

Yorba Linda Water District

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

California water utilities have been required to provide an annual water quality report to their customers since 1989. This year's Consumer Confidence Report has been prepared in conformance with the State regulation [Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 20], California Health and Safety Code [Section 116470]. The state regulation took effect on May 26, 2001. The Report is in compliance to the regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

The EPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Yorba Linda Water District (YLWD or the District) vigilantly safeguards its water supply to ensure that water delivered to your home or business meets the standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies.

Yorba Linda Water District alone pays for producing and distributing this Consumer Confidence Report in compliance with state and federal "unfunded mandates." A copy of this report must be mailed to each of the District's approximately 23,390 water account customers. Additional copies are available to the public at the District office at 4622 Plumosa Drive, in Yorba Linda. The report is also available on the District's internet web site. Please join us on-line at www.ylwd.com.

<p>Esta informacion es importante. Por favor pidale a alguien que se la traduzea. (This information is important. Please have someone translate it for you.)</p>

Water System Information

Yorba Linda Water District is an independent special district that provides water and sewer service to most of the City of Yorba Linda and to portions of Anaheim, Brea, Placentia and unincorporated Orange County. The District's history began in 1909 as the Yorba Linda Water Company. Voters residing in the community formed the present public agency in 1959. A five-member Board of Directors, elected to four-year terms of office, governs Yorba Linda Water District.

The District was the first public agency to be established in rural Yorba Linda. At present, the District is the largest water district of its type in Orange County in terms of total acreage served. The District's water rates and employee-to-service account ratios

are among the lowest in Orange County. For more information about the District or your water service, please call Public Information Officer Mike Robinson, or Water Quality Engineer Leon de los Reyes at 714-701-3115.

The Yorba Linda Water District Board of Directors' regularly scheduled meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8:30 a.m. in the District boardroom located at 4622 Plumosa Drive in Yorba Linda, California.

This Consumer Confidence Report covers water quality data collected during the period from January to December 2006.

Sources of Water

Sources of drinking water (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 and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water also picks-up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 – or by accessing the EPA's internet web site at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Local Groundwater

Yorba Linda Water District obtains approximately half of its water requirement from properly constructed wells located within the District. The District's wells tap an underground aquifer that underlies most of northern Orange County. The aquifer is carefully managed by the Orange County Water District, and is replenished by water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, and surplus water purchased from imported sources.

The District's groundwater sources are: Well No. 1, Well No. 5, Well No. 7, Well No. 10, Well No. 12, Well No. 18 are located within Placentia city limits; Well No. 11 and Well No. 15 are located within Anaheim city limits. A new well located in Placentia, Well 19, has been drilled, and will be operational by fall of 2007.

The California Department of Health Services completed a Source Water Assessment of the Richfield well field in January 1999, Orange County Water District completed the Source Water Assessment of Wells 11 and 15 on April 2003, and Camp, Dresser and McKee completed the Source Water Assessment for Well 18 on September 2005. The reports are available upon request by contacting Water Quality Engineer Leon de los Reyes at (714) 701-3115.

Imported Water

Yorba Linda Water District obtains the remainder of the water our customers need from local wholesaler Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). MWDOC obtains water from regional supplier Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD obtains water from northern California via the California Aqueduct, and from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct. MWD owns and operates the Robert B. Diemer water treatment plant located just north of western Yorba Linda where the water is treated to meet drinking water standards.

For Additional Information

If you have questions you would like answered about your water service, please contact Yorba Linda Water District. If you want additional information about groundwater, please contact Orange County Water District. If you want additional information about imported water, please contact Metropolitan Water District of Southern California or Municipal Water District of Orange County.

Yorba Linda Water District
P.O. Box 309
Yorba Linda, CA 92885-309
714-701-3050

Orange County Water District
P.O. Box 8300
Fountain Valley, CA 92708-8300
714-378-3200

Metropolitan Water District
of Southern California
P.O. Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0153
213-217-6211

Municipal Water District of Orange County
P.O. Box 20895
Fountain Valley, CA 92728-0895
714-963-3058

Vulnerability Assessment of Potential Sources of Contamination

A vulnerability assessment of local drinking water sources of the Richfield Plant well field (Wells No. 1, 5, 7, 10, and 12) for the District was completed in January 1999. These sources are considered most vulnerable to contaminants produced by the following activities: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination by recreation uses, urban/storm water runoff, industrial runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater contamination. State Water Project supplies are

considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, and wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater contamination.

Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Wells 11 and 15 were completed in April 2003. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating; and plastics/synthetics production.

A vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contamination for Well 19 and Well 18 were completed in May 2004 and September 2005 respectively. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; sewer collection systems; food processing, and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department of Health Services district office at 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, Santa Ana, California 92701, or at the Yorba Linda Water District office located at 4622 Plumosa Drive, Yorba Linda, California 92886.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal maladies. The organism comes from animal and/or human waste and may be found in surface (imported) water. A standard treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection can eliminate cryptosporidium contamination.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Arsenic is a naturally occurring substance that is found in very low levels in all drinking water supplies
- 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

- Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a family of chemicals formed when a disinfectant such as chlorine is added to a surface water supply. Disinfection is an important and necessary step in the water treatment process to protect against harmful bacteria and other possible contamination. Chlorine is the most widely used and approved disinfectant in the United States. Chloramine (a blend of chlorine and ammonia-nitrogen) is used by MWD as a way to reduce THMs. The amount of THMs allowed in drinking water is regulated by the California Department of Health Services. Results of the February 1998 DHS study suggests that women in the first three months of pregnancy who drank five or more glasses of water a day might have an increased risk of miscarriage if the level of THMs in the water is greater than 75 ppb. State officials cautioned that the study is not definitive, and say that more study on this issue is needed.
- Perchlorate: Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans, as well as normal body metabolism.
- N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), a suspected carcinogen, is an organic chemical that is common in food products. It can also be found in tobacco smoke, cosmetics, and rubber products. NDMA has been linked to groundwater contamination associated with liquid rocket fuel, detected in reclaimed water, and has been recently detected in treated surface water.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Special Risk Populations

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to the effects of possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly persons, infants, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, or persons with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk. These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. The EPA's Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Fluoride

Yorba Linda Water District does not add fluoride to your water. Naturally occurring fluoride is present in the water, but not at a level that provides dental health benefits. In

1995, the California Legislature passed a bill mandating that all large water agencies fluoridate their supplies, but only if the state or "somebody" provided the agencies with the money to do so. To date, the state has not come up with the funds to implement fluoridation.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) may commence fluoridation of southern California's drinking water supply by the end of 2007. YLWD purchases approximately half of its water from MWDSC. Because of MWD's decision and YLWD's dual sources of water, the District could be faced with a situation where some of its customers will get water fluoridated by MWD, some will get non-fluoridated water, and some will get a blend of fluoridated and non-fluoridated water. During certain periods when import water is more economically available than groundwater sources, areas traditionally supplied with currently non-fluoridated water will temporarily receive fluoridated water supply from MWDSC. Please see the map contained in this report for areas of the community that traditionally receive local groundwater, imported water and blended of sources.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Public Health Goals (PHG):** The level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health *including individuals with special health care needs*. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs. The District prepared and held a public hearing of its Public Health Goals Report (PHGR) on July 1998, 2001, and 2004. The next PHG report is due on July 2007.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets MCLGs.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. It is the regulatory definition of what is "safe". 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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminant that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment techniques.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

- **Notification Level (NL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers a treatment process or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable
- **NS:** no standard has been established
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- **pCi/L:** picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Measurements

Most of the contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb). If these are difficult to envision, these are the comparisons:

Parts per million:

- 3 drops in 42 gallons
- 1 second in 12 days
- 1 penny in \$10,000
- 1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion:

- 1 drop in 14,000 gallons
- 1 second in 32 years
- 1 penny in \$10 million
- 1 inch in 16,000 miles

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

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that Yorba Linda Water District **detected** during the **2006** calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done for the period January 1 through December 31, 2006. The Department of Health Services requires monitoring for certain 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. YLWD contracts with state certified, independent laboratories to do most of the District's water quality testing.

Water Quality Data - Water Distribution System

<u>Organic Chemicals</u>	<u>MCL</u> [MRDL]	<u>PHG</u> (MCLG) [MRDLG]	<u>Highest</u> <u>Running</u> <u>Annual</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Most Recent</u> <u>Sampling Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Source of</u> <u>Contaminant</u>
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	50	25 - 70	2006	NO	by-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	60	N/A	21	4 - 36	2006	NO	by-product of disinfection
Total Chlorine (ppm)	[4 as Cl ₂]	[4 as Cl ₂]	1.85	1.40 - 2.14	2006	NO	drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

*** As chlorine (Cl₂)**

About Chloramines and Free Chlorine: These disinfectants must be removed from water used in hemodialysis treatment. Water used for dialysis machines must meet standards established by the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation. A good source of information, in addition to your health care provider, is the Southern California Renal Disease Council at (213) 962-2020. In addition, they must be removed from water before it is used to fill or replenish *aquariums* and *fish ponds*. For more information, contact your local pet store.

<u>Microbiological</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>PHG</u> (MCLG)	<u>Highest</u> <u>Percentage Presence</u> <u>in a Monthly Sample</u>	<u>Most Recent</u> <u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Source of</u> <u>Contaminant</u>
Total Coliform (Non-Fecal Coliform)	5%	(0)	1%	2006	NO	naturally present in the environment

<u>Lead & Copper Levels</u> <u>at Residential Taps</u>	<u>NL</u>	<u>PHG</u>	<u>90th</u> <u>Percentile</u> <u>Values</u>	<u>Sites</u> <u>Exceeding</u> <u>NL Sample</u>	<u>Most Recent</u> <u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical</u> <u>Source of</u> <u>Contaminant</u>
Lead (ppb)	15	2	6	None	2006	NO	internal corrosion of household water plumbing

							system; discharges from industrial manufactu- rers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.21	None	2006	NO	internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of deposits; leaching from natural wood preservative

Water Quality Data - Groundwater Sources
Primary Standards

<u>Inorganic Chemicals</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>PHG (MCLG)</u>	<u>Average Amount</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>Most Recent Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	4	ND - 65	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposits; residual from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	4	ND - 12.10	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchard, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.4	0.3 - 0.5	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes

							strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (as Nitrate)	45	45	14	8 - 18	2006	NO	runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate plus Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	3	2 - 4	2006	NO	runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

About Arsenic: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radiation Standards

<u>Radio nuclides</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>PHG (MCLG)</u>	<u>Average Amount</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>Most Recent Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	8	4 – 11	2005	NO	erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	8	5 – 11	2005	NO	erosion of natural deposits
Total Radon (pCi/L) (222)	NS	NS	464	424 – 491	2005	N/A	

About Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the world. Radon can move through the ground and into homes through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the homes through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a minor source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water-containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer.

If you are concerned about radon, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, you can call the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-Radon).

The EPA proposed MCL for radon is 300 pCi/L. The proposal will provide states flexibility in how to limit exposure to radon by allowing states to focus its efforts on the greatest radon risks-those in indoor air-while also reducing the risks from radon in drinking water. The states' option for radon compliance is as follows:

First Option: States can choose to develop enhanced state programs to address the health risks from radon in indoor air. These programs are known as Multimedia Mitigation (MMM) Programs. Individual water systems reduce radon levels in drinking water to 4,000 pCi/L or lower. EPA is encouraging states to adopt this option because it is the most cost effective way to achieve the greatest radon risk reduction.

Second Option: If a state chooses not to develop an MMM program, individual water systems in that state would be required to either reduce radon in their system's drinking water to 300 pCi/L or develop individual local MMM programs and reduce levels in drinking water to 4,000 pCi/L.

Regulated Constituents with Secondary Standards
(aesthetic/sensory standards)

Constituent	Secondary MCL	Average Amount	Range Detected	Most Recent Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	200	4	ND – 65	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposit; residual from surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	102	95 - 106	2006	NO	runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	1	ND - 3	2006	NO	naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	Non-Corrosive		Non-Corrosive	2006	NO	elemental or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Foaming Agents (ppb) (MBAS)	500	30	ND - 120	2006	NO	municipal & industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	50	4	ND – 30	2006	NO	leaching from natural deposits

Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	1600	985	902 – 1030	2006	NO	substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	135	107 – 151	2006	NO	runoff/leaching from natural deposit; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	605	532 – 644	2006	NO	runoff/leaching from natural deposit
Turbidity (NTU)	5 Units	0.3	ND – 1	2006	NO	soil runoff

State Regulated Constituents without Standards (MCL) but Requires Monitoring

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>NL</u>	<u>Average Amount</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>Most Recent Sample Date</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Boron (ppb)	1,000	240	190 - 270	2006	run-off/leaching from natural deposits; natural waste
Chlorate (ppm)	0.8	0.09	ND – 0.66	2006	disinfection by-products; industrial processes
Manganese (ppb)	500	4	ND – 30	2006	leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	50	5	3 - 8	2006	naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge

Additional Water Quality Parameters (Groundwater Sources)

<u>Constituents</u>		<u>Average Amount</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>Most Recent Sample Date</u>
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NS	211	194 – 219	2006
Bromide (ppm)	NS	0.3	0.2 – 0.5	2006
Calcium (ppm)	NS	92	73 – 108	2006
Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NS	313	257 – 350	2006

Magnesium (ppm)	NS	20	18 – 22	2006
Potassium (ppm)	NS	5	4 – 7	2006
pH (acids/bases)	NS	8	7.8 – 8.2	2006
Sodium (ppm)	NS	84	74 – 93	2006

Water Quality Data of Imported Water Sources

The table below lists all of the contaminants that the MWD **detected** during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2006.

Primary Standards (Import Sources)

<u>Inorganic Chemicals</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>PHG (MCLG)</u>	<u>Average Amount</u>	<u>Range Detected</u>	<u>Most Recent Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source of Contaminant</u>
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	ND	ND – 58	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposit; residual from surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.15	0.15 – 0.18	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.45	ND – 0.68	2006	NO	run-off & leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; natural erosion
<u>Radionuclides</u>							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.6	ND – 7.2	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4.8	ND – 4.7	2006	NO	decay of

natural and
man-made
deposits

Regulated Constituents with Secondary Standards (Import Sources)
(aesthetic/sensory standards)

	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range Detected	Most Recent Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	ND	ND – 58	2006	NO	erosion of natural deposit; residual from surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	NS	66	47– 97	2006	NO	runoff and/or leaching from natural deposit; seawater influence
Color, Units	15	NS	2	1 – 2	2006	NO	naturally occurring organic material
Corrosivity (Saturation Index)	“non-corrosive”		0.2	0.07 – 0.29	2006	NO	elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness Index)	“non-corrosive”		12	12 – 12.1	2006	NO	elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Odor Threshold, Units	3	NS	2	ND – 2	2006	NO	naturally organic material
Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	1600	NS	652	536 - 810	2006	NO	substance that form ions when in water; seawater

							influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NS	132	106 – 159	2006	NO	runoff and/or leaching from natural deposit; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NS	378	307 – 458	2006	NO	runoff and/or leaching from natural deposit; seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NS	0.05	0.04 – 0.06	2006	NO	soil run-off

State/Federal Regulated Constituents with No Standards (MCL) but Requires Monitoring (Import Sources)

	NL	Average Amount	Range Detected	Most Recent Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Boron (ppb)	1000	130	ND – 160	2006	runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes
Chromium VI	NA	0.08	0.06 – 0.1	2006	industrial waste discharge
Vanadium (ppb)	50	ND	ND – 3.5	2006	naturally occurring; industrial waste discharge
Perchlorate	NA	ND	ND – 4.1	2006	industrial waste discharge

Additional Water Quality Parameters (Import Sources)

	Average Amount	Range Detected	Most Recent Sample Date	Comments
Alkalinity (ppm)	77	71 – 84	2006	No standard has been established.
Calcium (ppm)	37	31 – 43	2006	No standard has been established.
Hardness (ppm)	161	134 – 185	2006	No standard has been established
Magnesium (ppm)	17	13 – 20	2006	No standard has been established.
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	N/A	ND – 2.3	2006	No standard has been established.
pH (acids/bases)	8.2	8.1 – 8.3	2006	No standard has been established.
Potassium (ppm)	3	3 – 4	2006	No standard has been established.
Sodium (ppm)	65	52 – 85	2006	No standard has been established.

Total Organic Carbon (ppm)

2 2 – 3

2006

No standard has been established

Yorba Linda Water District

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Executive Summary

The quality of the water we provide to our community is our highest concern. Yorba Linda Water District's water meets all State of California and United States Environmental Protection Agency water quality standards. Your tap water is clean, healthful and safe to drink.

The District currently tests more than 140 water samples taken from homes, businesses and other locations for potential microbial contaminants every month. The District's groundwater wells are also tested on a regular basis for microbial, physical and chemical contaminants. Water obtained from the Colorado River and northern California is tested by regional water importer Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to ensure that this water is also of the highest quality.

Yorba Linda Water District provides this annual Consumer Confidence Report to all water customers in June of each year. Publication of this report is consistent with the District's policy of informing our customers about water quality issues. Copies of the current report are mailed to each water customer, and are available at the District's office throughout the year. The report is also available on the District's internet web site at www.ylwd.com. More information about drinking water quality can be obtained by calling the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.