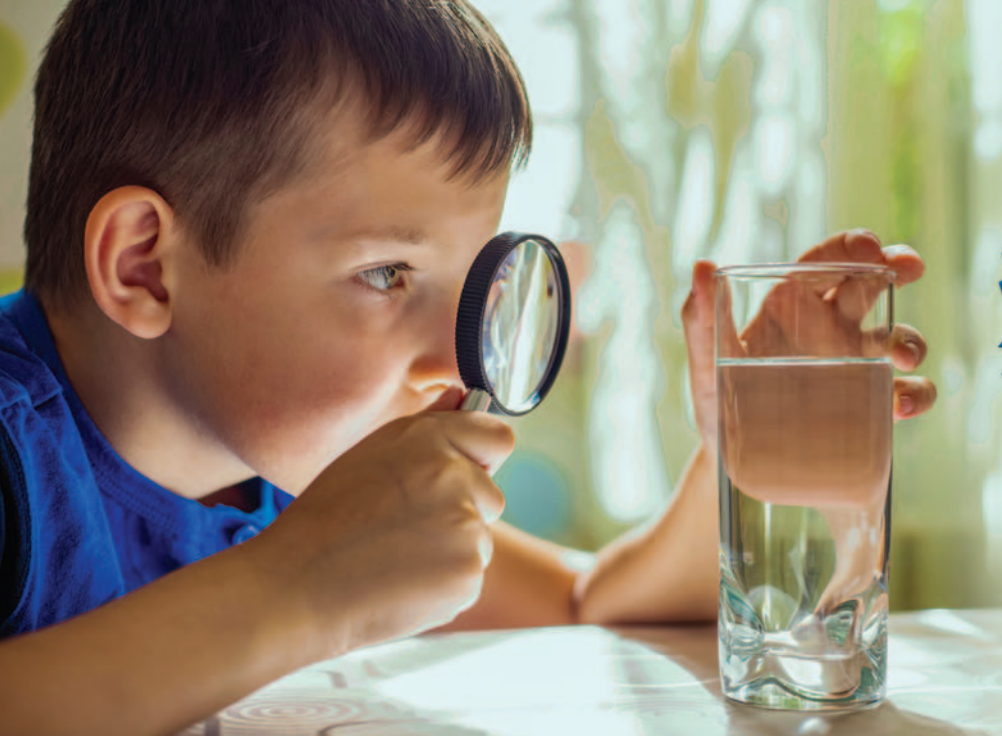


City of **SAN CLEMENTE**
Utilities Division

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

The City's Water Quality is equal to, or better than, what is required by State and Federal Regulations.

WATER QUALITY is our top priority!

DATA FOR 2023

Your 2024 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers the calendar year 2023 water quality testing** and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

Some contaminants are not required to be monitored annually because the concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. Therefore, some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

The City of San Clemente vigilantly safeguards 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 some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated contaminants that may have known health risks.

Learn More About Your Water's Quality

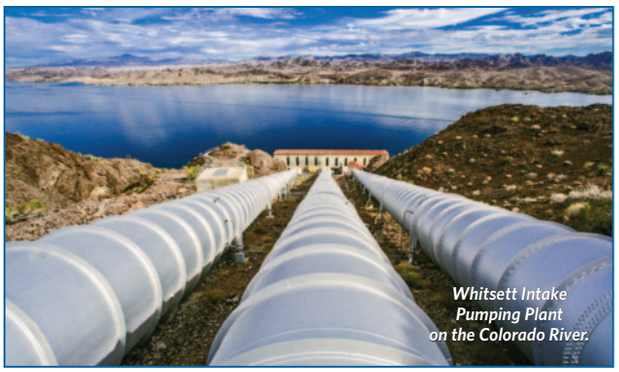
The City of San Clemente City Council meets at 6 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and public participation is welcomed.

Visit www.san-clemente.org for information about the location and specific dates for City Council meetings.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Utilities Manager Dustin Burnside, at (949) 366-1553. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Sources of Supply


Whitsett Intake Pumping Plant on the Colorado River.

Your drinking water is a blend of surface water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) and local groundwater. MWDSC imported water sources are the State Water Project which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, and the Colorado River. In 2023, the City's groundwater treatment plant was offline to complete a rehabilitation project to improve system reliability and performance. Groundwater was not a source of supply in 2023, therefore, no groundwater quality table is included in this year's report.

Beginning in 2017, the City began to receive water from the Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) processed through the Baker Water Treatment Plant as an additional source of water to further ensure a constant water supply to its customers.

There are some areas in the City of San Clemente that receive their drinking water from an outside water agency, including Talega (Santa Margarita Water District) and portions of north San Clemente (South Coast Water District). Please check your water bill to confirm which water agency provides your drinking water and refer to their water quality report. You may also contact the City of San Clemente Utilities Division for clarification on whether this water quality report pertains to the drinking water being provided to your home or business.

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 stormwater 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.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (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.

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. The MWDSC and IRWD tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2023 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.

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, have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as of 2018, 73% of the U.S. population on community water systems had access to fluorinated 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. In line with recommendations from the DDW, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to comply with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California State regulations at a maximum dosage of two 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
(800) 232-4636 • www.cdc.gov/Oralhealthdata/overview • www.cdc.gov/fluoridation

American Dental Association
www.ada.org/resources/community-initiatives/fluoride-in-water

American Water Works Association • www.awwa.org

MWDSC Fluoridation Program • (800) 354-4420

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health

We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

Disinfectants & 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 the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to 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.

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 full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 of San Clemente 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.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

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 Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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)

If this is difficult to imagine, think about these comparisons and equivalencies:

Parts per million (ppm or mg/L):
- 3 drops of liquid in 42 gallons
- 1 second in 12 days
- 1 inch in 16 miles

Parts per billion (ppb or µg/L):
- 3 drops of liquid in 14,000 gallons
- 1 second in 32 days
- 1 inch in 16,000 miles

Parts per trillion (ppt or ng/L):
- 10 drops of liquid in a Rose Bowl sized pool
- 1 second in 32,000 days
- 1 inch in 16 million miles

2023 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 2023						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.105	ND – 0.07	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND – 6.3	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.7	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	105	ND – 70	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	66	42 – 91	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 – 2	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	642	424 – 859	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	122	70 – 175	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	394	253 – 534	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	84	66 – 102	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	38	25 – 52	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	160	99 – 220	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.4	5.8 – 13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Lithium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	ND – 30	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	15	9.6 – 21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.5	8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.4	2.6 – 4.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	69	47 – 91	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.1 – 3	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected; **NL** = Notification Level; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **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 (NTU)	0.3	0.08	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 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	0.88	ND – 2.4	2020

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.

2023 Irvine Ranch Water District Baker Water Treatment Plant

Chemical	MCL	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2023						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	MCLG = 0	5.4	5.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	MCLG = 0	5.13	5.13	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.7	1.7	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND – 2.31	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND – 0.115	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	50.4	ND – 600	No	Drinking Water Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.05	0.1	0.06 – 0.13	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.32	0.26 – 0.37	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND – 0.47	No	Runoff and Leaching from Fertilizer Use; Septic Tank and Sewage; Natural Deposit Erosion
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	89.2	55.5 – 111	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND – 5	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	2.74	ND – 78	No	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	ND – 3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,001	918 – 1,085	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	217	187 – 240	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	612	528 – 672	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	ND	ND – 0.3	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	138	116 – 154	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.137	0.133 – 0.141	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	74.7	68.8 – 81.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	297	282 – 321	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	16 – 19	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27.9	25 – 29.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.5 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.18	4.05 – 4.21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	91.6	74.2 – 112	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	1.8	1.8	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units;
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **MCLG** = federal MCL Goal; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level;
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Irvine Ranch Water District Baker Water Treatment Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.1	0.034	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 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 the 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.

2023 City of San Clemente Distribution System Water Quality

Chemical	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residual					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	55	38 – 64	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	22	5.8 – 27	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.66	0.89 – 2.03	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.07	0.02 – 0.21	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Others					
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.38 – 1.03	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive for Dental Health
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	8.28	8.07 – 8.88	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; twenty locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

*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	0/30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.064	0/30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

In 2022, 30 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap.
Lead was not detected in any of 30 samples. Copper was detected in 7 of 30 samples.
None of the samples exceeded the regulatory Action Level (AL).
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a chemical which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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	9.9	4.3 – 14	2020
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9	6.2 – 12	2020
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	17	11 – 24	2020

Source Water Assessments

Baker Water Treatment Plant (IRWD)

The Baker Water Treatment Plant receives untreated surface water from MWDSC and untreated surface water from Santiago Reservoir. The surface water assessment of Santiago Reservoir is provided by Serrano Water District, which also uses source water from Santiago Reservoir. The most recent sanitary survey for Santiago Reservoir was updated in 2019. Water supplies from Santiago Reservoir are most vulnerable to septic systems and wildfires. The Source Water Assessment for Santiago Reservoir was completed in April 2001. The assessment was conducted for the Serrano Water District by Boyle Engineering Corporation with assistance from the Serrano Water District staff. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the IRWD Water Quality Department, 3512 Michelson Drive, Irvine. You may request a summary of the assessment by writing to District Secretary, Irvine Ranch Water District, 15600 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, California 92618.

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 for the MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey — 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey — 2021 Update. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation and 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 the 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 the Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (213) 217-6000.

Groundwater Assessment

The City of San Clemente Utilities Division completed an assessment of drinking water sources for its water supply in October 2001 and again in 2008. The City's wells are considered vulnerable to the following Possible Contamination Activities (PCAs) associated with some contaminants detected in the water supply: maintenance yards, above-ground fuel tanks, a historic dump site, an electrical switching station, and a site for temporary deposition of street sweeper debris. Residences, parks, sewers, roads, and storm drains represent additional PCAs. While PCAs exist within the source water assessment area, the water sources are protected from immediate contamination threats by the confining nature of the aquifer, and the significant depth of well perforations at each water source. Copies of each water assessment are located at the City of San Clemente Utilities Department administration office, 380 Avenida Pico, Building N, San Clemente, California. You may review these water source assessments by contacting the Utilities Manager at (949) 366-1553.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general.

City of San Clemente: www.san-clemente.org

Metropolitan Water District of So. California: www.mwdh2o.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs

Municipal Water District of Orange County: www.mwdoc.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov

Quality Water is Our Priority - Depend on Us

Turn on 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.

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

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

City of San Clemente
Utilities Division
380 Avenida Pico, Building N
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