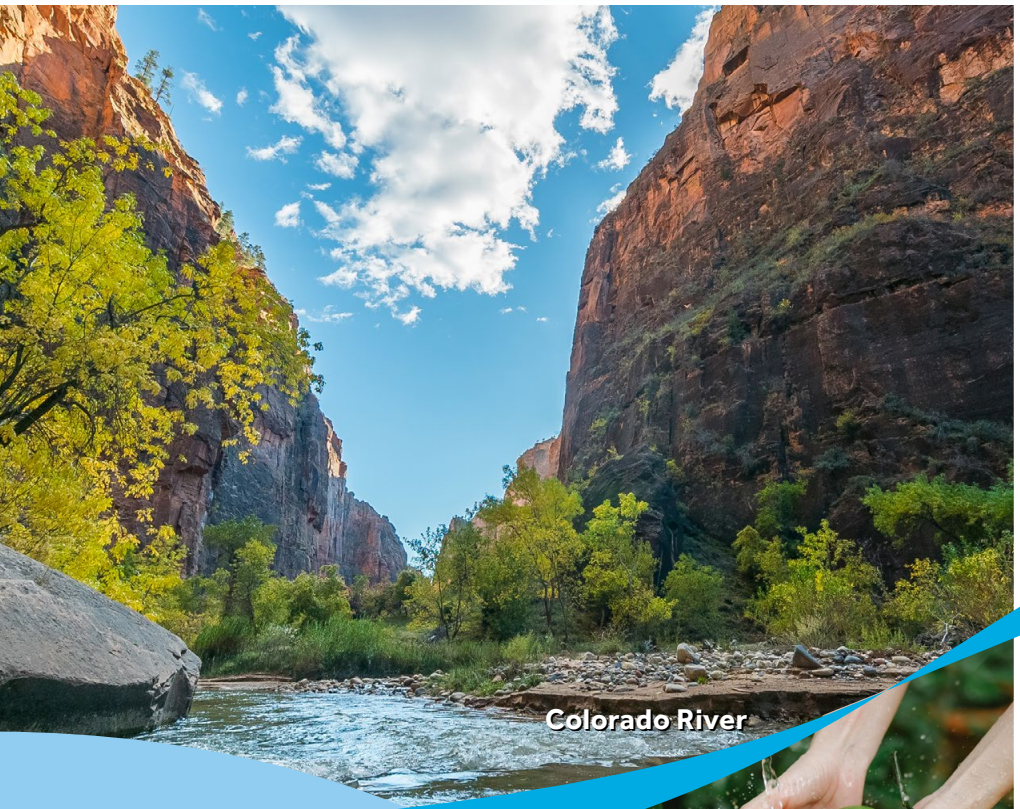
2025
DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Colorado River

El Toro Reservoir

Diamond Valley Lake
near Hemet, California

EL TORO WATER DISTRICT

El Toro Water District

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

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

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

In some cases, 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 U.S. EPA 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 distribution system, your drinking water is continually monitored from source to tap for both regulated and unregulated constituents. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, is more than a year old.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water consists of imported treated surface water from MWDSC and treated surface water from IRWD's Baker Water Treatment Plant, which treats surface water from MWDSC and 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.

Hoover Dam, on the Colorado River (Lake Mead behind it)

Important Health Information

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

U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the report tables, call the U.S. EPA hotline at (800) 426-4791. The U.S. EPA also maintains a water related website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Questions About Your Water?

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact **Customer Service** at:

- district@etwd.com
- (949) 837-0660

A copy of this report is also posted on the ETWD.com website under the Governance tab, Water Quality Report.

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. We welcome participation in these meetings.

Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Drinking Water Contaminants

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

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

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Water treatment process systems and distribution system monitoring programs are designed to ensure tap water remains within regulatory requirements. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that originates from animal and human waste and may be present in surface water. When ingested, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In 2024, MWDSC and IRWD tested for Cryptosporidium and did not detect its presence in any water after it had been treated. If Cryptosporidium is ever detected in drinking water, it is effectively removed through a combination of sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on how to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information, contact the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit epa.gov/safewater.

Chloramines

Imported and locally produced drinking water is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as a disinfectant. Chloramines effectively eliminate bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Compared to chlorine alone, chloramines last longer in the distribution system, produce fewer disinfection by-products, and have little to no odor when used properly.

Precautions

Kidney dialysis patients: Individuals using kidney dialysis machines may want to consult their health-care provider regarding appropriate water treatment.

Fish and aquatic life: Chloramines are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Customers maintaining fish ponds, tanks, or aquariums should adjust water treatment methods accordingly. For questions regarding Chloramines, please call ETWD Customer Service at (949) 837-0660.

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945 to help prevent tooth decay. As of today, the majority of public water suppliers in the country, including the MWDSC, fluoridate their water. MWDSC began adding fluoride in December 2007, complying with all provisions of California's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are regulated in California and limited to a maximum of 2 parts per million (ppm). MWDSC dosage rates are less than 1 part per million (ppm). Some local groundwater supplies naturally contain fluoride, but they are not supplemented with additional fluoride.

Additional Information

For more details on water fluoridation, please visit:

- U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): cdc.gov/fluoridation or (800) 232-4636
- State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html
- American Dental Association: ada.org
- American Water Works Association: awwa.org
- For specific inquiries about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact MWDSC directly at (800) 225-5693.

Cross Connections

The SWRCB updated the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) on July 1, 2024. In cooperation with the SWRCB, ETWD's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. For ETWD to achieve this goal, enhancing long standing existing Cross Connection Control policies and procedures, a Cross Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025. ETWD's CCCMP was developed pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), which replaced California Administrative Code Title 17, Sections 7583 through 7605 and applies to all California public water systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, Section 116275(h)). The ETWD's CCCMP will be available at https://etwd.com/doing-business/about-cross-connection/.

About Lead In Tap Water

Lead Service Line Inventory

ETWD has completed the Lead Service Line Inventory required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions deadline of October 6, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, ETWD has determined it has no lead or galvanized service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately or customer-owned service lines. Please visit https://etwd.com/governance/water-quality-report or contact ETWD at (949) 837-0660 if you would like more information regarding the lead sampling that has been completed.

Lead in Tap Water

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

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact ETWD at (949) 837-0660. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2024 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4	ND - 5	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.124	0.124	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	104	93 - 116	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	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	979	888 - 1,070	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	224	196 - 253	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	621	556 - 686	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	114	105 - 123	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.14	0.14	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	58 - 78	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	270	235 - 305	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	14 - 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	26	22 - 29	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.4 - 5.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	103	90 - 116	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2 - 2.5	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.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.06	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

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	45	44 - 45	2024

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

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

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

What is a water quality goal?

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

- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public health goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

How are contaminants measured?

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

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

2024 IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT BAKER WATER TREATMENT PLANT

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radiologicals - Tested in 2024						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	MCLG = 0	3.8	3.8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	MCLG = 0	4.6	4.6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.2	2.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2	2 - 2.27	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.129	0.113 - 0.141	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	98.5	ND - 680	No	Drinking Water Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	1.0	0.05	ND	ND - 0.09	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.35	0.31 - 0.38	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2024						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	112	98.4 - 119	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND - 8	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	1.44	ND - 47	No	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	ND - 4	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,065	1,008 - 1,126	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	237	228 - 243	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	642	588 - 712	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 0.3	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	124	115 - 144	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.138	0.127 - 0.153	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	72.7	67.2 - 79.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	295	281 - 313	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	16 - 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27.9	26.2 - 29.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.4 - 8.6	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.9	4.83 - 21.2	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	105	90.3 - 114	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	1.9	1.9	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

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

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT BAKER WATER TREATMENT PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.1	0.043	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 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. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

Source Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent 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. 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.

U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses 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 SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693). For additional information on the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA, please call the district at (949) 837-0660.

2024 El Toro Water District Drinking Water Quality

The tables in this report list all the drinking water contaminants detected by ETWD in 2024. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2024.

2024 EL TORO WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	56	23 - 56	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	20	6.0 - 33	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.68	0.3 - 3.78	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.06	ND - 0.22	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

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 2024. MRDL = Maximum Resdiual Disnfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0/34	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.082	0/34	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 2023. Lead was not detected in any samples. The 90th percentile value for lead did not exceed the Action Level. Copper was detected in 9 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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the greatest public health advancements of the 20th century, significantly reducing the spread of waterborne diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. Today chlorine and chloramines are commonly used disinfectants to ensure safe drinking water.

How Disinfection Works

- Chlorine is added at the water source (groundwater wells or treatment plants) to kill harmful microorganisms.
- Residual chlorine remains in the distribution system to prevent bacterial growth in the pipes that carry water to homes and businesses.
- Chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, are also used as a disinfectant and help reduce certain by-products.

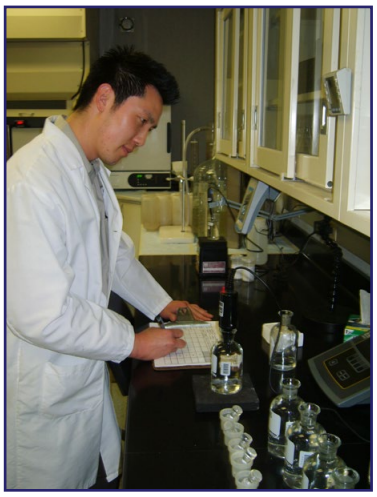
Disinfection By-Products and Regulations

While effective, chlorine and chloramines can react with naturally occurring materials in water, forming disinfection by-products (DBPs), which may pose health risks. The most common DBPs are trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

To protect public health, the U.S. EPA regulates DBPs under the Safe Drinking Water Act:

- In 1979 the U.S. EPA set the maximum allowable total THM level at 100 parts per billion (ppb).
- In 2002 the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the limit to 80 ppb and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals.
- In 2006 the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule introduced further monitoring and control measures.
- Full compliance began in 2012.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards, with rigorous monitoring in place. We regularly test for DBPs and adjust treatment methods to maintain a safe balance between disinfection and by-product control.



Your 2025 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
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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:

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

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

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

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

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. ترجمها، أو التحدث مع شخص ما يفهم ذلك

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Dịch nó, hoặc nói chuyện với người hiểu nó

该报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。翻译一下，或与理解它的人交谈

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni importanti sull'acqua potabile. Traducilo, o parlare con qualcuno che lo capisce

このレポートには、飲料水に関する重要な情報が含まれています。それを翻訳して、またはそれを理解している人に相談してください

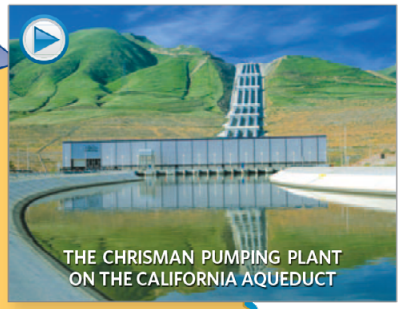
Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Übersetze es, oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der es versteht

이 보고서에는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역해 보세요, 아니면 이해해주는 사람이랑 얘기해봐

Where Does Our Water Comes From? And How Does it Get to Us?

Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Our water is imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. 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 snowmelt 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 to flow southward to cities and farms in Central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the aqueduct includes over 20 miles of tunnels, over 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 California?



Managed by the MWDSC, 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, for a total of more than 1,300 feet.

After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Gorgonio 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, deliver treated water throughout Southern California.