ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: TRABUCO CANYON WATER DISTRICT

Water System Number: 3010094

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 07/01/2020 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Gary Kessler

Signature:

Title: Superintendent

Phone Number: (949) 309-0092 Date: 07/30/2020

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

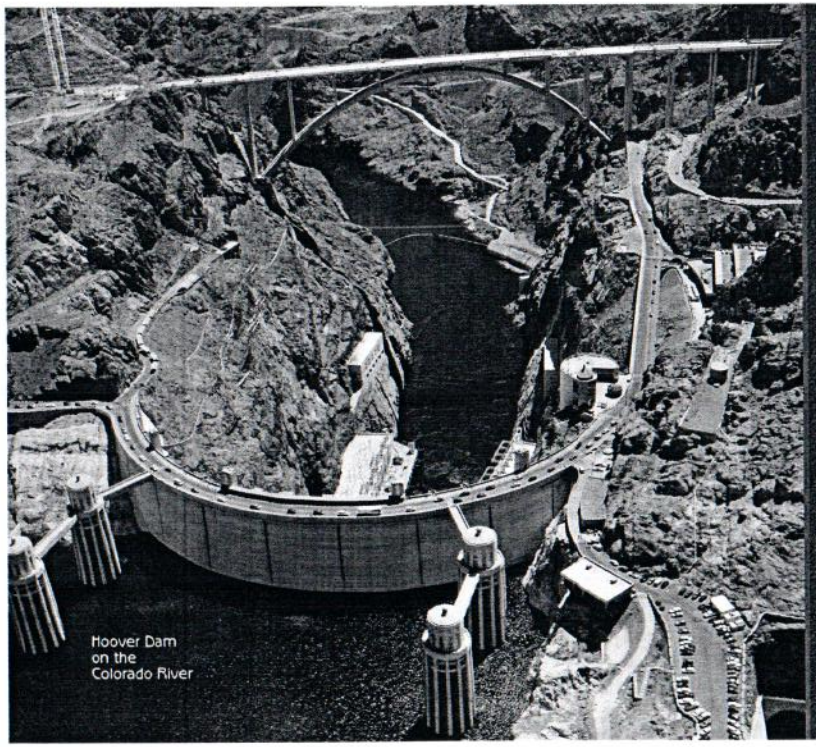
☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. www.tcwd.ca.gov
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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


Hoover Dam
on the
Colorado River

2020 Water Quality Report

TRABUCO CANYON WATER DISTRICT

Your 2020 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 calendar year 2019 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) 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.

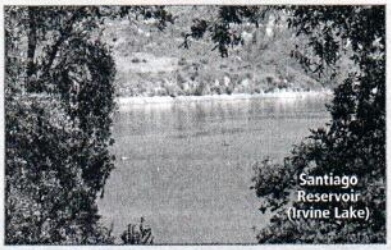
TCWD and other regional water suppliers frequently go beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by TCWD, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for constituents that are both regulated and unregulated. The State allows water agencies to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old.

he Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concer

urces of Supply

'CWD has a variety of water supply sources, including imported wholesale water, ɔrted treated surface water, and local ground water. Primarily, TCWD's Dimension er Treatment Plant treats imported wholesale surface water from the Colorado River. ldition, TCWD also receives imported treated surface water from Metropolitan Water 'ict of Southern California (MWDSC) or from the newly commissioned Baker Water tment Plant, which utilizes surface water both MWDSC and from the Santiago rvoir (Irvine Lake). MWDSC's imported r sources are the Colorado River and the Water Project, which draws water from acramento-San Joaquin River Delta. ted local groundwater comes from /D's Trabuco Creek Wells Facility.



sic Information About inking Water Contaminants

'he sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, ams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or ugh the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some s, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of ıal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

licrobial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage eatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

esticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as griculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

ıorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or esult from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and as production, mining and farming.

rganic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, hich are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also ome from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and eptic systems.

adioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and as production or mining activities.

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

'he U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish s for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public th. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain ast small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not ssarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by ıg the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 (ground-water 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 bacte in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

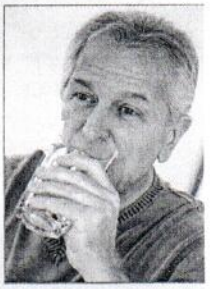
However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pc health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens a DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Saf 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 s the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion a 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 adde 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.

Immuno-Compromised People



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Fernando Paludi, General Manager, at (949) 858-0277. The TCWD Board of Directors meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the TCWD's Administration Building located at 32003 Dov Canyon Dr., Trabuco Canyon, CA 92679. The public is encouraged to atter For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminar in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

TCWD encourages its customers to visit our website at www.tcwd.ca.gov.

ntaminants Not Detected

VD safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water ered to your home meets the standards required by the state federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, TCWD goes ond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants have known health risks. The contaminants listed here, cifically including Chromium and MTBE, were NOT DETECTED CWD'S water during the most recent sampling dates.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethene
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1-Phenylpropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
2-Chlorotoluene
4-Chlorotoluene
Atrazine
Benzene
Beryllium
Bromobenzene
Bromochloromethane
Bromomethane
Cadmium
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloromethane
Chromium
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
Cyanide
Diazinon
Dibromomethane
Dimethoate
Dichlorofluoromethane
Ethyl benzene
Fecal Coliform & *E.Coli*
Isopropylbenzene
Mercury
Methyl-t-butyl ether
Methylene chloride
n-Butylbenzene
Naphthalene
Nickel
Nitrogen Phosphorous Pesticides
Simazine
Styrene
Tetrachloroethene
Thallium
Thiobencarb
Toulene
Total Coliform Bacteri
trans-1,2-Dichloroethe
trans-1,3-Dichloroprop
Trichloroethene
Trichlorofluoromethan
Trichlorotrifluoroethar
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes

nportant Information the EPA Would Like You to Knc

inking Water Fluoridation

ıoride has been added to U.S. drinking water
›lies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the
43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December
7, MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's
ic water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking
er in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was
›mpliance with all provisions of the State's
·idation system requirements. TCWD's treated
er is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride
ls in drinking water are limited under California
e regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per
on.

ldditional information about the fluoridation of
king water is available on these websites:

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

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

ıt are Water Quality Standards?

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

ximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contami- t that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

ximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a nfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that ition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ondary MCLs: Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of king water.

nary Drinking Water Standard: MCLs for contaminants that affect lth along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and er treatment requirements.

ulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, ch, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a er system must follow.

are Contaminants Measured?

r is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are ured in:

arts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

arts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

arts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

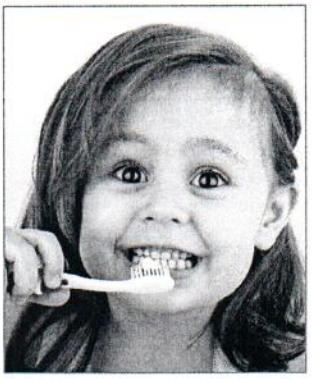
ıt is a Water Quality Goal?

lition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have luntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in ce and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals le useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. nart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

ximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant rinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. LGs are set by USEPA.

ximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a king water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of nfectants to control microbial contaminants.

lic Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking er below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs



Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause dia fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal a human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2019 but did not detect it. If it ever i 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 appro means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial con nants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-47 the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

2019 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2019						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.124	ND – 0.065	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Dep
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2	ND – 5.9	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.1 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks, Natural Deposit
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2019						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	124	ND – 65	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Dep
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	56	53 – 58	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	514	508 – 521	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	91	89 – 93	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	304	296 – 312	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2019						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	72	69 – 74	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.12	0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	30	29 – 30	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	127	124 – 130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.4	7.3 – 7.6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	13 – 14	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.3	2.2 – 2.3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.4	8.4 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.8	2.6 – 2.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	54 – 57	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Depos
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	1.8 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; **ppm** = parts per million; **ppt** = parts per trillion; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected; **TT** = treatment technique
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standar

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.05	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
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.

2019 Trabuco Canyon Water District Trabuco Creek Wells Facility

Constituent	MCL	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Chemical
Inorganic Constituents							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.18	0.18	No	2019	Erosion of Natural
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.28	1.28	No	2019	Fertilizers, Septic Ta
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.28	1.28	No	2019	Fertilizers, Septic Ta
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	25.6	25.6	No	2019	Erosion of Natural
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	777	777	No	2019	Erosion of Natural
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	230	230	No	2019	Erosion of Natural
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	589	589	No	2019	Erosion of Natural
Unregulated Constituents							
Bicarbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	144	144	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	107	107	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	24.3	24.3	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	6.9	6.9	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.4	1.4	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	29.5	29.5	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Total Alkalinity (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	144	144	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Total Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	200	200	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural
Total Hardness (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	11.8	11.8	n/a	2019	Erosion of Natural

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal
*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Wa
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	5 NTU	0.39	No	2019	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2019	Soil Run-off

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

2019 Trabuco Canyon Water District Dimension Water Treatment Plant

ent	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
gicals							
diation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.1	3.1	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
(pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.5	3.5	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
ic Constituents							
n (ppm)	1	0.6	0.114	0.050 – 0.234	No	2019	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
pm)	1	2	0.102	0.102	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.294	0.294	No	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
ary Standards*							
n (ppb)	200*	600	114	50 – 234	No	2019	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
(ppm)	500*	n/a	97.1	97.1	No	2019	Leaching from Natural Deposits
onductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	912	912	No	2019	Ions in Water
pm)	500*	n/a	229	229	No	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
olved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	581	581	No	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
lated Constituents							
ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	62.6	62.6	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
m (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	25.5	25.5	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
nits)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.46	7.46	n/a	2019	Hydrogen Ion Concentrations
n (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.74	4.74	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	82.8	82.8	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
alinity (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	99	99	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
dness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	247	247	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
dness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	14.5	14.5	n/a	2019	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable;
e is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal
nt is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

y – ed filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
t single turbidity measurement	1 NTU	0.49	No	2019	Soil Run-off
tage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2019	Soil Run-off

a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
ity in Trabuco Canyon Water District's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
t technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of constituents in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

2019 Irvine Ranch Water District Baker Water Treatment Plant

	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
gicals – Tested in 2019						
diation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND – 3.26	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
(pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND – 2.1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
ic Chemicals – Tested in 2017 – 2019						
pm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.114	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	<20	ND – 280	No	Drinking Water Disinfectant Added for Treatment
ppm)	1.0	0.05	0.13	ND – 0.5	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
ppm)	2.0	1	0.28	0.25 – 0.31	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive for Dental Health
ary Standards* – Tested in 2019						
(ppm)	500*	n/a	72.7	44.4 – 101	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
lor units)	15*	n/a	5	ND – 10	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500*	n/a	<0.05	ND – 0.055	No	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharges
se (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND – 26.2	No	Leaching from Natural Deposits
eshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	ND – 4	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
onductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	878	789 – 968	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
pm)	500*	n/a	215	205 – 225	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
olved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	568	530 – 606	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
(NTU)	5*	n/a	0.1	0.1	No	Soil Runoff
lated Chemicals – Tested in 2019						
total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	138	122 – 155	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
m)	NL = 1	n/a	0.111	0.105 – 0.117	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	74.2	68.4 – 80.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	299	275 – 323	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	16 – 19	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
m (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27.6	25.4 – 29.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
nits)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	7.7 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
n (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.7	3.1 – 4.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68.2	44.5 – 91.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
anic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	3.7	2.8 – 4.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

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

y – combined filter effluent ch Water District Baker Water Treatment Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
t single turbidity measurement	0.1 NTU	0.034	No	Soil Runoff
tage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
ity in the treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
t technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

2019 Trabuco Canyon Water District Distribution System Water Quality

ction ucts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
alomethanes (ppb)	80	57	21 – 74	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
ic Acids (ppb)	60	16	5.3 – 20	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.07	0.42 – 1.9	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
tic Quality					
lor units)	15*	<1	ND – 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
(NTU)	5*	<0.1	ND – 0.42	No	Erosion of natural deposits

ons in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids – per State Water Resources Control Board Guidelines, average amount shall be reported as the
he locational running annual average values for the year; sixteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity (odor was not detected in 2019).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal *Constituent 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 in Drinking Water
p)	15	0.2	ND	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0/35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2018.
ot detected in any sample. Copper was detected in 7 samples; none exeeded the regulatory action level.
y action level is the concentration of a constituent, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 wa is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing TCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in a home's plumbing component When your water has been sitting for several hc you can minimize the potential for lead exposur flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes be using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your wate you may wish to have your water tested. Inform tion on lead in drinking water, testing methods, steps you can take to minimize exposure is avail able from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

Imported Water Assessment

Every five years, water purveyors are required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its water sources.

The watershed sanitary surveys for MWDSC's Colorado River supply was most recently updated in 2015 and the watershed sanitary survey for the Stat Water Project supply was updated in 2016. The IRW watershed sanitary survey for Santiago Reservoir (Ir Lake) was updated in 2019.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be r vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/st water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watersh and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildli agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. Water supp from the Santiago Reservoir are most vulnerable to contamination from septic systems and wildfires.

USEPA also requires water purveyors to complete Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes infor tion collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWI completed its SWA in December 2002. The most re SWA for Santiago Reservoir was completed in 2001 The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of wat sources to contamination and helps determine whet more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of the Waters Sanitary Surveys or the Source Water Assessments be found on the TCWD website at www.tcwd.ca.gov by calling the District at (949) 858-0277.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for TC was completed in 2011. The water sources are consid most vulnerable to contaminants associated with hist gas stations, septic systems, agricultural/ irrigation w above and below ground storage tanks and mining activities. There have been no contaminants detected TCWD'S water associated with these activities. The or detections of contaminants are associated with natur occuring salts, naturally occuring radiochemicals, and level organics. A copy of the complete assessment may viewed at TCWD. You may request that a summary of assessment be sent to you by contacting the District

Your Water: Always Available, Always Assured

The Diemer Water Treatment Plant, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day — enough to fill the Rose Bowl every 4 hours. The water is a blend from both the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. At 212-acres, it's one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. It provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply.

Water flowing from Diemer meets — or exceeds — all state and federal regulations. And it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network. The Trabuco Canyon Water District monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points on the distribution system. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

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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.

Trabuco Canyon Water District
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