

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



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. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers 2024 drinking water quality testing and reporting. Serrano Water District 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, Serrano Water District 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 Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, tests for unregulated chemicals in our groundwater supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater and Serrano Water District for the Walter E. Howiler Treatment Facility and distribution system, 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, is more than a year old.

Introduction

Serrano Water District is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to ensure the water delivered to your tap meets all federal and state drinking water standards. The tap water that comes out of your faucet has to meet rigorous federal and state regulatory standards; otherwise, we wouldn't be able to deliver it to you.

Our annual water quality report shares details about the water you receive. You can see for yourself that we are meeting or even exceeding standards required to maintain water quality. Take a look inside for details on water sources, the constituents found in the water, and how our water compares with federal and state standards. Serrano Water District is committed to safeguarding its water supply and ensuring that your tap water is safe to drink. We also strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water supply.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of local native surface water and imported MWDSC water impounded within Santiago Reservoir. Additionally, groundwater is pumped from the local aquifer managed by OCWD that stretches from the Prado Dam and fans across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as El Toro.



Source Water Assessments

There are two assessments of drinking water sources for Serrano Water District: one groundwater assessment and a surface water assessment that includes Santiago Reservoir and Villa Park Dam.

The groundwater assessment was prepared by Boyle Engineering Corporation in August 2001. This included all of Serrano Water District's wells and considered any vulnerable contaminants associated with the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The most vulnerable threat detected was a potential residential sewer system failure.

The surface source water assessment was completed in December 2019 by Karen E. Johnson, Water Resources Planning and Water Quality and Treatment Solutions Inc. Santiago Reservoir (Irvine Lake) includes 63.1 square miles of watershed. Also included is 20.3 square miles of Villa Park Dam watershed. The consultants concluded the areas are most vulnerable to septic tank, landfill, and dump activities.

Serrano Water District samples each water source on a regular basis and has the water samples analyzed by a California-certified analytical laboratory. Serrano Water District reviews the laboratory results and evaluates the findings relative to the regulatory limits as presented in California drinking water maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), primary MCLs, secondary MCLs, and unregulated chemicals. These laboratory results are then submitted to the DDW.

You may request a summary or a complete copy of the assessments (for the cost of reproduction) by contacting:

State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Drinking Water
2 MacArthur Place, Ste. 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707
(714) 558-4410

or

Serrano Water District
18021 Lincoln St., Villa Park, CA 92861
(714) 538-0079
serranowater.org

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

If you have any questions about this report or your water quality in general, please contact Serrano Water District, Water Quality Division at (714) 538-0079, info@serranowater.org, or Samuel@serranowater.org. The Serrano Water District Board of Directors meets at 8:30 a.m. on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 18021 Lincoln Street, Villa Park. Please feel free to attend these meetings.

Quality Water Is Our Priority. You Can Depend on Us!

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different. 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 certified by the state.



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.

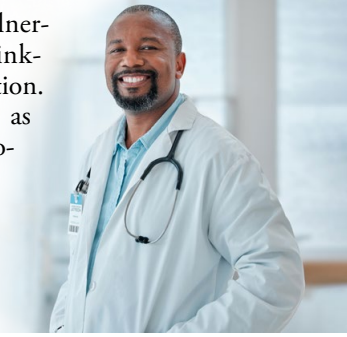
So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

Lead Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) was the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Serrano Water District found no lead service lines while performing the inventory. The lead service inventory results may be accessed by emailing info@serranowater.org or visiting our website, serranowater.org, and clicking Water Quality.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Serrano Water District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the Serrano Water District at (714) 538-0079. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



2024 Serrano Water District Drinking Water Quality

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

2024 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY FOR SERRANO WATER DISTRICT

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	27	13 - 28	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	13	1.9 - 12	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	2	1.5 - 2.1	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Naturally Present in Groundwater
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Naturally Present in Groundwater

Four locations in the distribution system are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Two sites are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts - total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Color was not detected in 2024.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal;

*Contaminant 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
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.32	0/22	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	2/22	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, 22 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2023. Lead was detected in 2 samples; both exceeded the regulatory action level; however, both locations were re-sampled, with the results showing lead was not detected in both re-samples. Copper was detected in 9 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

The tables 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 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 that, 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, U.S. EPA 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 tables 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 U.S. EPA.
- **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 EPA.

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)

2024 SERRANO WATER DISTRICT GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.23	0.21 - 0.24	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.07	0.8 - 1.44	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.07	0.8 - 1.44	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	98.7	95.8 - 106	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	25	ND - 186	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	977	950 - 1,010	No	2024	Substances That Form Ions
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	171	163 - 182	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	665	648 - 710	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.21	ND - 0.6	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	196	188 - 204	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	240	230 - 249	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.17	0.16 - 0.17	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	89.9	88.6 - 92.9	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	343	333 - 365	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	28.8	27.1 - 32.3	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Butanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	9	6.7 - 14	n/a	2024	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Hexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 6	n/a	2024	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Pentanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	9.6 - 22	n/a	2024	Industrial Discharge
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.8	7.8	n/a	2024	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.7	1.7 - 1.8	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	78.9	76.9 - 81.8	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts per trillion; 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; NL = Notification Level;

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

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	21	19 - 23	2024
Perfluoro Butanoic Acid (ppt)**	n/a	n/a	9.3	7.4 - 11	2024
Perfluoro Pentanoic Acid (ppt)**	n/a	n/a	14	11 - 16	2024

** Chemical was also included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.



2024 SANTIAGO RESERVOIR SOURCE FOR SERRANO WATER DISTRICT SURFACE WATER TREATMENT (all results are from testing prior to filtration treatment except for aluminum, bromate, color, manganese, turbidity, and filter effluent turbidity)

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	SANTIAGO RESERVOIR AVERAGE	SANTIAGO RESERVOIR RANGE	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Radiologicals - Tested in 2018 and 2022						
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	(0)	2.19	2.19	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.5	2.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppm) Source	1	0.6	0.086	ND - 0.12	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Aluminum (ppm) Treated	1	0.6	0.152	0.099 - 0.2	No	Treatment Process Residue
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.24	0.18- 0.29	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppb) Treated	200*	600	152	99 - 200	No	Treatment Process Residue
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	23	20 - 26	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	163	ND - 260	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb) Source	50*	n/a	148	25 - 800	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb) Treated	50*	n/a	10	ND - 140	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1 - 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	767	730 - 820	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	207	190 - 230	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	483	460 - 500	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.04	ND - 0.11	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Bicarbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	207	200 - 220	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.12	0.11 - 0.13	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	83	79 - 89	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	30	28 - 34	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.8 - 8	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.5	2.3 - 2.7	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	40	38 - 45	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	170	160 - 180	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	333	320 - 340	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; 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; NL = Notification Level; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units. *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.11	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. Low turbidity in Serrano Water District's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique". A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	25	24 - 27	2024
Perfluoro Pentanoic Acid (ppt)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 3.9	2024

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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Advisory

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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 and ammonia, which form chloramines, are added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chloramine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This chlorine/chloramine residual helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home. However, chlorine/chloramines can react with naturally occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical by-products, called disinfection by-products (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 microbial pathogens while simultaneously decreasing health risks from DBPs. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion (ppb) as an annual running average. In January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 ppb 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, finalized by U.S. EPA in 2006, 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.

In response to the Stage 2 compliance, Serrano Water District switched to primarily using chloramines in 2013. With chlorine or chloramines in the tap water, customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks, or aquaria should make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

Need Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general, especially drought and conservation. Some good sites, both local and national, to begin your research are:

- U.S. EPA: epa.gov/safewater
- California Department of Water Resources: water.ca.gov
- Municipal Water District of Orange County: mwdoc.com
- Drought and water conservation tips: BeWaterWise.com, SaveOurWater.com



Serrano Water District

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