Single Sample	0.6-0.7 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	6.3-9 8.30	2.3-11 6.87	ND-0.5 ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	ND	ND-4.8 0.72	ND	Yuima values are treated; Industrial waste discharge
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	8.6-12 ⁴ 10.30	6.20 Single Sample	ND	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
RADIOLOGICALS								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	ND ²	ND	ND-4 ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (tests taken in 2014)	pCi/L	50	MCLG = 0	4	4.3 ²	NA	4.9-5.1 5	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226 (tests taken 2014)	pCi/L	NA	0.05	1	0.095 ²	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	pCi/L	NA	0.05	1	ND	ND-0.303 0.07 ³	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (test taken 2015)	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	3.4 ²	NA	2.3-3.0 2.6	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	8.9-18 LRAA=18		18-34 34	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	2.1-3.1 LRAA=3.1		ND-5 5	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	(0.05)	0.2-2.7 1.32	0.1-4.0 1.84	2.3-3.2 3.20	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	1.0	NA	NA	ND-6 2	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	TT	NA	0.30	NA	NA	2.3-2.7 2.5	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards								
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	ND	ND	ND-58 ND	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	63-100 ⁴ 82	120 Single Sample	99 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	830-990 ⁴ 910	1000 Single Sample	940 Single Sample	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	220-320 ⁴ 270	200 Single Sample	220 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	660-830 ⁴ 745	660 Single Sample	610 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	.01-28 ⁴ 0.15	ND Single Sample	ND	Soil runoff
OTHER PARAMETERS								
General Minerals								
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	140-170 ⁴ 155	140 Single Sample	120 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide,
Boron	ppm	NL = 1000	NA	100	NA	NA	120 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	100-120 ⁴ 110	94 Single Sample	67 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	340-440 ⁴ 390	380 Single Sample	270 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	23-33 ⁴ 28	36 Single Sample	24 Single Sample	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	4.5-5.5 ⁴ 5	4.4 Single Sample	4.6 Single Sample	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	58-78 ⁴ 68	65 Single Sample	93 Single Sample	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
Miscellaneous								
Aggressiveness Index (AI) -	AI units	NA	NA	NA	12-13 ⁴ 12.50	12 Single Sample	13 Single Sample	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	170-210 ⁴ 190	180 Single Sample	ND	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index, SI)	SI units	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.74 Single Sample	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	7.4-8.1 ⁴ 7.75	7.30 Single Sample	8.1-8.2 8.2	NA

Footnotes: (2) only Well PV3R Data available (3) only Wells 7A,10,29 data available (4) Tests taken in 2020 (5) Tests taken 2016

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

- ◆ PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards - MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- ◆ SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards - MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the water.
- ◆ PHG: Public Health Goal - 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.
- ◆ MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ◆ MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- ◆ MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- ◆ MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- ◆ RAL: Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ◆ NA: Not applicable.
- ◆ NC: Not collected.
- ◆ ND: Not detectable at testing limit.
- ◆ NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - a measure of the suspended material in water.
- ◆ ppb: parts per billion.
- ◆ ppm: parts per million.
- ◆ pCi/l: picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity
- ◆ μ S/cm: microSiemens per centimeter - a measure of conductivity
- ◆ CFU/100 ml: colony forming units per 100 milliliters.
- ◆ μ mho/cm: micromho per centimeter - a measure of electrical conductivity.



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Do you want an electronic copy of
this report? Please contact the
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