

Yorba Linda Water District

2016 Water Quality Report

Yorba Linda Water District will provide reliable, high quality water and sewer services in an environmentally responsible manner, while maintaining an economical cost and unparalleled customer service to our community.



Your 2016 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing annual Water Quality Reports to their customers. **This year's report**, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report," **covers water quality testing from January to December 2015**, unless otherwise specified.

The Yorba Linda Water District's (District) annual Water Quality Report is prepared in compliance with the regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program. USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing water quality standards.

To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water

systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The State and Federal governments require that this annual Water Quality Report be provided to every customer to insure you are informed of the quality of your water. The District is committed to safeguarding its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies.

In 2015, we conducted over 23,000 analyses to ensure that your water is clean and safe to drink. We are proud to report that our water system has never violated any water quality standard from both the State and Federal drinking water regulations. In some cases, the District goes beyond what is required by providing additional monitoring for contaminants that may have health risks.

We encourage you to read this report and to contact us with any questions you may have.



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información o traducción, favor contactar a nuestro representantes de servicio.

Telefono: (714) 701-3000.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

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. For more information about the District or your water service, please visit our website at www.ylwd.com or call (714) 701-3000.

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 1717 E. Miraloma Avenue, Placentia, California 92870.

What You Need to Know About Your Water and How It May Affect You

Sources of Supply

The District's water supply is a blend of groundwater from our own wells and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

The source water for our wells is a natural aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, imported water, and through the Groundwater Replenishment System (GWRS). The GWRS is a three step process where the Orange County Water District takes highly treated wastewater from the Orange County Sanitation District and purifies the water through a state-of-the-art purification process consisting of microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet light with hydrogen peroxide. This near-distilled-quality water is then transported to percolation basins where the GWRS water naturally filters through sand and gravel to the groundwater basin managed by the Orange County Water District.

The groundwater basin is approximately 350 square miles in area and lies beneath most of northern and central Orange County. The Yorba Linda Water District and more than 20 cities and retail water districts pump from the groundwater basin to provide water to homes and businesses. Your water source depends on where you live or work within the boundaries of our community.

Having multiple sources of water is beneficial for the District's customers. Local groundwater is both high in quality and lower in cost than imported water, which must travel hundreds of miles through aqueduct systems. Having more than one source also improves the overall reliability of our water supply.

To find out which water source is provided to your home or business, please call the District's main line.

Local Groundwater (*Chlorine Disinfection*)

The District obtains approximately 70% of its water supplies from wells located within the District. The District's groundwater sources include: Well No. 1, Well No. 5, Well No. 7, Well No. 10, Well No. 12, Well No. 18 and Well No. 19, which are located within Placentia city limits; and Well No. 11, Well No. 15 and Well No. 20 which are located within Anaheim city limits.

The District uses chlorine to disinfect the well water as it enters the distribution system.



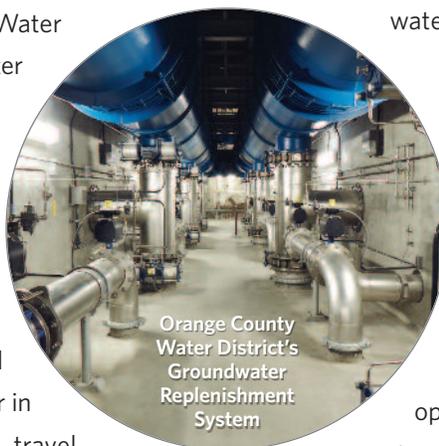
Imported Water (*Chloramine Disinfection*)

The District obtains the remainder of the water 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.

MWD disinfects the water with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia.

The Source of Your Water Can Change Throughout the Year

In order to maximize the delivery of groundwater, the District may change their operating dynamics which would result in a source water change from import water to groundwater at different times throughout the year. Because your water sources may vary or may be a blend of these two supplies, you may notice a difference in the taste or hardness (mineral content) of the water. None of these factors affect the quality and safety of your water.



Information the USEPA Would Like You to Know

Basic Information

About Drinking Water Contaminants

The 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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.
- **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.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Fluoride

The District does not add fluoride to its groundwater supplies. Naturally occurring fluoride is present in the aquifer.

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 funds to do so. To date, the state has not come up with the funds to implement fluoridation.

MWD commenced fluoridation of the drinking water it supplies to Southern California in November of 2007. The District purchases approximately 30% of its water from MWD. Because of MWD's decision and the District's dual sources of water (groundwater and import),

YLWD is faced with a situation where some of its customers will receive water fluoridated by MWD, some will receive non-fluoridated water, and some will receive a blend of fluoridated and non-fluoridated water.

If you wish to know the approximate level of fluoride in your tap water, or specific water service area, please call the Water Quality Engineer, at (714) 701-3000.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water can be found through the following sources:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/ • 1-888-CDC-INFO (1-888-232-4636)

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

American Dental Association

<http://www.ada.org/en/public-programs/advocating-for-the-public/fluoride-and-fluoridation/ada-fluoridation-resources>

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

About Lead in Tap Water

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.

The District 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 or on the web at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

There are no known lead service lines for potable water in the District. Please see chart titled "Lead and Copper Action Levels for Residential Taps" on page 7 for more District-specific information.



Special Risk Populations

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to the effects of possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer 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 from infections. These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water.

The USEPA/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).

Table Legend

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and the DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guidance and directions for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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. MRDLGs are set by USEPA.
- **Public Health Goals (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 – Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by the USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Measurement Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The tables list all the drinking water contaminants that the District detected above the reporting limits during the 2015 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, 2015. The DDW 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. The District contracts with state certified, independent laboratories to perform most of the District's water quality testing.

How are Contaminants Measured?

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

How are Contaminants Measured?

- pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
- NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
- TON = Threshold Odor Number
- µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
- ND = not detected
- n/a = not applicable
- n/r = not regulated
- NL = Notification Level

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2014						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3	2 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.155	0.073 – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.3	2.3	No	Production Wastes, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.125	0.125	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		0.8	0.6 – 1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	155	73 – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	100	98 – 101	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,040	1,040	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	257	253 – 261	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	663	660 – 665	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	126	120 – 131	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.12	0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	78	76 – 80	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	303	300 – 306	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	26 – 27	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.8 – 5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	98 – 104	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.6	2.3 – 2.7	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms.

Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	53	41.2 – 67.6	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	0.02	0.07	0.03 – 0.11	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	MCLG = 100	<0.2	ND – 0.5	2014
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.7	4.5 – 5	2014
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	931	854 – 1,070	2014
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.8	2.3 – 3	2014

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb.

Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb.

Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

Yorba Linda Water District Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND – 4.22	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5.85	4.49 – 8.6	No	2014	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.2	ND – 3.8	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.11	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.49	0.41 – 0.58	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.87	0.77 – 2.47	No	2015	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.87	0.77 – 2.47	No	2015	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	118	109 – 139	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,050	972 – 1,180	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	146	133 – 176	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	649	580 – 720	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	<0.1	ND – 0.2	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5*	n/a	<0.05	ND – 0.0967	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	222	207 – 230	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	271	253 – 281	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.26	0.24 – 0.28	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.22	0.2 – 0.25	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	98.4	87.4 – 117	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	19.6	18.1 – 22.6	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	335	309 – 385	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21.8	19.4 – 23.6	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.8	7.7 – 7.8	n/a	2015	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.4	4.5 – 8.2	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	92	81.1 – 100	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.02	0.8 – 1.71	n/a	2015	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.8	3.3 – 8.4	n/a	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	1	n/a	0.57	0.55 – 0.59	2013
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	193	168 – 218	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	0.02	0.17	0.15 – 0.18	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11.6	11.1 – 12	2013
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.0472	0.047 – 0.0474	2013
Perfluorooctanic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.025	0.0241 – 0.0259	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	860	832 – 888	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	4.3	4.2 – 4.3	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

How to Read Your Residential Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover.

Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover.

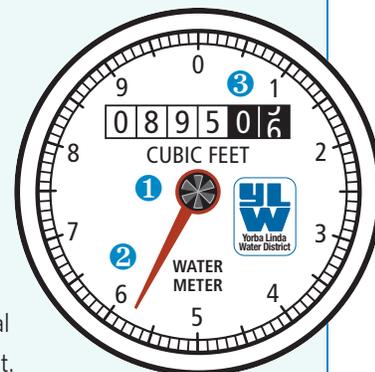
The meter reads straight across like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers (0895).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home — both indoor and outdoor faucets — and then check the red or black triangular dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

❶ **Low-Flow Indicator** — The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

❷ **Sweep Hand** — Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.

❸ **Meter Register** — The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 89,505 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.



Yorba Linda Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Type	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-Products					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.3	0.22 – 2.35	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	47	12.2 – 56.2	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	16	5.5 – 18.3	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.12	0.1 – 0.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Thirty-seven locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.

*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (color, odor, and taste).

Microbiological	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.3%	No	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 47	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.5	0 / 47	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Every three years, at least 37 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples were collected in October 2015.

Lead was detected in 3 homes; none exceeded the Action Level. Copper was detected in 41 homes; none exceeded the Action Level.

The regulatory Action Level is the concentration at which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the homes tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The Yorba Linda Water District complied with the lead and copper Action Levels.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	151	56.2 – 239	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	0.02	0.12	0.04 – 0.18	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	8.6	4.8 – 13	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	926	763 – 1,070	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	3.7	2.7 – 4.6	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb.

Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWD) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWD is required by SWRCB-DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

In 2012, MWD submitted to SWRCB-DDW its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (213) 217-6850.



Groundwater Assessment

Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Well 20 and 21 were conducted in June 2011 and June 2014, respectively. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage facilities; historic gas stations; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; automobile repair shops; furniture repair and manufacturing; junk/scrap/salvage yards; machine shops; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; photo processing/printing; recreational area surface water use; sewer collection systems; oil wells; gas stations; plastic/synthetic producers; above ground storage tanks; artificial recharge projects using non-potable water; car washes; construction/demolition staging areas; dredging; hardware/lumber/part stores; parking lots; transportation corridors; water supply wells; body shops, automobile repair shops; electrical/electronic manufacturing; fleet/truck/bus terminals; dry cleaners; appliance/electronic repair; medical/dental offices/clinics; office buildings; surface water; decommissioned inactive underground storage tanks; upgraded and/or registered underground storage tanks; monitoring wells; hospitals, and parks.

Vulnerability assessments 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.

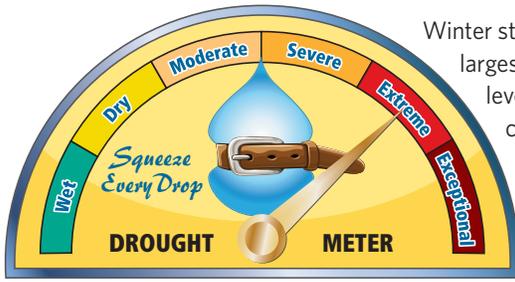
Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Wells 11 and 15 were completed in April 2003. These groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating;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

The District completed an assessment of its Wells No. 1, 5, 7, 10, and 12 in January 1999. The wells 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.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water at 605 West Santa Ana Boulevard, Building 28, Room 325, Santa Ana, California 92701.



Water Conservation: Be Water Wise All Year Long



Winter storms this year boosted California's largest reservoirs to their historically average levels, but other key reservoirs remain critically low as our historic drought keeps its grip on the state. One average season does not overcome the effects of four dry years, and rain and snowfall were well below average in Southern California. Conserving water in our

homes and businesses remains vitally important. There are many areas within our homes where we can save water, particularly outdoors, where our gardens and lawns receive almost 60% of all the water we use. To learn more about the drought or to find useful tips for how to conserve water, visit:

www.BeWaterWise.com or www.SaveOurWater.com

To learn about programs and rebated devices that can help save water, visit:

www.OCWaterSmart.com

Useful Conservation Tips for Saving Water Outside Your Home

Check your sprinkler system and correct for overspray and broken sprinkler heads to ensure only your lawn is watered
Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water



Use a broom instead of a hose
It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings add up

Choose drip irrigation for your trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables
Saves up to 15 gallons each time you water

Use mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation, improve the soil & prevent weeds
Saves about 20-30 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water

Water plants in the early morning
Reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering

Plant drought-resistant trees and plants
Saves about 30-60 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water

Information about additional water saving steps and devices are available on the web and some of these are eligible for substantial rebates. In addition, water your garden deeply to promote healthier, stronger plants. Regular pruning will help your plants use water more efficiently. You won't need to water as often, either.



Water Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home

Install aerators on the kitchen faucet
Reduces flow to less than 1 gallon per minute

Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean
Saves water and makes the job easier

Collect water used to wash fruits and vegetables
Use it to water your houseplants

Cook food in as little water as possible
Saves water and helps retain food nutrients

Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator
Saves gallons of water and it's always cold

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
Saves up to 50 gallons per week

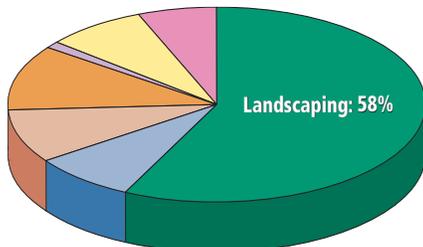
Install low-flow shower heads
Saves 2.5 gallons per shower

Buy water-saving devices like premium high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. Many of them are eligible for rebates and you'll save many gallons of water per day.

Complete rebate information is available on the web at www.OCWaterSmart.com

How Residential Water is Used throughout Southern California

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.



● Showers & Baths: 8% ● Toilets: 11% ● Leaks: 7%
● Clothes Washers: 9% ● Dishwashers: 1% ● Faucets: 6%

Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.

For Your Information...

Disinfection: Water provided by the District contains chlorine used for disinfection and chloramines used by MWD, also for disinfection purposes. Customers on kidney dialysis should consult their physicians.

Fish or Amphibians: If you have fish or amphibians, make sure to remove any chloramines and chlorine before changing or adding water to the tanks. Remember, allowing drinking water to stand will not remove chloramines. Consult your local aquarium store for products that will remove the disinfectants.



Hot Water Heaters: Many odor complaints may be traced to the home's hot water heater. Remember to follow manufacturer's instructions and flush hot water heaters regularly. This will flush out any sediments that may have accumulated, provide good water turnover to maximize water quality, and help keep your unit in good working order.

Point of Use or Home Water Filtration Units: Be vigilant in changing or cleaning any filters or media on your home units. Always follow the manufacturers instructions. Remember, the water is only as clean as the filter allows. Improperly maintained filters can deliver very poor quality water.

Yorba Linda Water District Water Conservation Information is Available on Our Website: www.ylwd.com

ATTACHMENT 7

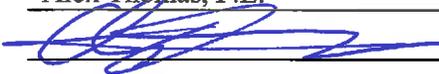
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Yorba Linda Water District

Water System Number: 3010037

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1, 2016 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Alex Thomas, P.E.
Signature: 
Title: Water Quality Engineer
Phone Number: (714) 701-3115 Date: 6/9/2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described by the February 2013, CCR Delivery Memorandum (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.ylwd.com/WaterQualityReport.pdf & front page advertisement on www.ylwd.com
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.ylwd.com/WaterQualityReport.pdf
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

JUN 02 2016

new message
about WYR
due to 2016
billings

The 2016 Water Quality Report is available! To view the report visit www.ylwd.com and click on **Water Quality Report** under the **Your Water** tab. To request a printed copy, please email info@ylwd.com with the subject line: Water Quality Report or call (714)701-3000.