Good water.
Great neighborhoods.

2026
WATER QUALITY REPORT

Irvine Ranch Water District

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

2026 Water Quality Report

Every year, Irvine Ranch Water District provides an annual Water Quality Report, sharing information on the safety and quality of its drinking water. We safeguard our water supply year-round to ensure that your drinking water is clean, tasty and high-quality.

At a glance: Your Water Quality Report

- *Your drinking water is continually tested and safe straight from the tap.*
- *IRWD has a state-of-the-art and state-certified Water Quality Laboratory — one of the best-equipped labs in Southern California.*
- *IRWD is leading the way on water quality testing and tests its water for many more chemicals than required by the state and federal government, including unregulated metals, pesticides and volatile organic compounds.*

Drink up! In 2025, IRWD drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal standards.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) establish and enforce drinking water quality standards to ensure public health.

IRWD and its regional water suppliers (Orange County Water District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California) frequently go beyond what is required by these federal and state regulatory agencies — monitoring your water from source to tap for regulated and unregulated elements.

The Irvine Ranch Water District 2026 Water Quality Report includes water quality test results and reporting from 2025.

*As in years past, we are proud to report that **your water passed every test and met or exceeded every quality standard.***

Questions about your water?

Contact Regulatory Compliance Manager Lori Rigby at 949-453-5344 or rigby@IRWD.com.

A copy of this report is available at **IRWD.com/waterquality**, where you'll also find information on IRWD's drinking water quality monitoring.

Go to **IRWD.com** for information on water reliability, customer support and services, and additional resources.

Providing safe, clean drinking water — day in and day out

Diversity of supply

IRWD has meticulously diversified its water supply and is not dependent upon only one source of water. Your drinking water is a blend of local groundwater, groundwater from the Orange County Groundwater Basin managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD), and to a lesser degree surface water imported by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which comes from the State Water Project and the Colorado River Aqueduct. IRWD also has a local watershed that feeds rainwater to Irvine Lake, which is used as a surface water source. Local water sources keep costs lower for our customers and significantly increase the overall reliability and resiliency of your water supply.

In managing these various water sources, IRWD will sometimes switch water sources or blend them based on availability, local geography, treatment needs, time of the year and to assist other partner agencies.

Recycled water is another important water source. While not used for drinking, it significantly reduces demand for drinking water. IRWD has been recycling highly treated wastewater since 1967, and it's now used to irrigate landscaping, flush toilets in large commercial buildings and support industrial functions like cooling towers.

Using recycled water for these purposes is important because every gallon of recycled water saves a gallon of high-quality drinking water for you, our customers.

Water hardness and other aesthetics

Water hardness refers to naturally occurring mineral content, mostly calcium and magnesium, which are essential for health and found in all water sources in varying amounts. The white deposits sometimes left by hard water on fixtures or cookware can be removed with a simple vinegar solution, and hard water does not pose a threat to human health.

Because water sources vary and are a blend of various sources including local groundwater, local surface water, and imported water, you may notice a difference in the taste or hardness (mineral content) of the water at different times of year. None of these factors affect the safety of your water. Having multiple sources of water is beneficial for IRWD customers.

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

WATER SOURCES

Where does your water come from?

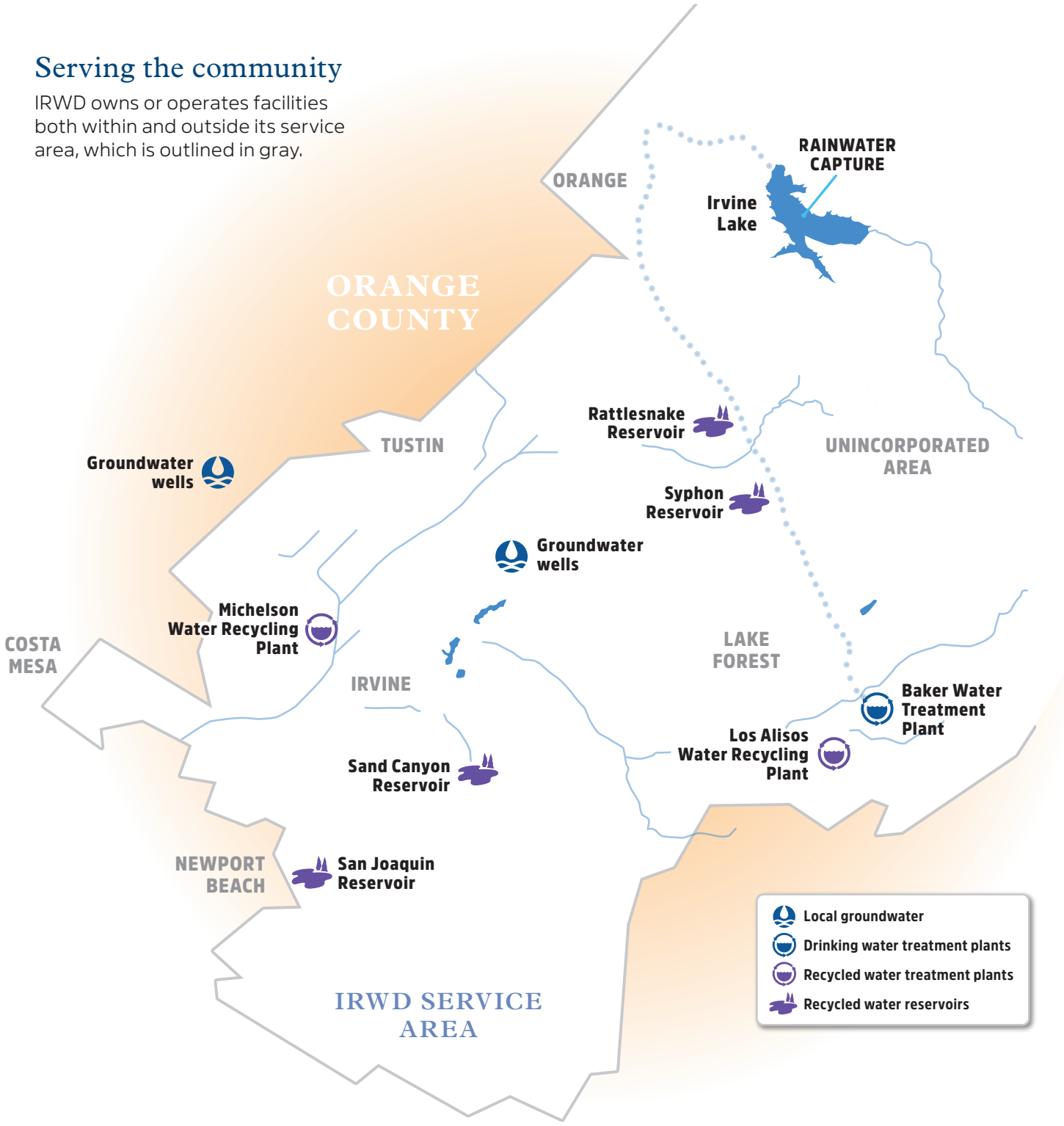
IRWD water comes from local groundwater, recycled water, local surface water (rainwater capture), and from imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River. Recycled water is not used for drinking but is an important water source that reduces demand for drinking water.

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT

FACILITIES

Serving the community

IRWD owns or operates facilities both within and outside its service area, which is outlined in gray.



Tap water vs. bottled water

Tap water is regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act, while bottled water is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The EPA requires tap water to be tested more frequently than bottled water using state-certified laboratories. Public water systems are required to provide annual reports, and the EPA enforces regulations through frequent testing and inspections. The FDA does not have the same rigorous certified testing requirements for bottled water.

What does all this mean?
The next time you need to quench your thirst, do so confidently and safely with IRWD tap water. Grab a glass of water straight from your tap and drink up!

Commitment to scientific innovation

IRWD is proud to have a state-of-the-art and state-certified Water Quality Laboratory — one of the best-equipped water labs in Southern California — right in Irvine, on-site at IRWD's Operations Center.

A key objective of IRWD's laboratory is to analyze and report precise, reliable data for regulatory monitoring and reporting, process control and research projects — meaning that every day, bright, analytical minds are hard at work in our lab to make sure your drinking water meets or exceeds state and federal standards.

Water Quality staff continually monitors the water supply to ensure drinking water is safe and reliable.

- *IRWD's lab is accredited in 13 different fields of testing that include more than 300 analytes. This allows the Water Quality team to turn around test results faster and more efficiently.*
- *On-site lab instrumentation can identify and measure substances in the low parts-per-trillion (ppt) range. This is akin to identifying one drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.*
- *IRWD is leading the way in water quality testing.*

Understanding drinking water and water quality testing

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, which are byproducts 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.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

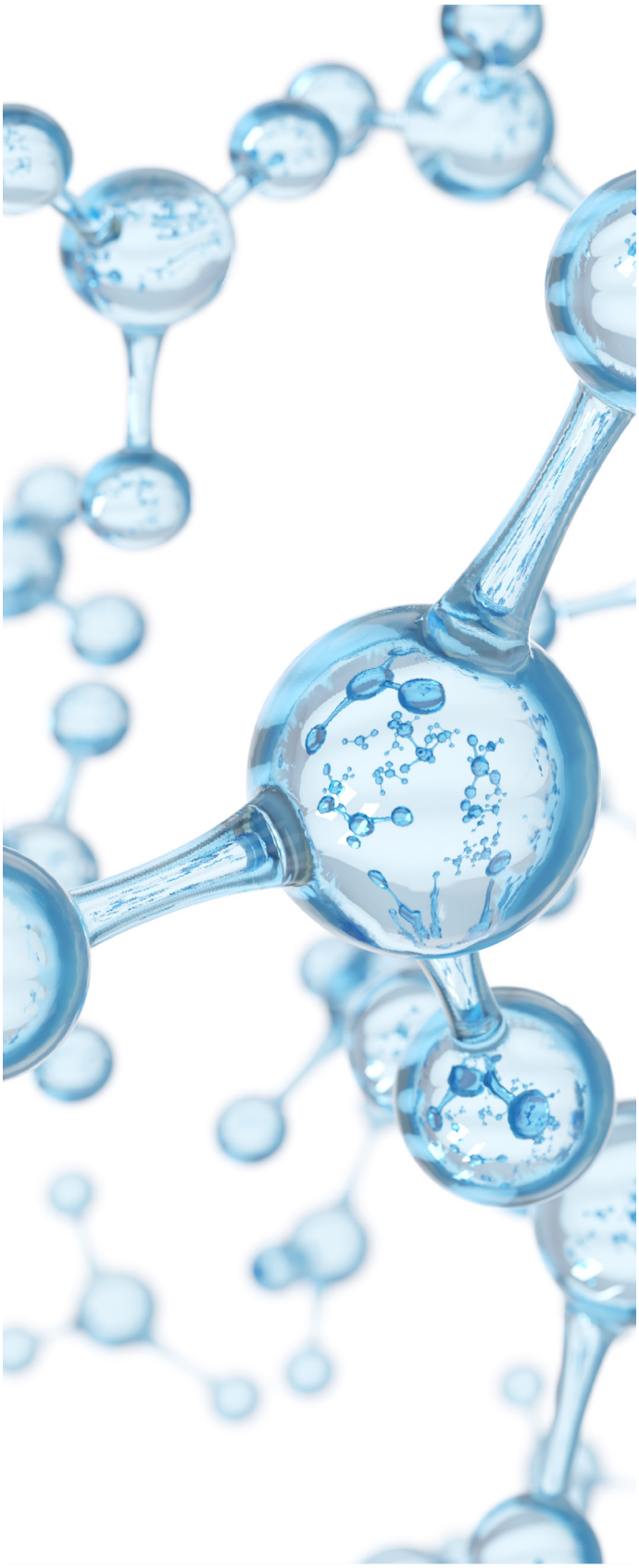
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Immunocompromised people

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at 800-426-4791.



Drinking water additives

Fluoride

IRWD's drinking water is a blend of local groundwater and surface water, including water imported by MWD. IRWD's local groundwater contains some naturally occurring fluoride, but we do not supplement with additional fluoride.

In 2007, MWD joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water to help prevent tooth decay. MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the state's fluoridation system requirements.

For information on MWD's fluoride program, visit **bit.ly/MWDfluoride**. For information on the fluoridation of drinking water, contact the DDW or U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Disinfectants

Drinking water regulations require some form of chlorine to be used at water treatment plants and to be maintained throughout the entire distribution system to prevent harmful bacteria from making it to the customer's tap. IRWD uses chloramines to maintain a robust disinfectant for these purposes.

Chloramines effectively inactivate harmful bacteria and are safe for consumption by humans (as well as our furry four-legged friends) at certain levels. Chloramines are monitored throughout the system, and we also watch for the presence of bacteria to be sure your drinking water is safe from end to end.

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 fishponds, tanks or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

For more information or questions about chloramines, **visit IRWD.com or call 949-453-5300**.

Water quality and your health

Lead

IRWD has no lead pipes nor galvanized service lines in its water-distribution system. That good news was confirmed in a comprehensive 2024 inventory of the District's water lines. See the complete results at **IRWD.com/nonlead**.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. While the District's service lines are lead-free, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials in home plumbing. IRWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing any lead pipes in its distribution system but cannot control materials in home plumbing. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when 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 the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula.

Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower or doing laundry or dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period.

Contact **info@IRWD.com** if you are concerned about lead in water and have questions. Find information on testing methods and steps to minimize exposure at **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Nitrates

The drinking water IRWD supplies to its customers is below the maximum allowable levels for nitrates.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of infants' blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin.

Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may affect the ability of 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 are pregnant, ask advice from a health care provider.

IRWD water quality results for 2025

How to read this report

This Water Quality Report lists results from drinking water quality assessments in 2025.

Chart data includes the range of detection, the typical sources of contaminants for a variety of regulated elements and how they compare to water quality standards. To provide customers more insight, tables include secondary standards for aesthetic qualities of the water, such as hardness, pH, color, and corrosivity. The legend defines acronyms, explains water quality standards and goals, and outlines how substances are measured.

Your water has been tested for many more chemicals than are listed in this report, *including unregulated metals, pesticides and volatile organic compounds.*

If you don't see something on the chart, don't worry. That does not mean we didn't test for it. Rather, ***if we test for a chemical and don't find it — or if its concentration is too low to be distinguishable — we don't list it.***

For example, we tested for mercury. We didn't find it. So we didn't list it.

Chart legend

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. These charts show the following water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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 odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** Concentration of contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a water quality goal?

U.S. EPA and DDW 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 guide posts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; set by U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** Level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health; do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health; set by the California EPA.

How are contaminants measured?

- 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)

2025 IRWD distribution system water quality

Disinfection byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average amount	Range of detections	MCL violation?	Typical source of contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	32.0 ***	ND - 43.4	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	60	13.0 ***	ND - 13.2	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine residual (ppm)	(4.0 / 4)	1.8	ND - 5.4	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<3	ND - 5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.1	ND - 14.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	<1	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Other					
Fluoride (mg/L)	2/0.8 **	0.54	0.11 - 0.82	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water treatment

Twelve locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; 60 locations are tested monthly for color and odor, and weekly for chlorine residual and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **ND** = not detected
Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard; **MCL/Optimum Level for our climate; * Highest running annual average at any individual sample location*

Lead and copper action levels at residential taps

	Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal (PHG)	90th percentile value	Sites exceeding AL / number of sites	AL violation?	Typical source of contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.2476	0/73	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	<5	0/73	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from 72 residences in 2025. Lead was detected in zero homes and copper was detected in 60 homes, but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded the respective regulatory Action Level (AL). A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded in more than 10% of samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring in the distribution system

Chemical	Notification level	PHG (MCLG)	Average local and imported	Range of detections	Most recent sampling date
Lithium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	23.6	11.7 - 42	2025
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	n/a	n/a	1.9	ND - 3.8	2025
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	n/a	n/a	7.85	7.8 - 7.9	2025
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	4.0	0.007	0.19	ND - 2.3	2024

**Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.*

Local and imported drinking water quality results

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average local treated	Average local treated	Average imported MWD	Range of detections	MCL violation?	Typical source of contaminant
Radiologicals – tested in 2025								
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	0	1.2	ND	ND	ND -5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	0	0.6	ND	ND	ND - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	Not regulated	0.019	0.33	0.42	ND	ND - 0.42	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226 + 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.55	0.45	ND	ND - 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.8	1.9	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic chemicals – tested in 2025								
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	ND	ND	Highest RAA = 58 ppb	ND - 123	No	Treatment process residue, natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	1.8	1.7	ND	ND - 2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	23.1	129	130	9.9 - 141	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	NR	Highest RAA = 2.4 ppb	ND - 8.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.3	Highest RAA = 2.6 ppm	1.1 - 3.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.1	ND	ND	ND - 0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.32	0.33	NR	0.05 - 0.81	No	Erosion of natural deposits; IRWD does not add fluoride to its local treated groundwater and surface water
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control range 0.6 - 1.2 ppm Optimal level 0.7 ppm		NR	NR	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.9	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	No	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	2.0	ND	ND	ND - 4.0	No	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Secondary standards* – tested in 2025								
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	ND	Highest RAA = 58 ppb	ND - 123	No	Treatment process residue, natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	72.1	109	92	17.7 - 118	No	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	3	<3	1	ND - 3	No	Naturally occurring organic substances
Odor (TON)	3*	n/a	1	1	ND	ND - 3	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	561	1,049	873	363 - 1151	No	Ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	103	219	182	22.4 - 221	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	343	625	545	196 - 748	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.10	Highest RAA = 0.25 NTU†	ND	ND - 7†	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated contaminants – tested in 2025								
Alkalinity, Total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not regulated	n/a	133	119	108	66 - 269	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO3)	Not regulated	n/a	148	149	NR	81 - 273	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1000	n/a	172	143	130	ND - 262	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	0.14	NR	NR	0.13 - 0.15	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	48.5	73	56	16.1 - 130	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Carbonate (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	0.6	<0.6	NR	ND - 2.5	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	n/a	NR	NR	32.0	32.0	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness)	Not regulated	n/a	12.0	11.9	12.4	11.0 - 12.6	n/a	Elemental balance in water
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) @ Ambient Temp	Not regulated	n/a	0.24	0.07	0.58	(-0.66) - 0.61	n/a	Elemental balance in water
Hardness, Total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not regulated	n/a	214	293	236	52.0 - 469	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, Total (grains/gal)	Not regulated	n/a	12.5	17.1	13.8	12.5 - 17.1	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	14.5	26.9	22.0	0.59 - 35.0	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	Not regulated	n/a	9.6	5.2	NR	4.9 - 5.5	n/a	Drinking water treatment chemical for aesthetic quality
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NL = 4.0	0.007 (0)	1.2	ND	ND	ND - 2.3	No	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO3) (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	NR	NR	7.4	2.4 - 11	n/a	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
pH (pH units)	Not regulated	n/a	8.0	7.6	8.3	7.0 - 8.6	n/a	Acidity, hydrogen Ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	1.5	5.4	4.3	0.61 - 6.0	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not regulated	n/a	61.2	101	88	24.7 - 106	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids, Calculated (TDS)	1000*	n/a	NR	NR	507	333 - 657	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	0.20	2.9	2.4	ND - 2.9	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.9	ND	ND	ND - 11.1	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

Your water has been tested for many more chemicals than are listed above, including metals (such as mercury), pesticides and volatile organic compounds. Chemicals not detected in any water sources are not included in the table.
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; **NL** = Notification Level; **TT** = Treatment Technique; **RAA** = Highest Running Annual Average; **Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).*

Turbidity – Combined Filter Effluent	Treatment Technique	TT violation?	Typical source
Baker Water Treatment Plant			
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.03 NTU	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil run-off
Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant			
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.05 NTU	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil run-off

Turbidity is the measurement of the cloudiness of water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in treated surface water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a **treatment technique (TT)**. TT is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly. Data is taken from a continuous online meter.
†On Jan. 21, 2025, a higher than normal (7 NTU) grab sample was reported. This value is inconsistent with the continuous online analyzer, which showed a reading of 0.0259 NTU at the same time that the grab sample was taken. The available evidence suggests that the higher than normal grab sample was not a valid representation of the water quality produced by the plant at the time. No other result above 0.1 NTU was reported throughout the year.

Source water assessments

Water sources are assessed regularly to examine potential pollutant sources in the area. This does not mean contaminants are actively being discharged into these water sources. Rather, these surveys are used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and determine what protective measures are needed.

Location/assessment	Date of assessment	Vulnerabilities assessed
IRWD Baker Water Treatment Plant water assessment		
Santiago Reservoir (Irvine Lake) Sanitary Survey	2025	Septic systems and wildfires
*See **MWD Imported Water Assessment** below for water received from MWD*		
IRWD groundwater assessment		
Lake Forest service area of IRWD	December 2022	Dry cleaners and sewer collection systems
Dyer Road Well Field	July 2023	Gas stations, historic gas stations, metal plating/ finishing/fabrication facilities, military installations, and plastics/synthetics producers
Wells 21–22 Desalter	May 2009	Sewer collection systems, automobiles (gas stations), historic gas stations, and underground storage tanks (confirmed leaking tanks)
Irvine Desalter Project	March 2006	Crop irrigation and fertilizers
Orange Park Acres service area of IRWD	March 2003	Sewer collection systems
Santiago Canyon service area of IRWD	January 2003	Historical mining operations
MWD Imported Water Assessment		
Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey	2020	Recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater
Northern California's State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey	2021	Urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater

You can request copies of the IRWD reports listed above by writing to **IRWD, Attn: District Secretary, 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618.** To request copies of MWD reports, call **MWD at 800-225-5693**.

At-home water testing

At-home test kits provide generic, approximate detections of substances in water but do not offer the analytical testing levels necessary to determine the quality of the water sample. These test kits are not based on standardized methods and do not have any way to verify accuracy. Customers who have their home's water tested should contact a certified laboratory to ensure accurate results. Find a list at **IRWD.com/laboratories**. IRWD does not endorse specific laboratories for home testing.

The data presented in this report is analyzed and reported by California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program certified laboratories that follow extensive quality assurance and quality control

programs and are managed by qualified, trained scientists. Water providers take on the responsibility of verifying water quality data, and that process is heavily regulated by state and federal agencies.

Call IRWD at 949-453-5300 for any questions.

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Visit **IRWD.com** for the latest news and information.

Board meetings
The IRWD Board of Directors meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 5 p.m. at IRWD headquarters, 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618. Members of the public are welcome to attend.

NOTE OF IMPORTANCE
This report contains important information about your drinking water. Contact Irvine Ranch Water District at 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618, or 949-453-5500 for assistance in other languages.

Chinese (Simplified)
这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Irvine Ranch Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618, 949-453-5500.

Chinese (Traditional)
這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 Irvine Ranch Water District 以獲得中文的幫助: 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618, 949-453-5500.

Korean
이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 Irvine Ranch Water District, 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618, 949-453-5500 로 문의 하시기 바랍니다.

Spanish
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Irvine Ranch Water District a 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618, o 949-453-5500 para asistirlo en español.

Arabic
يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب لديك. لمزيد من المعلومات، يُرجى التواصل مع Irvine Ranch Water District على الرقم 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618. رقم الهاتف هو 949-453-5500.

Farsi
این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شماست. لطفا برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر از آب آشامیدنی Irvine Ranch Water District که در 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618 واقع شده است، با شماره تلفن 949-453-5500 تماس بگیرید.

Hindi
इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के जल से सम्बंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। हिंदी में सहायता के लिए, Irvine Ranch Water District को 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618 अथवा 949-453-5500 पर संपर्क करें.

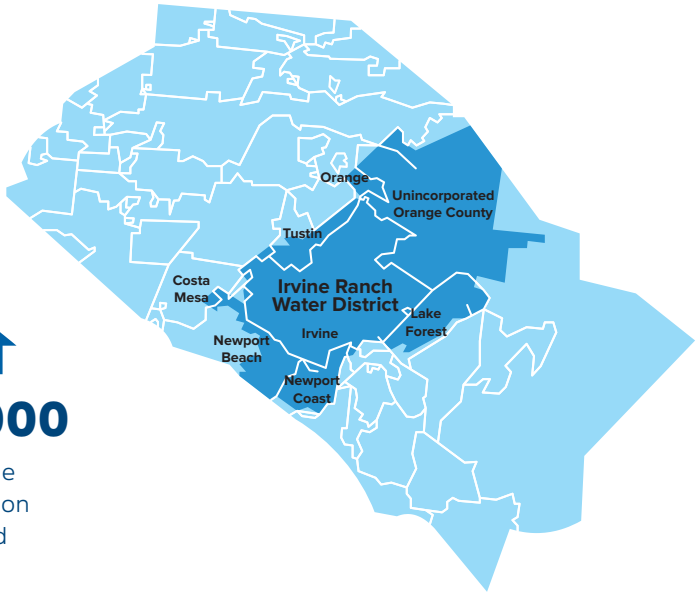
Japanese
この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されております。ご質問等ございましたら、Irvine Ranch Water District, 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92816 949-453-5500 まで日本語でご連絡下さい。

Irvine Ranch Water District

About Irvine Ranch Water District

IRWD provides high-quality drinking water, reliable sewage collection and treatment, drought-proof recycled water, and natural urban runoff treatment for central Orange County.

IRWD serves **all of Irvine**, **most of Lake Forest**, and **parts of Newport Beach**, **Tustin**, **Costa Mesa**, **Orange** and **unincorporated Orange County**.



181
square miles (nearly 20% of Orange County)

450,000
residential population served

640,000
daytime population served

IRWD water treatment facilities

IRWD is Orange County's largest retail water district. Below are just a few of our major facilities used in the delivery and treatment of drinking water. Learn more about all IRWD facilities at **IRWD.com/facilities**.

Baker Water Treatment Plant

The Baker Water Treatment Plant in Lake Forest provides 28.1 million gallons of reliable, high-quality drinking water per day — enough to serve more than 60,000 homes.

Deep Aquifer Treatment System

The Deep Aquifer Treatment System purifies drinking water from the Orange County Groundwater Basin and produces 8 million gallons of drinking water each day.

Irvine Desalter Plant

The Irvine Desalter Project consists of five wells in Irvine. Water from the wells is sent to the IDP treatment facility, which provides 1.6 billion gallons of drinking water per year.

IRWD ORIGINALS

Good water. Great neighborhoods.

Meet Lucy. She turns tap water into something sweet.

IRWD water is continually tested and deliciously drinkable straight from the tap.
But what makes our water special isn't just how clean and safe it is. It's who it touches.
Good water. Great neighborhoods. We're proud to be part of the neighborhood.

IRWD

Irvine Ranch
Water District

IRWD.com/waterquality