Lazy H Mutual Water Company
2018 Consumer Confidence Report
Report Date: 6/1/2019
760-742-3704
PO Box 177, Pauma Valley, CA 92061

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lazy H Mutual Water Company a 34928 Valley Center Road, Pauma Valley, CA 92061 760-742-3704 para asistirlo en español.

Since 1990, all water utilities in the State of California have been required to distribute to all customers an annual Consumer Confidence Report that provides information regarding the quality of water they supplied. In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act and added a similar requirement for a brief annual water quality report.

This report, the *2018 Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is more specific and detailed in content. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in order to implement state and national policy, oversees the issuance of this report. Lazy H Mutual Water Company (Lazy H or Company) is a community water system providing the public water supply that serves the residents of the Lazy H Community in Pauma Valley. The following report provides information to Lazy H's customers regarding test results available through December 31, 2018.

To receive more information about your water, to ask questions, or to receive additional copies of this report, please call Lazy H's contracted system operators, the Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD) at (760) 742-3704. Written questions should be addressed to the President, Mr. Kirk Maher, at P.O. Box 177, Pauma Valley, CA 92061.

Board of Directors Meetings
Regular meetings of the Company's Board of Directors are typically held quarterly (second Tuesday of January, April, July and October) at 3:00 pm at the Yuima MWD office at 34928 Valley Center Road, Pauma Valley. The meetings are open to the public and each monthly agenda has a scheduled meeting time for public comments.

Board of Directors
Kirk Maher, President
Gregory West, Vice President
Dino Cardone, Secretary
Jack Hall, Treasurer
Richard Ross, Director

Yuima M.W.D. Support Staff
Allen Simon, Lead Systems Technician

This report explains:

- ***Where your water comes from***
- ***How water quality is evaluated***
- ***Regulations that protect your health***
- ***How your drinking water measures up against State and Federal drinking water standards for safety, appearance, taste and odor, and***
- ***Where to go if you have questions***

Where your water comes from: Lazy H relies on two main sources: local groundwater and imported surface water. The water quality issues that affect groundwater and imported surface water are somewhat different.

L***ocal groundwater*** is pumped from two underground wells (Wells 1 and 3) located within the Lazy H Community boundary. The underground aquifer that these wells draw from is known as the Pauma Groundwater Basin. Lazy H currently treats and disinfects its well water using sodium hypochlorite (12.5 % chlorine). This requirement was mandated by the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health in 2012.

The Company is not required to do any further treatment, as those agencies must do that use surface water. Surface water by definition is water from lakes and streams usually impounded in open reservoirs where the water is subject to the pollutants in the watershed of its origin.

Lazy H occasionally purchases ***imported water*** from YMWD. YMWD purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) through the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). MWD imports water into Southern California from two sources: a 242-mile long aqueduct that brings water from the Colorado River's Lake Havasu, and a 444 mile-long aqueduct that carries water from the State Project (SWP). Water from these sources travels to the MWD system through pressurized large diameter pipes, open aqueduct canals and open reservoirs. The supply is then treated at the Skinner Filtration Plant located in western Riverside County.

These imported surface water sources are potentially vulnerable to contamination. MWD has determined that the Colorado River supplies are most vulnerable due to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Project water supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of MWD's assessment of these vulnerabilities can be obtained by contacting MWD by phone at (213) 217-7426.

How Water Quality is Evaluated: Water quality is evaluated by performing periodic laboratory analyses on water samples to determine the physical characteristics of the water and the presence or absence of chemical and biological contaminants. 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, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and 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 and/or other activities.

Additional Information on Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of trace amounts 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 Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, the elderly and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.
The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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"** Limits established by regulation that set the maximum amount of specific contaminants that affect the taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking 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 a contaminant level in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT CONT.

- **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 MCLs 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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- **RAL = "Regulatory Action Level"** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or another requirement 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.
- **µg/l =** micrograms per liter.
- **Ppm =** parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **pCi/l =** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).
- **CFU/100 ml =** colony forming units per 100 milliliters.
- **µmho/cm =** micromhos per centimeter; a measure of electrical conductivity.
- **TT = "Treatment Technique"** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Additional Notes

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB have issued regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

A *Source Water Assessment* was conducted to determine which potential hazards Lazy H's wells are most vulnerable; the principal hazards are irrigated agriculture, greenhouse operation, golf courses and other activities involving the storage and application of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.
In 2016, Yuima started using ammonia as well as chlorine for disinfection in the water treatment. With more imported water,

you may see more chloramines. Chloramine is produced by combining chlorine and ammonia. Most of the water you consume in Lazy H is from the Lazy H wells. In 2018, 663 hcf of water was purchased from Yuima.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 mg/L 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 levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.
Nitrate at varying contaminant levels is found in both Lazy H wells. The tested nitrate levels in both wells did not exceed the 10 mg/L health risk limit this past year.

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 and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

Lead and Copper: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

Health effects of copper include stomach and intestinal distress and prolonged exposure can result in
liver damage or the inability to metabolize copper also known as Wilson's disease. Lead and copper in drinking water is primarily If you are concerned about lead and/or copper 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

*The results of testing performed in 2018 as part of the 1991 Lead and Copper Rule are summarized in the table below.

Bacteriological Testing: A monthly sample is taken from the Lazy H water system to test for Total Coliform and E-Coli bacteria. In 2018, no samples tested positive. Raw/untreated water samples are taken quarterly at Wells 1 and 3. In April, July, October and November of 2018, Well 1 raw water tested positive for coliform and in April, 2018 well 1 tested positive for E-coli. The system test was negative.

Discussion of Vulnerability – Although no contaminants other than nitrates have been detected in the local water supply, the system is still considered vulnerable to activities carried out near the drinking water sources. The most significant identified sources of possible contamination are fertilizer and pesticide use on the citrus and avocado groves in the area surrounding the Company wells. All drinking water sources in Lazy H are secured from vandalism by locl
barbed wire.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (Sample year 2017)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	5	0.7	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	5	0.37	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Note: Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Action Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Iron MCL Violation	The maximum State MCL for Iron is 300 ppb. In January of 2018, Well 1 tested at 630 ppb	On-Going	Not Applicable	Secondary MCL's are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns and do not pose any health risks.

LAZY H MUTUAL WATER COMPANY 2018 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Parameter	Units	State (Federal) MCL	PHG	State DLR (RL)	Testing Date	Range Average	Combined Sources Lazy H	Combined Sources Yuima IDA	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	% Positive Monthly Samples	5.0	MCLG = 0	NA	2018	Range	ND	NA	Naturally present in the environment
		(TT)				Average	ND		
ORGANIC CHEMICALS - None to Report									
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	ppb	150	1,300	5	2017	Range	ND	3.9-63	Industrial factory discharge; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
						Average	ND	29.98	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	50	2018	Range	NA	ND–.75	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
						Highest RAA	ND	0.19	
Barium	ppb	1,000	2,000	100	2018	Range	NA	ND-0.9	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
						Average	.11	0.03	
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	2017	Sites Sampled	5	5	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion; leaching from wood preservatives
						90th %	0.37	ND	
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	2018	Range	NA	ND-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
						Average	.20	.18	
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	0.2	5	2017	Sites Sampled	5	5	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; industrial manufacturers' discharge; erosion of natural deposits
						90th %	0.7	ND	
Nickel	ppb	100	12	10	2018	Range	NA	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
						Average	ND		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.4	2018	Range	1.7-2.1	ND-8.73	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
						Average	1.95	2.10	
Perchlorate	ppb	6	1	4	2018	Range	NA	ND-1.03	Industrial waste discharge
						Average	ND	0.17	
Selenium	ppb	50	30	5	2018	Range	NA	ND	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
						Average	.0065		
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	MCLG = 0	3	2016	Range	2.04-2.3	ND-2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
						Average	2.17	2.3	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS (m)									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1.0	2018	Range	NA	16-20	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
						Highest LRAA	7.70	18	
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1.0	2018	Range	NA	6.2-7.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
						Highest LRAA	1.5	7.05	
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	(0.05)	2018	Range	0.65-1.9	0.8-2.8	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
						Highest RAA	1.43	1.65	
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ppb	200	600	50	2018	Range	NA	ND-750	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
						Highest RAA	ND	190	
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	(2)	2018	Range	NA	7.9-130	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
						Average	94	50.3	
Color	Color Units	15	NA	(1)	2018	Range	NA	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
						Average	2.5		
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	2018	Range	NA	ND-1.31	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
						Average	630	.39	
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	2018	Range	NA	ND-.16	Leaching from natural deposits
						Average	18	.07	
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	2018	Range	NA	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
						Average	ND		
Silver	ppb	100	NA	10	2018	Range	NA	ND	Industrial discharges
						Average	ND		
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NA	NA	2018	Range	NA	390-1100	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
						Average	920	680	
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	2018	Range	NA	85-210	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	150	146	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NA	(2)	2018	Range	NA	250-700	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	580	437.5	
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.1	2018	Range	NA	ND-3.9	Soil runoff
						Average	3.6	1.28	
Zinc	ppm	5.0	NA	0.05	2018	Range	NA	ND-.2	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
						Average	ND	.05	
OTHER PARAMETERS									
General Minerals									
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	2017	Range	NA	0-160	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
						Average	170	160	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.1)	2018	Range	NA	41-97	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	73	65	
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	2018	Range	NA	130-380	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
						Average	290	243.3	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.01)	2018	Range	NA	7-34	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
						Average	25	17	
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	(0.2)	2018	Range	NA	4.5-5.9	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
						Average	4.6	5.1	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	(1)	2018	Range	NA	18-63	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
						Average	58	37.5	
Miscellaneous									
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	NA	2018	Range	NA	7.3-8	Naturally occurring organic material
						Average	7.6	7.78	