

Yuima Municipal Water District



Your 2021 Water Quality Report

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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OUR MISSION

To provide a diversified, sustainable water supply for water service to our Pauma Valley customers that exceeds all standards of quality and reliability at fair, reasonable, and equitable rates.

Board Meetings

Regular Meetings of the Board of Directors are generally held on the fourth Monday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the District office, 34928 Valley Center Rd., Pauma Valley, CA

Dear Valued YMWD Customer

Yuima Municipal Water District (YMWD) is pleased to present its annual water quality report. Once again, we provided you with consistently high quality drinking water throughout 2021. This annual water quality report shows how YMWD continues to meet or surpass all drinking water quality standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board.

YMWD is committed to providing a safe, high quality and reliable water supply while protecting public health. By efficiently maintaining and operating our facilities and conducting rigorous monitoring and testing of the water we serve, YMWD is able to provide our customers with high quality water. Water samples are collected throughout the year from YMWD’s water sources to carefully test for contaminants and impurities.

The State Water Resources Control Board requires that YMWD customers receive an annual copy of this report which summarizes the results of water quality tests and provides specific details about sources and quality of the water served in your community.

We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to call contact me at (760) 742-3704.

Thank you for being part of the YMWD family—we’re here to serve you.

Amy Reeh

Amy Reeh
General Manager
Yuima Municipal Water District

About Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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/or wildlife.
- ◆ **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining and/or farming.
- ◆ **PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and/or 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 or other activities.

ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (PPM) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 PPM 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 is found in all District wells at carrying levels but is blended down below 10 mg/L before it is supplied to District customers.

PERCHLORATE

At high levels, Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with thyroid function by reducing iodine uptake by the thyroid gland, thereby reducing the production of thyroid hormones and leading to adverse effects associated with hyperthyroidism, particularly in developing fetus, infants and young children. The effects of Perchlorate on thyroid function are dose-dependent and reversible. Perchlorate has been detected in low levels in certain District wells, most likely as a result of heavy applications of fertilizers over a period of many years by commercial agriculture on overlying lands. Though present at levels well below those associated with adverse health effects in humans, the perchlorate concentration is further reduced by blending with perchlorate-free water from other sources before delivery.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and copper are rarely found in source waters; however, both of these metals can enter drinking water by leaching from household fixtures. Water that sits in your pipes for long periods of time may dissolve tiny amounts of lead and/or copper (parts per billion (ppb) levels) into household water. The USEPA has developed the Lead and Copper Rule to protect public health by establishing an action level of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper.

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. YMWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting in your household plumbing for several hours, you can minimize potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead 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 Drink Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/lead.

| Lead & Copper (testing done in 2020) | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding RAL | RAL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) Yuima IDA | 5 5 | ND ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from Industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) Yuima IDA | 5 5 | 0.17 0.23 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

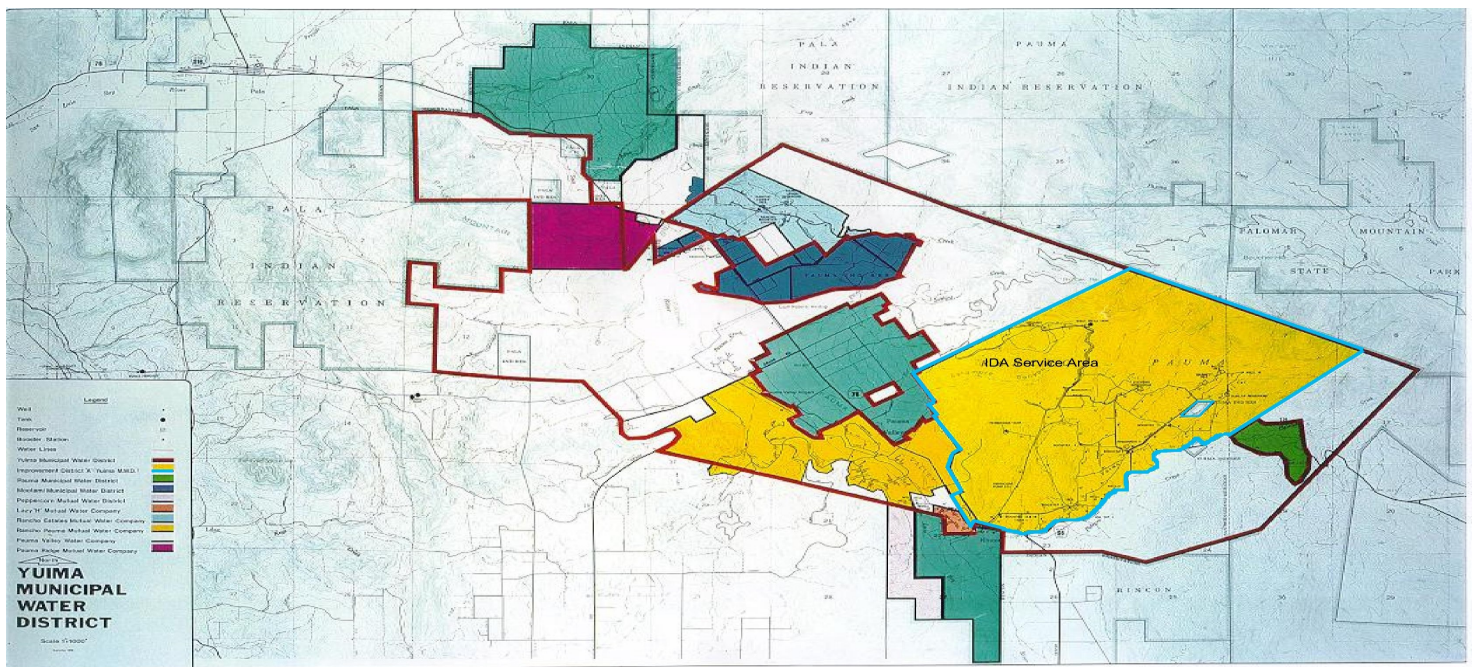
Where Your Water Comes From

Yuima relies on two main sources: local groundwater and imported treated surface water. The imported water quality issues that affect groundwater and imported surface water are somewhat different.

- ◆ LOCAL GROUNDWATER is pumped from underground wells throughout Pauma Valley. This aquifer is known as the Pauma Valley Groundwater Basin. YMWD uses a sodium hypochlorite solution (chlorine) to treat and disinfect its well water to remove potential bacteria contamination found naturally in the environment.
- ◆ IMPORTED WATER is purchased by YMWD from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), which in turn purchases the majority of its imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD imports water into Southern California from two sources: the Colorado River, and the State Water Project (SWP).

YMWD Service Area

- ◆ Yuima Municipal Water District Service Area is all lands that fall within the red outlined area below. YMWD primarily relies on imported treated surface water, with a portion of the northwestern part of the service area that also is supplied by the Schoepe wells. If you live in YMWD service area, please read the “Yuima” and “Imported Water” columns of the water quality tables.
- ◆ The Improvement District A (IDA) service area is the yellow highlighted area that falls within the blue outlined area below. IDA uses a blend of imported water and the IDA wells. If you live in the IDA service area, please read the “IDA” and “Imported Water” columns of the Water Quality Tables.



This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Yuima Municipal Water District at (760) 742-3704 for assistance in Spanish. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Yuima Municipal Water District a (760) 742-3704 o vicitenos a 34928 Valley Center Road, Pauma Valley, CA. para asistirlo en español.

PROTECTING YOUR 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, including elderly and infants who can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, 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. The land that the water comes into contact with is called the watershed; everything that happens to or in the watershed can affect the quality of your drinking water supply.

PROTECTING YOUR DRINKING WATER—CONTINUED

In 2016, YMWD started using Ammonia as well as Chlorine for disinfection in the water treatment. Chloramine is produced by combining Chlorine and Ammonia. Chloramine is chiefly a secondary disinfectant. Secondary disinfectants are added to water that has already been disinfected with a primary disinfectant and are used to help protect treated water from recontamination as it flows through the distribution network to the customer.

Total Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are generally not harmful. Coliform bacteria may occur in soil, vegetation, animal waste, sewage, and surface waters. YMWD routinely tests for the presence of coliform bacteria as an indicator of the sanitary quality of drinking water. YMWD also tests for *E. coli* bacteria, which indicates fecal or sewage contamination. A positive coliform test result does not necessarily mean a maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been exceeded, or that there is a problem in the water system. More information and general guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Source Water Vulnerability Assessment

- ◆ Imported Treated Surface Water—The Colorado River water is vulnerable to factors such as urbanization in the watershed, and waste water. The State Water Project supplies are considered most

vulnerable due to urban storm runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and waste water. The most recent surveys for MWD’s source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2015 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2016 Update. For more info, a copy of MWD’s CCR can be obtained online at <http://www.mwdh2o.com>.

- ◆ YMWD Wells—The most significant identified sources of possible contamination are fertilizer and pesticide use from agriculture groves in the areas surrounding District wells. All drinking water sources in YMWD are secured from vandalism by locked entrance gates and fencing. The initial vulnerability assessments were completed in 2003 and 2011. You can view the vulnerability assessments online at https://meritt.cdlib.org/m/ucd_ice_swap and then search for “Yuima”.

Protecting the sources of drinking water helps protect our health. It’s everyone’s responsibility, and here are a few ways you can help:

- ◆ Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides—they can contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- ◆ Pick up after your pets.
- ◆ Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

| YUIMA MWD 2021 WATER QUALITY INFORMATION | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Parameter | Units | State MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) | State DLR (RL) | Yuima Range | | Imported Water Range | | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| | | | | | Yuima Average | Yuima Average | IDA Average | Imported Water Average | |
| PRIMARY STANDARDS—Mandatory Health-Related Standards | | | | | | | | | |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state) | Number of samples | 1 Positive Monthly Sample | MCLG = (0) | NA | 0 | 0 | ND | Naturally present in the environment | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)(state) | Number of samples | a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | MCLG = (0) | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Federal) | Number of samples | 1 Positive Monthly Sample | MCLG = (0) | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | Naturally present in the environment | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)(Federal) | Number | a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | MCLG = (0) | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| <i>E. coli</i> (groundwater rule) | Number of samples | 0 | MCLG = (0) | NA | 0 | 0 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste | |
| <i>Giardia</i> | cysts/200 L | TT | MCLG = (0) | (1) | NA | NA | ND | Naturally present in the environment | |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | | |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | | | | | | | | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon-11) | ppb | 150 | 1,300 | 5 | ND | ND-72 11.28 | ND | Industrial factory discharge; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant | |

| Parameter | Units | State MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) | State DLR (RL) | Yuima Range | IDA Range | Imported Water Range | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|--|----------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Yuima Average | IDA Average | Imported Water Average | |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 100 | 600 | 50 | ND | ND | ND-58 ND | Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion |
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | ND | ND | 2.1 Single Sample | Natural deposits erosion; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2.0 | 1 | 0.1 | .13-14 ⁴ 0.14 | 0.15 Single Sample | 0.6-0.7 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | 6.3-9 8.30 | 2.3-11 6.87 | ND-0.5 ND | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tank and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppb | 6 | 1 | 4 | ND | ND-4.8 0.72 | ND | Yuima values are treated; Industrial waste discharge |
| Selenium | ppb | 50 | 30 | 5 | 8.6-12 ⁴ 10.30 | 6.20 Single Sample | ND | Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharge; runoff from livestock lots |
| RADIOLOGICALS | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity | pCi/L | 15 | MCLG = 0 | 3 | ND ² | ND | ND-4 ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (tests taken in 2014) | pCi/L | 50 | MCLG = 0 | 4 | 4.3 ² | NA | 4.9-5.1 5 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Radium-226 (tests taken 2014) | pCi/L | NA | 0.05 | 1 | 0.095 ² | NA | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium-228 | pCi/L | NA | 0.05 | 1 | ND | ND-0.303 0.07 ³ | ND | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (test taken 2015) | pCi/L | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | 3.4 ² | NA | 2.3-3.0 2.6 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 80 | NA | 1.0 | 8.9-18 LRAA=18 | | 18-34 34 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | ppb | 60 | NA | 1.0 | 2.1-3.1 LRAA=3.1 | | ND-5 5 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Chlorine Residual | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDL = 4.0 | (0.05) | 0.2-2.7 1.32 | 0.1-4.0 1.84 | 2.3-3.2 3.20 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Bromate | ppb | 10 | 0.1 | 1.0 | NA | NA | ND-6 2 | Byproduct of drinking water ozonation |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | ppm | TT | NA | 0.30 | NA | NA | 2.3-2.7 2.5 | Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts |
| SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | ppb | 200 | 600 | 50 | ND | ND | ND-58 ND | Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion |
| Chloride | ppm | 500 | NA | (2) | 63-100 ⁴ 82 | 120 Single Sample | 99 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance | µS/cm | 1,600 | NA | NA | 830-990 ⁴ 910 | 1000 Single Sample | 940 Single Sample | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | NA | 0.5 | 220-320 ⁴ 270 | 200 Single Sample | 220 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | ppm | 1,000 | NA | (2) | 660-830 ⁴ 745 | 660 Single Sample | 610 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | NTU | 5 | NA | 0.1 | .01-.28 ⁴ 0.15 | ND Single Sample | ND | Soil runoff |
| OTHER PARAMETERS | | | | | | | | |
| General Minerals | | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | NA | NA | (1) | 140-170 ⁴ 155 | 140 Single Sample | 120 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, |
| Boron | ppm | NL = 1000 | NA | 100 | NA | NA | 120 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Calcium | ppm | NA | NA | (0.1) | 100-120 ⁴ 110 | 94 Single Sample | 67 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | ppm | NA | NA | (1) | 340-440 ⁴ 390 | 380 Single Sample | 270 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | NA | (0.01) | 23-33 ⁴ 28 | 36 Single Sample | 24 Single Sample | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Potassium | ppm | NA | NA | (0.2) | 4.5-5.5 ⁴ 5 | 4.4 Single Sample | 4.6 Single Sample | Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | NA | (1) | 58-78 ⁴ 68 | 65 Single Sample | 93 Single Sample | Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | | | |
| Aggressiveness Index (AI) - | AI units | NA | NA | NA | 12-13 ⁴ 12.50 | 12 Single Sample | 13 Single Sample | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity | ppm | NA | NA | (1) | 170-210 ⁴ 190 | 180 Single Sample | ND | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits |
| Corrosivity (as Saturation Index, SI) | SI units | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.74 Single Sample | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| pH | pH Units | NA | NA | NA | 7.4-8.1 ⁴ 7.75 | 7.30 Single Sample | 8.1-8.2 8.2 | NA |

Footnotes: (2) only Well PV3R Data available (3) only Wells 7A,10,29 data available (4) Tests taken in 2020 (5) Tests taken 2016

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 - MCLs for contaminants that do not affect health but are used to monitor the aesthetics of the 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 MCL's 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.
- ◆ RAL: Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ◆ NA: Not applicable.
- ◆ NC: Not collected.
- ◆ ND: Not detectable at testing limit.
- ◆ NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units - a measure of the suspended material in water.
- ◆ ppb: parts per billion.
- ◆ ppm: parts per million.
- ◆ pCi/l: picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity
- ◆ μ S/cm: microSiemens per centimeter - a measure of conductivity
- ◆ CFU/100 ml: colony forming units per 100 milliliters.
- ◆ μ mho/cm: micromho per centimeter - a measure of electrical conductivity.



P.O. Box 177, Pauma Valley, CA

Your 2021
Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report
Issued July 2022

Do you want an electronic copy of
this report? Please contact the
District Office at (760) 742-3704 or
yuima@yuimamwd.com