

Lazy H Mutual Water Company

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Report on Water Quality for 2014

Dated: June 1, 2015

We test the quality of your drinking water for many constituents as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 *2014 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, 2014.

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. Jack Hall, 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

Jack Hall, President
Greg West, Vice President
Kirk Maher, Treasurer
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Linden A. Burzell, Ph.D., Yuima General Manager
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Todd Engstrand, P.E., Director of Operations,
Maintenance and Engineering

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.

Local 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 the YMWD. YMWD purchases imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (Metropolitan) through the San Diego County Water Authority. Metropolitan 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 Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (State Project). Water from these sources travels to the Metropolitan system through pressurized large diameter pipes, open aqueduct canals and open reservoirs. The supply is then treated at the Robert F. Skinner Filtration Plant located in western Riverside County.

These imported surface water sources are potentially vulnerable to contamination. Metropolitan has

determined that the Colorado River supplies are most vulnerable 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 Metropolitan's assessment of these vulnerabilities can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

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 USEPA'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 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.
- ◆ **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.
- ◆ **N/A** = 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.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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 45 mg/L health risk limit this past year.

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 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. 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 this past year 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 2014, no samples tested positive. Quarterly, raw/untreated water samples are taken at Wells 1 and 3. In 2014 one sample tested positive at Well 1. Repeat samples came back ND.

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 locked gates and fencing with barbed wire.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (Sample year 2014)	No. of samples collected	90 th 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	0.68	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.

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Parameter	Units	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	State DLR	Range Average	Testing Date	Combined Sources Lazy H	Combined Sources Yulma/IDA	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent State Project Water	%	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	NA	NA	
PRIMARY STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards									
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5.0	(0)	NA	Range Average	2014	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
ORGANIC CHEMICALS - none to report									
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-1200	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-2	Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	100	Range Average	2014	ND	ND	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	10	Range Average	2014	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Copper	ppm	AL = 1.3	0.3	0.05	Range Average	2014	0.22	0.13-0.5	Internal corrosion of household pipes; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2.0	1	0.1	Range Average	2014	0.22	0.2	Water additive for dental health
Lead	ppb	AL = 15	2	5	Range Average	2014	ND	ND	House pipes internal corrosion; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	20	Range Average	2014	8.1-19	ND-61	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Nitrite (as N)	ppm	1	1	0.4	Range Average	2014	2.1	ND	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	4	Range Average	2014	ND	1.5	Industrial waste discharge
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	5	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-11	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots
RADIOLOGICALS									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	Range Average	2011	0.11-2.96	1.2-8.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	(0)	4	Range Average	2014	NC	4.3	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226	pCi/L	NA	0.05	1	Range Average	2013	NC	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	2011	1.2-3.2	ND-19	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL, AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	1	Range Average	2014	0-3.1	18-25	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	2014	4.7	6-23	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	(4.0)	(4.0)	NA	Range Average	2014	0.26-1.75	0.3-2.3	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS									
Toluene	ppb	150	150	0.5	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-8.5	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11)	ppb	150	700	5	Range Average	2014	ND	3.7-54	Industrial factory discharge; degreasing solvent; propellant
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	76	6.6-83	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-50	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	100	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-200	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	20	Range Average	2012	160	ND-55	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NA	1	Range Average	2014	ND	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
pH	Units	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	7.76	7.2-7.9	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	4	1.4-7.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	680	390-1000	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	2014	84	45-220	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	390	240-700	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	ND	0.2-40	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING									
OTHER PARAMETERS									
HPC	CFU/MI	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	ND-220	ND-740	Human and animal fecal waste
CHEMICAL									
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2012	150	74-160	
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	55	6.8-100	By-product of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Chromium VI	ppb	NA	NA	1	Range Average	2014	ND	ND-1.9	Industrial waste discharge; could be naturally present as well
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	AI	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	12	11-12	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	220	20-330	
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	20	0.9-24	
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	NA	Range Average	2014	63	18-77	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Lazy H Mutual Water Company
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