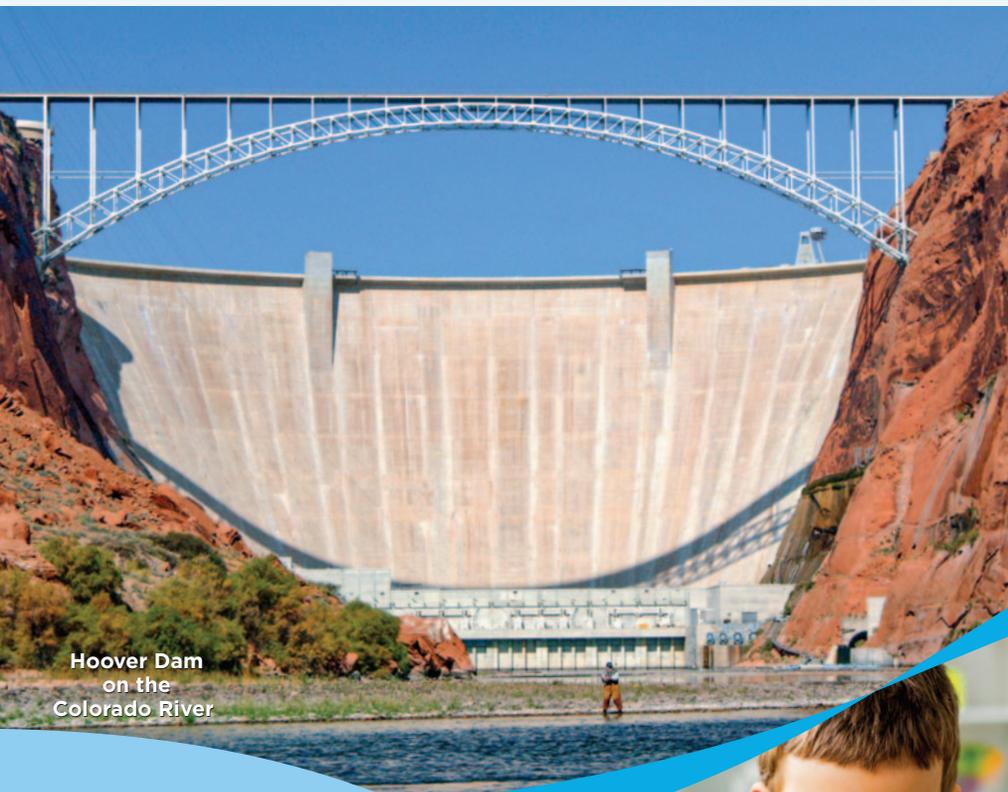


# 2022

## DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Hoover Dam  
on the  
Colorado River



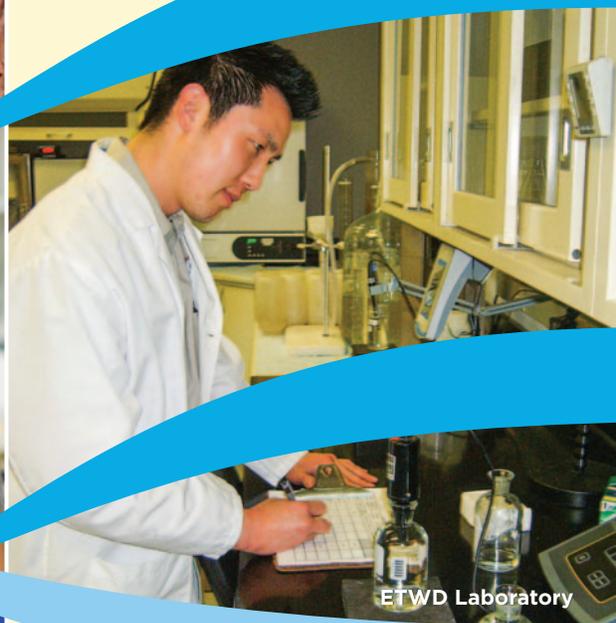
El Toro Reservoir



Diamond Valley Lake



### El Toro Water District



ETWD Laboratory

ETWD is committed to delivering safe and reliable water to our customers and the communities we serve 24/7.

# Your 2022 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 2021 drinking water quality testing and reporting.**

El Toro Water District (ETWD) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets or exceeds 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.

In some cases, ETWD 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 Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), both of which supply treated surface water to ETWD, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by IRWD and MWDSC for treated surface water and ETWD for the ETWD distribution system, your drinking water is continually monitored from source to tap for constituents that are both regulated and unregulated. 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 the data, though representative, is therefore more than one year old.



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

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

Arabic

Der Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen über die Wasserqualität in Ihrer Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen.

German

이 보고서는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

这份报告中有些重要的信息。讲到关于您所在社区的的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Chinese

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni importanti che riguardano la vostra acqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Italian

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: 949-453-5300.

Spanish

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

French

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Japanese

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Vietnamese

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

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact **Customer Service at (949) 837-0660** or email [District@etwd.com](mailto:District@etwd.com). A copy of this report is also posted on the [etwd.com](http://etwd.com) website.

El Toro Water District has two Regular Board meetings each month. Meeting details can be found on the District's website at [etwd.com/meetings](http://etwd.com/meetings). We welcome participation in these meetings.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the **USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791**. The USEPA also maintains a water-related website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

# Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

## Sources of Supply

Your drinking water consists of imported treated surface water from MWDSC, as well as treated surface water from IRWD's Baker Water Treatment Plant (BWTP), which treats surface 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.



Englebright Dam on the Yuba River

## Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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



Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

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

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## 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 November 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.

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

### 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)

### U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/](http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/)

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

# We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

## Chloramines

ETWD imports its water from MWDSC and from the BWTP. These imported water supplies are treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as the drinking water disinfectant. In addition ETWD treats its stored water with chloramines.



Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form fewer disinfection byproducts and have no odor when used properly. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

For further information, or if you have any questions about chloramines, please call the Customer Service Office at (949) 837-0660.

## Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This “residual” chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously mitigating 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.

## 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. IRWD and MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2021 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 and Prevention 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 (800) 426-4791 or online at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## Immunocompromised People

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



## 2021 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2020 and 2021</b>						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2	1 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2021</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.141	ND – 0.21	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.111	0.111	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND – 4.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2021</b>						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	141	ND – 210	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	96	95 – 97	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	958	950 – 965	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	214	214 – 215	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	597	597	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2021</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	125	124 – 126	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	66	65 – 66	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	274	271 – 276	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	25	24 – 26	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.4	4.2 – 4.6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	94	93 – 95	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	1.9 – 2.8	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; **ND** = not detected;  
**MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal  
**NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique \*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.03	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

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

### Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	1.4	1.4	2019

**SMCL** = Secondary MCL

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

## 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** 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 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)

## 2021 Irvine Ranch Water District – Baker Water Treatment Plant

Chemical	MCL	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2021</b>						
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.5	1.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2021</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	<0.05	ND – 1.1	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.111	0.111	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.33	0.33	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive for Dental Health
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2021</b>						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	<50	ND – 1,100**	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	97.7	97.7	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	973	973	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	211	211	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	590	590	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.1	0.1	No	Soil Runoff
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2021</b>						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	124	124	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.134	0.134	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68.8	68.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	276	276	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	25.4	25.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.9	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	91.3	91.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.4	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; TT = treatment technique

\*Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

\*\*Baker Treatment Plant, operated by Irvine Ranch Water District, had one occurrence of Aluminum at 1.1 ppm and had a running annual average of less than 0.05, which is below the MCL.

Note: MCL compliance is based on running annual average and not on a single sample result.

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	0.1 NTU	0.034	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. Low turbidity in the treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

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.

## Source Water Assessments

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

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 – 2016 Update. The IRWD watershed sanitary survey for Santiago Reservoir (Irvine Lake) was updated in 2019.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater

runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. Water supplies from the Santiago Reservoir are most vulnerable to contamination from septic systems and wildfires.

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.

For additional information on the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the Source Water Assessments, please call the District at (949) 837-0660.



## 2021 El Toro Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	42	27 – 45	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	14	6.8 – 21	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.46	0.28 – 3.12	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment

### Aesthetic Quality

Turbidity (NTU)	5*	<0.1	ND – 0.1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
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Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; and nineteen locations monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Color and odor were not detected in 2021.

**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	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/41	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.089	0/41	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, the District collects samples that are tested for lead and copper at-the-customers-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2020.

Lead was detected in only 1 sample. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value for lead did not exceed the Action Level. Copper was detected in 14 samples; none exceeded the 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.

In 2021, no schools submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

## Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.43	3.96 – 8.8	2019
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.53	4.29 – 8.5	2019
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11.6	7.73 – 15.5	2019

## 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. ETWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead

exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water 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 at (800) 426-4791 or online at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Want to Learn More about Water?

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

**Metropolitan Water District of So. California:**  
[www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)

**California Department of Water Resources:**  
[www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)

**The Water Education Foundation:**  
[www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)

To learn more about  
**Water Conservation & Rebate Information:**  
[www.etwd.com/conservation](http://www.etwd.com/conservation)

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:

**Wings Over the State Water Project:**  
[youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU](https://youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU)

**Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct:**  
[youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4](https://youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4)

# Your 2022 Water Quality Report

*The Knowledge You Need for Continued Consumer Confidence*

Look inside to see how our water quality is equal to or better than what is required to safeguard public health.



**El Toro Water District**

24251 Los Alisos Boulevard  
Lake Forest, California 92630

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## Water Quality is Our Number One Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows. 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 available 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 maintain water quality; 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.

ETWD is committed to safe guarding its water supply and ensuring that your tap water is safe to drink 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

# Where Does Our Water Come From?



*...and How Does It Get to Us?*

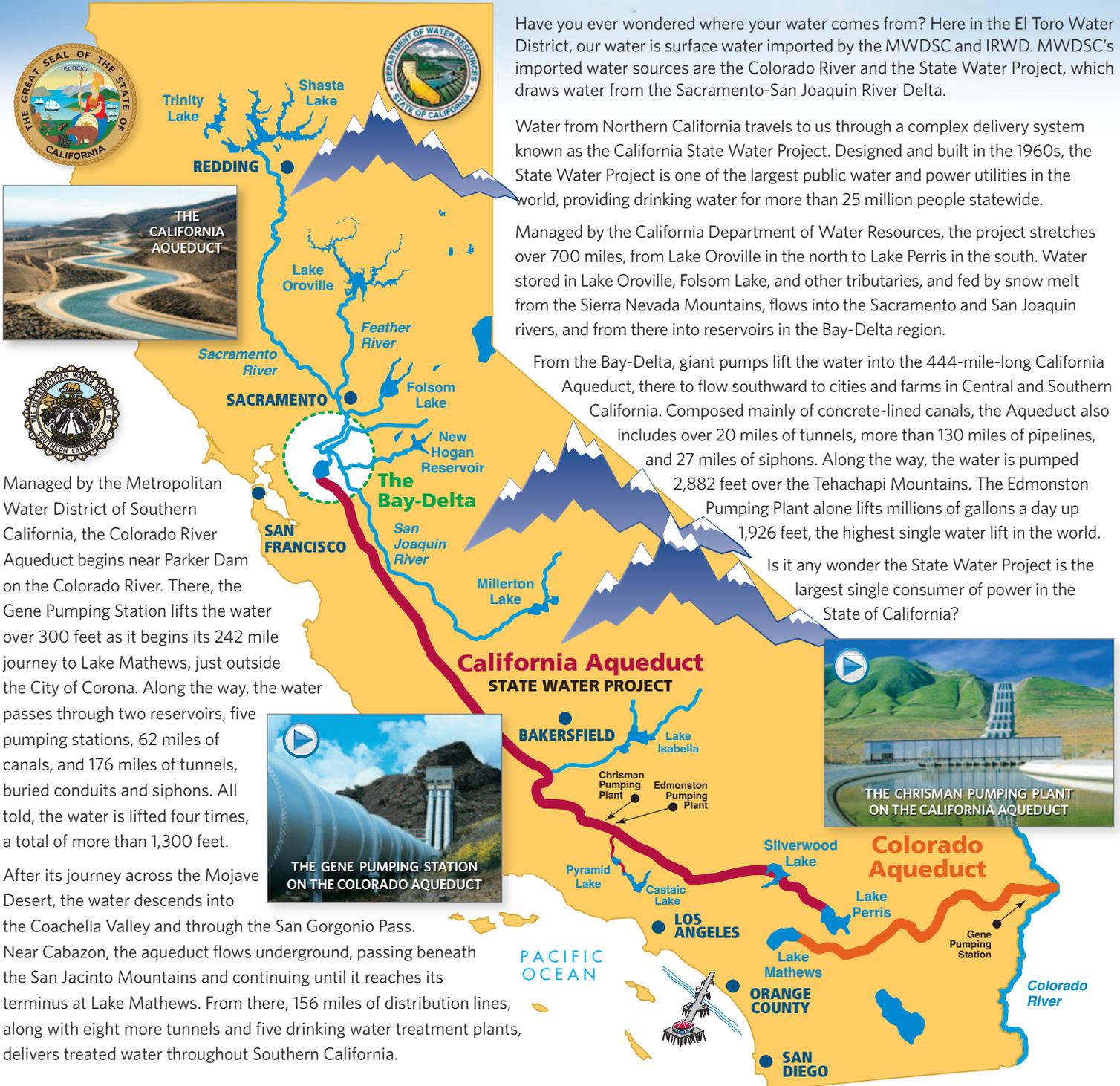
Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Here in the El Toro Water District, our water is surface water imported by the MWDSC and IRWD. MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

Water from Northern California travels to us through a complex delivery system known as the California State Water Project. Designed and built in the 1960s, the State Water Project is one of the largest public water and power utilities in the world, providing drinking water for more than 25 million people statewide.

Managed by the California Department of Water Resources, the project stretches over 700 miles, from Lake Oroville in the north to Lake Perris in the south. Water stored in Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and other tributaries, and fed by snow melt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, flows into the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and from there into reservoirs in the Bay-Delta region.

From the Bay-Delta, giant pumps lift the water into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct, there to flow southward to cities and farms in Central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the Aqueduct also includes over 20 miles of tunnels, more than 130 miles of pipelines, and 27 miles of siphons. Along the way, the water is pumped 2,882 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains. The Edmonston Pumping Plant alone lifts millions of gallons a day up 1,926 feet, the highest single water lift in the world.

Is it any wonder the State Water Project is the largest single consumer of power in the State of California?



THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

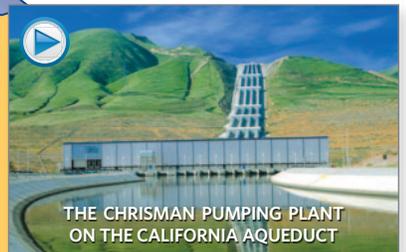


Managed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet as it begins its 242 mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way, the water passes through two reservoirs, five pumping stations, 62 miles of canals, and 176 miles of tunnels, buried conduits and siphons. All told, the water is lifted four times, a total of more than 1,300 feet.

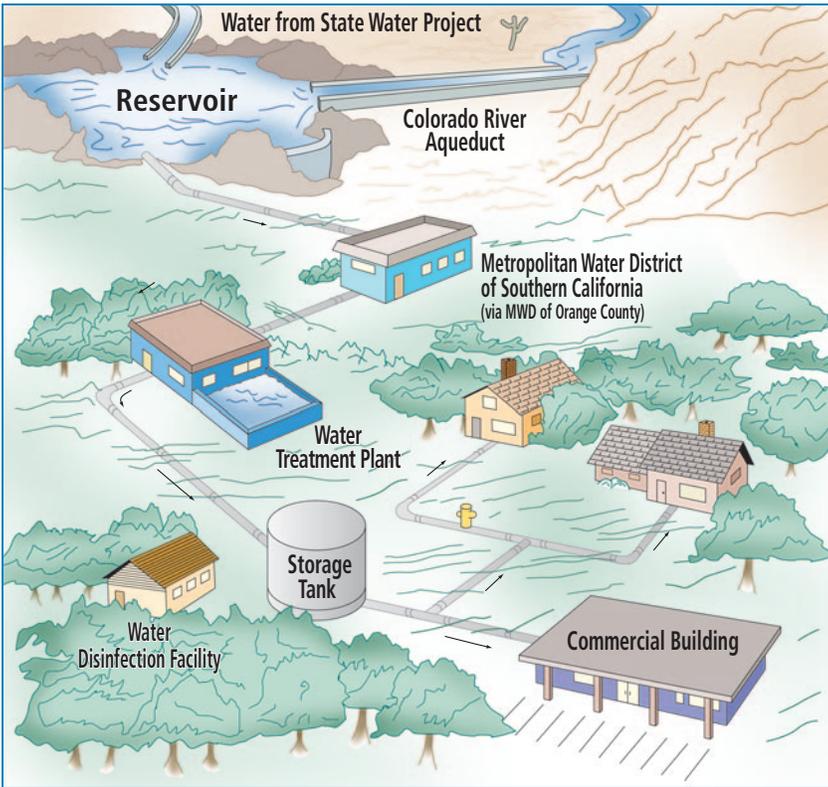


THE GENE PUMPING STATION ON THE COLORADO AQUEDUCT

After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Geronio Pass. Near Cabazon, the aqueduct flows underground, passing beneath the San Jacinto Mountains and continuing until it reaches its terminus at Lake Mathews. From there, 156 miles of distribution lines, along with eight more tunnels and five drinking water treatment plants, delivers treated water throughout Southern California.



THE CHRISMAN PUMPING PLANT ON THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT



## How Does Our Water Get to Us?

Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in the southland, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, in partnership with the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWD of Orange County), treats and pumps the water to individual cities throughout Orange County.

The El Toro Water District vigorously works to ensure the safety of your drinking water and, in conjunction with MWDC and MWD of Orange County, continuously monitors the water to verify adherence with drinking water regulations.



## The Need to Conserve Water Remains A High Priority Throughout California

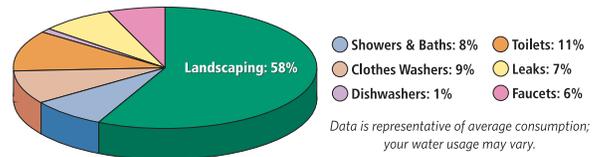
Southern California has an arid climate and wise water use needs to become a part of everyone's daily lives. For as finite as our water resources are, they get smaller every year. Simple water saving acts like the ones listed here can save countless gallons of water every day.

-  Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean. ***This both saves water and makes the job easier.***
-  Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. ***This can save gallons of water every day and it's always cold!***
-  Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor or wet your toothbrush. ***This can save upwards of 300 gallons of water a month.***
-  Use a broom instead of a hose to clean off sidewalks and driveways. ***It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings quickly adds up.***
-  Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray, and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly. ***This can save countless gallons each time you water.***
-  Water plants in the early morning. ***It reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering.***
-  Install aerators on kitchen and bathroom faucets. ***Reduces flow to less than 1 gallon per minute.***
-  Remove the turf from your lawn. ***Saves about 42 gallons per square foot per year***

## Where Do We Use Water the Most?

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use — by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping — you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

*Save the most where you use the most:  
Make your outdoor use efficient.*



## Where Can You Learn More?

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

- Metropolitan Water District of So. California:** [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)
- California Department of Water Resources:** [www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)
- The Water Education Foundation:** [www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)

To learn more about **Water Conservation & Rebate Information:**  
[www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) • [www.ocwatersmart.com](http://www.ocwatersmart.com)

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:

- Wings Over the State Water Project:** [youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU](https://youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU)
- Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct:** [youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4](https://youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4)



### El Toro Water District

24251 Los Alisos Boulevard • Lake Forest, California 92630  
(949) 837-7050 • [www.etwd.com](http://www.etwd.com)