2010
Water Quality Report

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

Irvine Ranch Water District

Your 2010 Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report, also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report," covers calendar year 2009 water quality testing, and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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.

Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) vigilantly 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 accordance with the SDWA, IRWD monitors over 100 compounds in your water supply. This report includes only the compounds actually detected in the water.

In some cases, the District goes beyond what is required by monitoring for additional contaminants that may have health risks. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.

What You Need to Know About Your Water, and How it May Affect You

Sources of Supply

IRWD is committed to provide an adequate supply of clean, reliable water for our customers. Our drinking water is a blend of groundwater from the Orange County Groundwater Basin, groundwater under the direct influence of surface water as determined by the CDPH and also surface water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD's imported water sources are a blend of State Water Project water and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir that stretches from the Prado Dam and fans across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as the El Toro "Y." Your groundwater (under the direct influence of surface water) comes from the pristine Harding Canyon Dam watershed in the Cleveland National Forest.

Groundwater provided to IRWD comprises approximately 65 percent of the total drinking water supply.

This year, the winter snow pack and recent rain have only temporarily eased the intensity of the state's water supply issues. Reduced water allocations combined with judicially imposed environmental pumping restrictions from the State Water Project in Northern California continue to affect Southern California's water supply. IRWD and our customers have always understood that smart water use needs to be our way of life. It's easy to do more with less water. Visit www.AlwaysWaterSmart.com to learn how.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking 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:

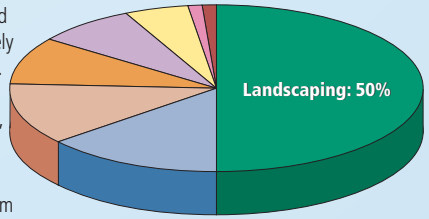
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH 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 at (800) 426-4791.

How Residential Water is Used in IRWD Service Area

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 50 percent of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Visit www.alwayswatersmart.com for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.



Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

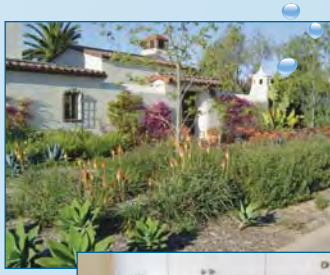
For information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water quality, please call Lars Oldewage, IRWD's Laboratory Manager, at (949) 453-5858. For IRWD's Customer Service Department and other information, please call (949) 453-5300, or email at customerservice@irwd.com.

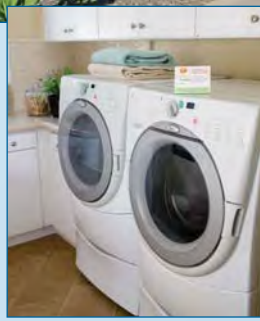
Community Participation

The Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD) Board of Directors meets the second and fourth Monday of each month beginning at 5 p.m. at IRWD Headquarters, 15600 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, California.

A copy of this report is also available on our website: www.irwd.com. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Cryptosporidium

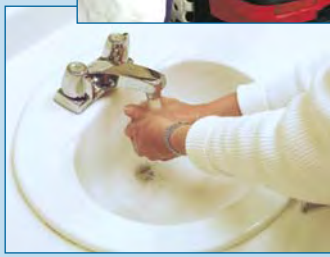




Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWD and IRWD tested the source waters and treated surface waters for *Cryptosporidium* in 2009 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 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time (6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California).

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.

Everyone can do something to save water – use drought-tolerant plants; install synthetic turf; install a "smart" irrigation controller; purchase a water-efficient clothes washer; make sure your dishwasher is full before running it; or simply cut back on the water used for daily living; don't run the water while shaving or brushing teeth; take shorter showers; use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks – the list is endless, and so much of it is very easy to do. Visit the websites listed on the next page for information on California's water supply situation and what you can do to preserve this precious resource.

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Chloramines

IRWD imports water from MWD and produces water using chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as its drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form less disinfection by-products 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 aquaria 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 visit www.irwd.com or call (949) 453-5300.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH 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** 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.

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 CDPH 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.

Radon Advisory

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon could increase the risk of stomach cancer. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through your tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air. The USEPA Action Level for radon in indoor air is 4.0 picocuries per liter. Radon from your tap water contributes no more than 0.1 picocurie per liter in your indoor air. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Fix your home if the level of radon is 4 picocuries per liter of air or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly.

For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON).

Arsenic Advisory

The following advisory is issued because in 2009 we recorded an arsenic measurement in a drinking water source between 5 and 10 micrograms per liter. Arsenic at this level was detected in one of 18 wells IRWD operates in its Dyer Road Well Field. The water produced from these wells is blended together before it is delivered to the drinking water distribution system. The concentration of arsenic in the blended water is at or below the State's reportable detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic of 10 micrograms per liter,

Irvine Ranch Water District
Local and Imported Drinking Water Quality Results for 2009

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Local Treated Groundwater	Avg. Imported MWD Treated Water	Avg. Local Treated Surface Water	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2009								
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3.0	5.6	ND	ND – 9.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/l)	50	(0)	<4.0	4.3	ND	ND – 6.4	No	Decay of Natural and Man-Made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.0	3.3	ND	ND – 3.7	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2009								
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.17	0.097	ND – 0.23	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2.0	2.3	<2.0	ND – 7.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.10	0.13	<0.10	ND – 0.14	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Oil and Metal Refineries
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.39	NR	0.10	0.10 – 1.46	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		NR	0.8	NR	0.7 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (ppm as Nitrate)	45	45	2.0	1.7	11	ND – 30	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.48	0.4	2.5	ND – 6.8	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	ND – 7.5	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	ND – 9.9	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2009								
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	170	97	ND – 230	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	26	97	138	12 – 138	No	Leaching From Natural Deposits; Seawater Influence
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	<5	2	<5	ND – 20	No	Naturally-Occurring Organic Substances
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	<20	<20	ND – 75	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (TON)	3*	n/a	<1	2	<1	ND – 2	No	Naturally-Occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (μmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	499	1,000	863	343 – 1,550	No	Ions in Water; Seawater Influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	73	240	14	6.5 – 540	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	313	610	580	165 – 1,080	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.25	0.04	0.16	ND – 0.60	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring – Tested in 2009								
Bicarbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	176	NR	365	120 – 365	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<100	130	118	ND – 670	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	38	68	118	2.1 – 166	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Carbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.3	NR	<0.6	ND – 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.25	0.12	ND	ND – 1.6	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	27	29	ND – 38	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
ortho-Phosphate (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	<0.12	NR	NR	ND – 0.44	n/a	Drinking Water Treatment Chemical for Aesthetic Quality
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.2 – 9.1	n/a	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.6	4.8	NA	0.50 – 5.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Radon 222 (pCi/L)	Not Regulated	n/a	293	<100	NR	ND – 700	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	62	98	33	33 – 130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	148	120	299	98 – 299	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	128	280	415	5.2 – 570	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Hardness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.4	16	24	0.3 – 33	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	TT	1.0	2.3	19	ND – 19	n/a	Various Natural and Man-Made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.5	3.1	ND	ND – 20	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable; **NR** = not required to be tested; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **μmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Turbidity combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Soil Run-Off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Run-Off
IRWD Manning Water Treatment Plant				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.3	No	Soil Run-Off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Run-Off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms.
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's and IRWD'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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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, MWD 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 CDPH, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Project water to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. Our local groundwater contains naturally occurring fluoride but 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.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water:

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

California Department of Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org/files/about/OandC/PolicyStatements/Fluoridation.pdf

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

Nitrate Advisory

At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL. The following advisory is issued because in 2009 we recorded nitrate measurements in a drinking water source which exceeded one-half the nitrate MCL.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 parts-per-million may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. IRWD 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 or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Want Additional Information? There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — are:

Municipal Water District of Orange County: www.mwdoc.com • Orange County Water District: www.ocwd.com
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: www.mwdh2o.com
California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management: www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater/ • Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org
California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov
Water Conservation Tips: www.alwayswatersmart.com • www.bewaterwise.com

Irvine Ranch Water District: www.irwd.com

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@AlwaysH2OSmart

2009 Irvine Ranch Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	31	ND – 134	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	12	ND – 42	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	2.0	ND – 6.6	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<5	ND – 8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.27	ND – 3.8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	<1	ND – 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

28 locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; 99 locations are tested monthly for color and odor, and weekly for chlorine residual and turbidity; **<** = less than detection limit for reporting purposes; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly % Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.1%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	5%	n/a	1.5%	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. A system is in non-compliance if more than 5% of samples collected in a given month have Heterotrophic Plate Counts greater than 500 colony forming units per milliliter and no detectable chlorine residual.

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 of Contaminant
Irvine Ranch Service Area						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.2	0 out of 74	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	2	<5	0 out of 74	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Former Santiago County Water District Service Area						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.23	0 out of 13	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	2	<5	0 out of 13	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Former Orange Park Acres Mutual Water Company Service Area						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.4	0 out of 15	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	2	5	0 out of 15	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

In the **Irvine Ranch service area**, the most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from 74 residences in 2007. Lead was detected in 2 homes and copper was detected in 61 homes, but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective regulatory Action Level. In the **Santiago Canyon service area**, the most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from 13 residences in 2007. Lead was detected in one homes and copper was detected in 11 homes, but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective regulatory Action Level. In the former **Orange Park Acres service area**, the most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected at 15 residences in 2005. Lead was detected in six homes and copper was detected in 15 homes; but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective 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.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

In December 2002, MWD completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD by phone at (213) 217-6850.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the groundwater sources in the Lake Forest service area of IRWD was completed in December 2002. This groundwater is considered most vulnerable to contamination from dry cleaners and sewer collection systems. An assessment of the groundwater sources in the Dyer Road Well Field was completed in July 2003. This groundwater is considered most vulnerable to contamination from gas stations, historic gas stations, metal plating/finishing/fabrication facilities, military installations and plastics/synthetics producers. An assessment of the groundwater sources in the Irvine Desalter Project was completed in March 2006. This groundwater is considered most vulnerable to contamination from crop irrigation and fertilizers. An assessment of the groundwater source in the Orange Park Acres service area of IRWD was completed in March 2003. This groundwater is considered most vulnerable to contamination from sewer collection systems. An assessment of the groundwater in the Santiago Canyon service area of IRWD was completed in January 2003. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to contamination from historic mining operations. Copies of the complete assessments may be viewed at the IRWD Water Quality Department, 3512 Michelson Drive, Irvine. You may request a summary of the assessments by writing to Leslie Bonkowski, Irvine Ranch Water District, 15600 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, California 92618.

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

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

French

Der Bericht enthält wichtige informatienen über die Wasser-qualität in threr Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen

German

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

Italian

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. 이 것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

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

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

Irvine Ranch Water District

15600 Sand Canyon Avenue
Irvine, California 92618-3102

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