Annual **Drinking Water Quality** Report

- Quality
- Value
- Reliability

City of
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
Utilities Department

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
For Spanish speakers, it is available in a translated version on our website.
https://sanjuancapistrano.org/Departments/Utilities

Este informe tiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Para los hispanohablantes, hay una versión traducida al español en nuestro sitio de web.
https://sanjuancapistrano.org/Departments/Utilities

Your 2021 Water Quality Report


The Colorado River

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2020 drinking water quality testing and reporting.**

Your City of San Juan Capistrano Utilities Department (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

Quality Water is Our Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different, however. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink.

Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed and are required to complete on-the-job training and technical education before becoming a state certified operator.

Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the City, which produces and treats local groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated imported surface water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by the City for local groundwater, treated groundwater and in its drinking water distribution system, and MWDSC for treated surface water, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

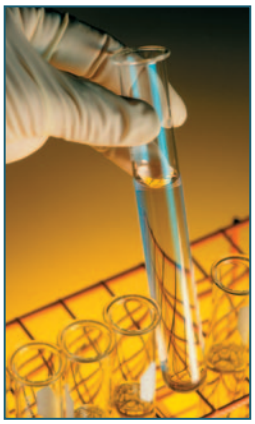
Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Sources of Supply

The City receives its water from three sources. Water is purchased from MWDSC. MWDSC 's imported water sources are a blend of State Water Project water from northern California, and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Furthermore, the City is supplied with treated water from the Groundwater Recovery Plant and one potable production well located in the Northern portion of the City.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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 land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.



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.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

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

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

Immunocompromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk to infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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 City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within home fixtures.

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 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 at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health

We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by USEPA in 2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water.

In December 2007, the MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride.

Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or at edymally@mwdh2o.com.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2020 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Chart Legend

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The charts in this report show 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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs:** 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.

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and 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 guideposts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include 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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (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.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- 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)

2020 City of San Juan Capistrano Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount SJC Wells	Average Amount SJBA Treated Wells	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals								
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	13.4	ND	ND – 13.4	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5.5	ND	ND – 5.5	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals								
Methyl-Tert-Butyl Ether (ppb)	13	13	ND	ND	ND	No	2020	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks; Industrial Discharge
Inorganic Chemicals								
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.27	ND	ND – 0.32	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*								
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	118	44.4	17 – 190	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,900	575	210 – 2,090	No	2020	Substances Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	305	82	9.5 – 336	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	1,070	284	140 – 1,200	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.14	0.19	ND – 0.61	No	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals								
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	303	94	55 – 900	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	198	30	2.8 – 220	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	670	110	10 – 720	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	39	6.4	0.6 – 42	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	43	8.2	0.8 – 47	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	6.9	7.4	5.8 – 8.2	n/a	2020	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.1	0.9	0.66 – 3.3	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	110	62	45 – 120	n/a	2020	Erosion of Natural Deposits

SJC = San Juan Capistrano; **SJBA** = San Juan Basin Authority

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter;

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable;

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal;

PHG = California Public Health Goal; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter;

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

2020 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2020						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND – 7	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2	1 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2020						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.137	ND – 0.26	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.107	0.107	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	1.9	ND – 1.3	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.5 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2020						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	137	ND – 260	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	94	93 – 94	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	970	964 – 975	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	216	215 – 217	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	592	582 – 603	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2020						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	118	117 – 120	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	66	65 – 67	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	265	261 – 269	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	15 – 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	26	25 – 26	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
N-nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	NL = 10	n/a	3.1	3.1	n/a	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chloramination, Industrial Processes
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.6	4.5 – 4.7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	96	93 – 98	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.2 – 2.7	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **ppt** = parts per trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected;
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique
*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. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
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
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	1.7	0.43 – 4.1	2019

SMCL = Secondary MCL

**Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb.
Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

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

The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of its source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016.

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 MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC 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 MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

A copy of the assessment of the drinking water sources for the City completed in March 2001 is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707 or the City of San Juan Capistrano – Water Division office, 32400 Paseo Adelanto, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675.

2020 City of San Juan Capistrano Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	28	ND – 35	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	12	ND – 12	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.38	1.04 – 1.74	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.15	ND – 0.71	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Nine locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; three locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
Color and odor were not detected in 2020. **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 37	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.29	0 / 37	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, selected residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of thirty-seven samples was collected in 2020.
Lead was detected in 9 homes and copper was detected in 36 homes, none of which exceeded the lead or copper regulatory Action Level (AL).
A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

In 2020, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

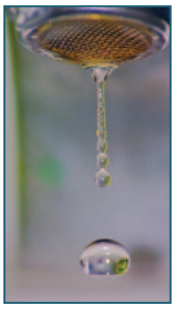
Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.4	1.64 – 6.8	2019
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	5.3	1.99 – 7.3	2019
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	8.1	3.06 – 12.3	2019

Save Money and Water: Learn to Stop Leaks in Your Home

Nationwide, more than 1 trillion gallons of water are lost annually due to household leaks. That's equal to the annual water use of more than 11 million homes. The average household can waste more than 10,000 gallons each year due to correctable leaks. That's enough to wash 270 loads of laundry!

Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day! Common sources include toilets, faucets, showerheads, and landscape irrigation. But you should also consider less obvious sources of leaks: water heaters, ice makers, dishwashers, and filtration systems. Many of these are easily correctable, and fixing them can save about 10 percent on the average water bill.



Be sure to check your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Put food coloring in the tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. And if your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it. Remember, one drip a second adds up to five gallons lost per day! So regularly check your faucets and showerheads, as well as all hoses and connectors.

Many household leaks can be solved with simple tools and a little education — and fortunately, Do-It- Yourselfers have access to multiple resources. But even if you must pay for repairs, you will still save money in the long run. For more information on water conservation, visit www.ocwatersmart.com.

How to Read Your Residential Water Meter

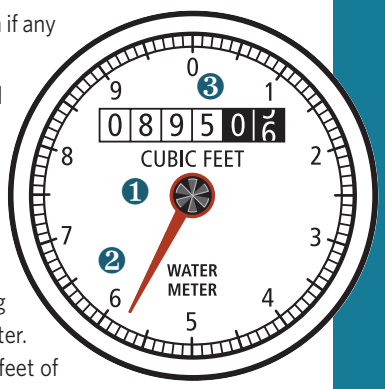
Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers (0895).

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.



Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Información Importante Acerca de su Agua Potable

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of San Juan Capistrano Water System

The City of San Juan Capistrano (City) failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

The City is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

The City must test for lead and copper once every 3 years at a minimum of 30 homes in San Juan, selected because they are representative of the lead and copper received at the Customer taps in San Juan. During the months of June through September 2020, the City did not complete the required monitoring and testing for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

The City tests quarterly for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) at its North Open Space (NOS) Well. The quarterly running average of results at the City's NOS well exceed the PFOA and PFOS Notification Levels (NLs) of 5.1 and 6.5 ng/L (nanograms per liter), respectively; in addition, the PFOA average exceeds its Response Level (RL) of 10 ng/L. The City did not notify the City council before the 30-day deadline from receipt of test results confirming the NL exceedance and failed to properly submit test results to the State.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What is being done?

The City took samples during the months of November and December, tested them and found them to have levels of lead and copper well below the Action Levels (ALs) for lead and copper. The City submitted a report to the State Water Resources Control Board on December 31, 2020. We can now be sure that our drinking water quality meets the standards for lead and copper. To comply with the statutory requirements of the lead and copper testing rule, the City will reconduct testing in the summer of 2021 between June through September; and submit a report by October 10, 2021.

The City has since submitted PFOA and PFOS test results to the State and corrected the results reporting program to submit PFOA and PFOS monitoring data to the State properly. The NOS well was turned off in November 2020.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This Notice is being sent to you by the City of San Juan Capistrano Public Works and Utilities Department – Water Division, State ID # CA3010030. If you have questions about this notice, then please contact the City's Customer Service Division at 949.493.1515. (Date Distributed June 1, 2021)

We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water's Quality

For information about this report, or your water quality information in general, please contact the City of San Juan Capistrano, Utilities Department at (949) 234-4400.

The City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at 5:00 pm and is open to the public. Meetings are held in the City of San Juan Capistrano Council Chambers located at 32400 Paseo Adelanto, San Juan Capistrano. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For more information about health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of So. California: www.mwdh2o.com
California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov
The Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

To learn more about **Water Conservation & Rebate Information**:
www.bewaterwise.com • www.ocwatersmart.com

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:
Wings Over the State Water Project: youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU
Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct: youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4

City of San Juan Capistrano
Utilities Department
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