2016 Water Quality Report

Trabuco Canyon Water District

California Aqueduct
State Water Project
(Near Lancaster)

DATA FOR 2015

Your 2016 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2015 water quality testing** and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

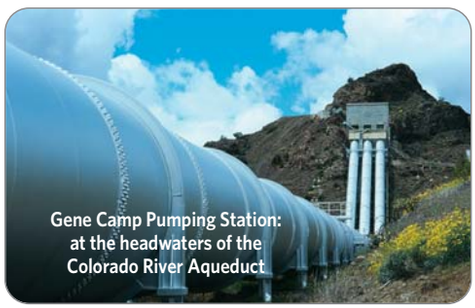
USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also sets regulations for bottled water.

The Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) has many procedures in place to safeguard its water supply. 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. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) has a variety of water supply sources, including imported wholesale water supplies and local ground water. Imported wholesale water is supplied primarily from TCWD's Dimension Water Treatment Plant which treats imported surface water from the Colorado River. In addition, TCWD also receives imported treated surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). In 2014 and 2015, the TCWD's local groundwater wells went dry and the Trabuco Creek Wells Facility did not produce any water. The severe drought has taken a serious toll on local groundwater sources and in turn placed a greater demand on TCWD's imported water demands. The drought is expected to continue through 2016 and TCWD will be relying on imported water supplies.



Gene Camp Pumping Station: at the headwaters of the Colorado River Aqueduct

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 stormwater 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.
- **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. DDW regulations 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.

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 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.

Immuno-Compromised People

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

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 2015 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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

The State Water Boards Drought Emergency Regulations and TCWD's Water Conservation Ordinance are in effect.

Please visit **www.tcwd.ca.gov** to learn more about how you can help, and how to report an issue or conservation ordinance violation or you can call the **Conservation Hotline** at **(949) 858-0277 ext. 6**.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Hector Ruiz at (949) 858-0277. The TCWD Board of Directors meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the TCWD's Administration Building located at 32003 Dove Canyon Drive, Trabuco Canyon, California 92679. The public is encouraged to attend.

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

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

Important Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

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. In line with recommendations from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million. TCWD's treated water is not supplemented with fluoride. 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:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

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

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 chart in this report shows 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.

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)

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 chart in this report includes 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.

Useful Water Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home . . . and for Outside Your Home

Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean
Saves water and makes the job easier

Cook food in as little water as possible
Saves water and helps retain food nutrients

Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator
Saves gallons of water and it's always cold

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
Saves up to 50 gallons per week

Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. You'll save many gallons of water per day, and many of them are eligible for rebates. To learn more, visit: **www.ocwatersmart.com**.

Check your sprinkler system and correct for overspray and broken sprinkler heads
Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water

Choose drip irrigation for your trees and shrubs
Saves up to 15 gallons each time you water

Use a broom instead of a hose
It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings add up

Water plants in the early morning
Reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering

Plant drought-resistant trees and plants
Saves about 30-60 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water

2015 Trabuco Canyon Water District Dimension Water Treatment Plant

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Radiologicals							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.5	3.5	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	6.9	2.8 – 11	No	2006	Decay of Man-Made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.3	3.3	No	2011	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Constituents							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.14	0.08 – 0.22	No	2015	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.62	0.62	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.33	0.33	No	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	140	84 – 215	No	2015	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	90	90	No	2015	Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	986	986	No	2015	Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	234	234	No	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	628	628	No	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Constituents							
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	69	69	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	26	26	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.7	7.7	n/a	2015	Hydrogen ion concentrations
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.7	4.7	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	88	88	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	127	127	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	293	293	n/a	2015	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	17	n/a	2015	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;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **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	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	1 NTU	0.44	No	2015	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.2 NTU	95%	100%	No	2015	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 Constituent Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	0.061	ND – 0.1	2013
Chlorate (ppb)	800	190	130 – 290	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	ND	ND	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	ND	ND	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	4.7	4.3 – 5.1	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	980	920 – 1,000	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	2.9	2.6 – 3.5	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents 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 below, specifically MTBE, were NOT DETECTED in TCWD'S water during the most recent sampling dates.

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

2015 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2014						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3	2 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.155	0.073 – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.3	2.3	No	Production Wastes, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.125	0.125	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		0.8	0.6 – 1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	155	73 – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	100	98 – 101	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	1,040	1,040	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	257	253 – 261	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	663	660 – 665	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	126	120 – 131	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.12	0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	78	76 – 80	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	303	300 – 306	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	26 – 27	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	4.9	4.8 – 5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	98 – 104	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.6	2.3 – 2.7	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	0.3 NTU	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity 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.

2015 Trabuco Canyon Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	50	28 – 71	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	14	3 – 10	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.2	0.2 – 2.1	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND – 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	ND	ND	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.06	ND – 0.32	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; sixteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
Per 2015 State Water Resources Control Board Guidelines, average amount shall be reported as the highest of the locational running annual average values for the year.
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).

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Percent Positives	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	0.0%	No	Naturally present in the environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E.coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5.0	0/32	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.07	0/32	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 July 2015.
Lead was detected in 4 samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 5 samples, none exeeded 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 Constituents Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	Notification Level	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	195	150 – 260	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	ND	ND	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	ND	ND	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	4.8	4.2 – 5.2	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	968	930 – 1,000	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	2.8	2.4 – 3.6	2013

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1 ppb.
Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.
***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb.
Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

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.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) 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.

In 2012, MWDSC submitted to DDW its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

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.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. 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 either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

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 occuring salts, naturally occuring radiochemicals, and low level organics. A copy of the complete assessment is available at TCWD. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Hector Ruiz at (949) 858-0277.

We All Need to Be Water Wise All Year Long

One Average Rainy Season Does Not Overcome the Effects of Four Dry Years

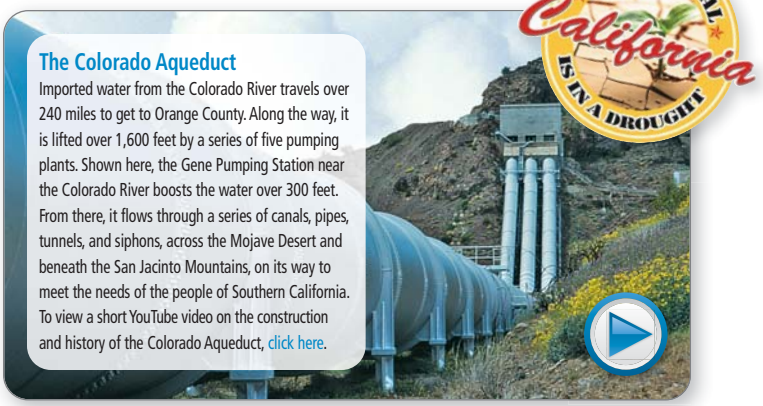
Winter storms this year boosted California's largest reservoirs to their historically average levels, but other key reservoirs remain critically low as our historic drought keeps its grip on the state. One average season does not overcome the effects of four dry years, and rain and snowfall were well below average in Southern California.To learn more about the drought, or to find useful tips for how to conserve water, click the logos to visit:

bewaterwise.com® *or* Save Our WATER

To learn about programs and devices that can help save water, along with information on rebates for these water saving resources, visit:

www.OCWaterSmart.com

To view a short YouTube video on multiple ways to conserve water, click here.



The Colorado Aqueduct
Imported water from the Colorado River travels over 240 miles to get to Orange County. Along the way, it is lifted over 1,600 feet by a series of five pumping plants. Shown here, the Gene Pumping Station near the Colorado River boosts the water over 300 feet. From there, it flows through a series of canals, pipes, tunnels, and siphons, across the Mojave Desert and beneath the San Jacinto Mountains, on its way to meet the needs of the people of Southern California. To view a short YouTube video on the construction and history of the Colorado Aqueduct, click here.

The California State Water Project
The State Water Project, one of the largest water systems in the world, collects water from rivers in Northern California and transports it, through a network of canals, pipelines, and tunnels, over many hundreds of miles to Southern California, where it is distributed throughout the region. Along the way, it is lifted almost 3,800 feet, with the highest single lift of 1,926 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains, which separate the San Joaquin Valley from Southern California. To view a short YouTube video that shows the length and complexity of the State Water Project, click here.

Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home . . .

Install aerators on the kitchen faucet
Reduces flow to less than 1 gallon per minute

Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean
Saves water and makes the job easier

Collect water used to wash fruits and vegetables
Use it to water your houseplants

Cook food in as little water as possible
Saves water and helps retain food nutrients

Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator
Saves gallons of water and it's always cold

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
Saves up to 50 gallons per week

Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor
Saves up to 300 gallons a month

Don't run water to thaw food:
Defrost in the refrigerator

We Use the Most Water in Our Homes on the Outside

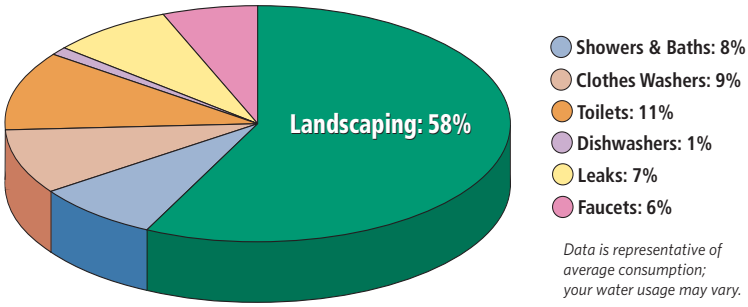
Save the Most Where You Use the Most: Make Your Outdoor Use Efficient!

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.

For rebates on water saving devices, visit:

www.OCWaterSmart.com

How Residential Water is Used in Orange County



Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.

Tips for Conserving Water Outside Your Home. . .

Use a broom instead of a hose
It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings add up

Water plants in the early morning
Reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering

Plant drought-resistant trees and plants
Saves about 30-60 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water

Remove the turf from your yard:
Saves about 42 gallons per square foot/per year

Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly:
Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water

Use organic mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and improve the soil
Saves about 20-30 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water

Additional water saving steps and devices are also available, and some are eligible for substantial rebates. You should consider a cover for your swimming pool or hot tub to reduce evaporation. And water your garden deeply to promote healthier, stronger plants. Regular pruning will help your plants use water more efficiently. You won't need to water as often, either.

For complete rebate information for these water saving resources, visit: **www.ocwatersmart.com**.

Talk to your family and friends about saving water.
If everyone does a little, we all benefit a lot.

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.

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

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。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

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

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

Korean

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanish

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