

Term	Definition
ppm	Parts per Million per liter
ppb	Parts per Billion per liter
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples take monthly that were positive.
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
ND	Not Detected
N/A	Not applicable
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below the value.



2024 Laguna Valley Water Quality Table (PWS# 063503111)

Substance	Source	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Year	MRDL Exceeded
					Low	High		
DISINFECTANTS								
Chlorine (ppm)	Drinking Water Additive used for Disinfection	4	4	0.7187	0.48	1.11	2024	No
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ppb)	By Product of Drinking Water chlorination	N/A	60	5.33	5.11	5.55	2024	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	By Product of Drinking Water chlorination	N/A	80	29	24.9	33.1	2024	No
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards	0	10	3 (AVG)	2.2	3.7	2024	No
Barium (ppm)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.418 (AVG)	0.015	0.82	2024	No
Selenium (ppb)	Petroleum, glass, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines & chemical manufacturers; livestock lot runoff	50	50	6.4 (AVG)	4.4	8.4	2024	No
Sodium (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion	N/A	N/A	210 (AVG)	150	270	2024	No
Total Beryllium (ppb)	Natural Deposits	4	4	0.65 (AVG)	ND	1.3	2024	No
Total Thallium (ppb)	Natural Deposits	2	2	0.5 (AVG)	ND	1	2024	No
LEAD AND COPPER								
Copper (ppm) 90th percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	0	2022	No
Lead (ppb) 90th percentile	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	0	15	3.6	0	0	2022	No
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Combined Radium 226/228 Units:	Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	5	0.46	NA	NA	2024	No
Uranium (combined) Units: ppb	Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	30	1.4	NA	NA	2024	No
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	Decay of Natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 4 pCi/L to be the level of concern.	0	50	3.28	NA	NA	2024	No



2024 Laguna Valley Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water System

#063503111



Our Commitment to you.

Ensuring clean, safe drinking water is our top priority. The Pueblo of Laguna Utility Authority (POLUA) is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to provide you with an annual Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Your water comes from four (4) ground water sources and one (1) surface water source. One surface water source is purchased from Public Water System #063502111.

Is My Water Safe?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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 including:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Effective water-saving tips:

1. Fix Leaks Promptly.
2. Install Water-Efficient Fixtures.
3. Shorten Showers.
4. Water Wisely.
5. Run Full Loads of Laundry.
6. Collect Rainwater.



By implementing these water-saving strategies, you can contribute to the conservation and longevity of our water source.

Educational Statement for Lead

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. Laguna Valley is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing 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 your water utility. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Service Line Inventory

Laguna Valley was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

