

# 2024 Water Quality Report

DATA FOR 2023



**TRABUCO CANYON**  
Water District

# Your 2024 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 2023 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.



# Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

## Sources of Supply

TCWD has a variety of water supply sources, including imported wholesale surface water, imported treated surface water, and local ground water. Primarily, TCWD's Dimension Water Treatment Plant treats imported water from the Colorado River. In addition, TCWD also receives imported treated water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) or from the Baker Water Treatment Plant, which utilizes water from both MWDSC and from the Santiago Reservoir (Irvine Lake). MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.



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

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs

found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average.

Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants allowed 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.

## Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

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

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

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to

## Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million. TCWD's treated water from Dimension Water Treatment Plant is not supplemented with fluoride.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:

**U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** • [www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/)  
**State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:**

[www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html)  
For more information about MWDSC's program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709, or [edymally@mwdh2o.com](mailto:edymally@mwdh2o.com).

## Immunocompromised People

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



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

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 Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the TCWD's Administration Building located at 32003 Dove Canyon Drive, Trabuco Canyon, CA 92679. The public is encouraged to attend.

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

TCWD encourages its customers to visit our website at [www.tcwd.ca.gov](http://www.tcwd.ca.gov).

## About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. TCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in a home's 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 for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Cryptosporidium

*Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 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, or on the web at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## Chart Legend

### What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The charts in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

### How are Contaminants Measured?

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

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2023 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water						
Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (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 <sub>3</sub> (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; n/a = not applicable; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = Federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; 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. 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. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

## 2023 Trabuco Canyon Water District Trabuco Creek Wells Facility

Constituent	MCL	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
<b>Inorganic Constituents</b>							
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	0.98	0.81 – 2.3	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.98	0.81 – 2.3	No	2023	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
<b>Secondary Standards*</b>							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	44	44	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	733	733	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	161	161	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	480	480	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Constituents</b>							
Bicarbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	176	176	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	92	92	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21	21	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.5	7.5	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	32	32	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	176	176	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	316	316	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	16	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable; µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; 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 of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	5 NTU	0.31	No	2023	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2023	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. Low turbidity in Trabuco Canyon Water District'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 constituents 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
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.033	0.032 – 0.033	2020

## 2023 Trabuco Canyon Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Avg. Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	55	7.8 – 62	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	21	2.7 – 28	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.1	0.31 – 2.2	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
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*	0.24	0.15 – 0.47	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Four locations 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 highest of the locational running annual average values for the year; sixteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = 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

	AL	PHG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / No. of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/33	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	ND	0/33	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2021. Lead was detected in 1 sample which did not exceed the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 3 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent, 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	10.5	4.27 – 17.6	2020
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9.34	3.65 – 16.8	2020
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	18.5	7.25 – 31	2020

## 2023 Irvine Ranch Water District Baker Water Treatment Plant

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2023</b>						
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
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2023</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (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 <sub>3</sub> (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; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; TT = treatment technique  
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; PHG = California Public Health Goal; MCLG = federal MCL Goal; MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal  
 \*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 Trabuco Canyon Water District Dimension Water Treatment Plant

Constituent	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
<b>Radiologicals</b>							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.1	3.1	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.5	3.5	No	2017	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Constituents</b>							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.1	0.059 – 0.18	No	2023	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.14	0.14	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.46	0.46	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Secondary Standards*</b>							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	99	59 – 180	No	2023	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	133	133	No	2023	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,090	1,090	No	2023	Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	275	275	No	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	710	710	No	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Constituents</b>							
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	58	58	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	22	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.66	7.66	n/a	2023	Hydrogen Ion Concentrations
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	84	84	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	124	124	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	235	235	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	14	n/a	2023	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;  
 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal \*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Trabuco Canyon Water District's treated water	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	1	0.39	No	2023	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2023	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 units  
 Low turbidity in Trabuco Canyon Water District'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 constituents in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

## Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Dimension Water Treatment Plant

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.034	0.03 – 0.038	2020
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	52	44 – 60	2023
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	ND	ND – 0.58	2020
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered)(ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.6 – 3	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.

## Contaminants Not Detected

TCWD 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, TCWD goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks. The contaminants listed here, specifically including Chromium and MTBE, were NOT DETECTED in TCWD'S water during the most recent sampling dates.

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

## Source Water Assessments Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

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

The most recent surveys for 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, urban/storm-water 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 water purveyors to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The most recent SWA for Santiago Reservoir was completed in 2001. 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 the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the Source Water Assessments can be found on the TCWD website at [www.tcwd.ca.gov](http://www.tcwd.ca.gov) or by calling the District at (949) 858-0277.

## Baker Water Treatment Plant

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.

## Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for TCWD was completed in 2011. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to contaminants associated with historic gas stations, septic systems, agricultural/irrigation wells, above and below ground storage tanks and mining activities. There have been no contaminants detected in TCWD's water associated with these activities.

The only detections of contaminants are associated with naturally occurring salts, naturally occurring radiochemicals, and low-level organics. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at TCWD. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the District Secretary at (949) 858-0277.

# Quality Water is Our Priority - Depend on Us

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

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

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

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

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



## Trabuco Canyon Water District

32003 Dove Canyon Drive

Trabuco Canyon, California 92679

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.*

