



2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



2025 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.

Your water quality report at a glance

Drink up! In 2024, IRWD drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal standards. Highlights of the quality of your water include:

- Your drinking water is safe.
- IRWD service lines are lead-free.
- IRWD has one of the best-equipped water quality labs in Southern California.
- Data reflects more than 250,000 testing results reported annually.
- IRWD holds itself to the highest standard and tests its water for many more chemicals than required by the state and federal governments, including metals, pesticides and volatile organic compounds.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State Water Resources Control Board and 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 2025 Water Quality Report covers water quality test results and reporting from 2024.

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



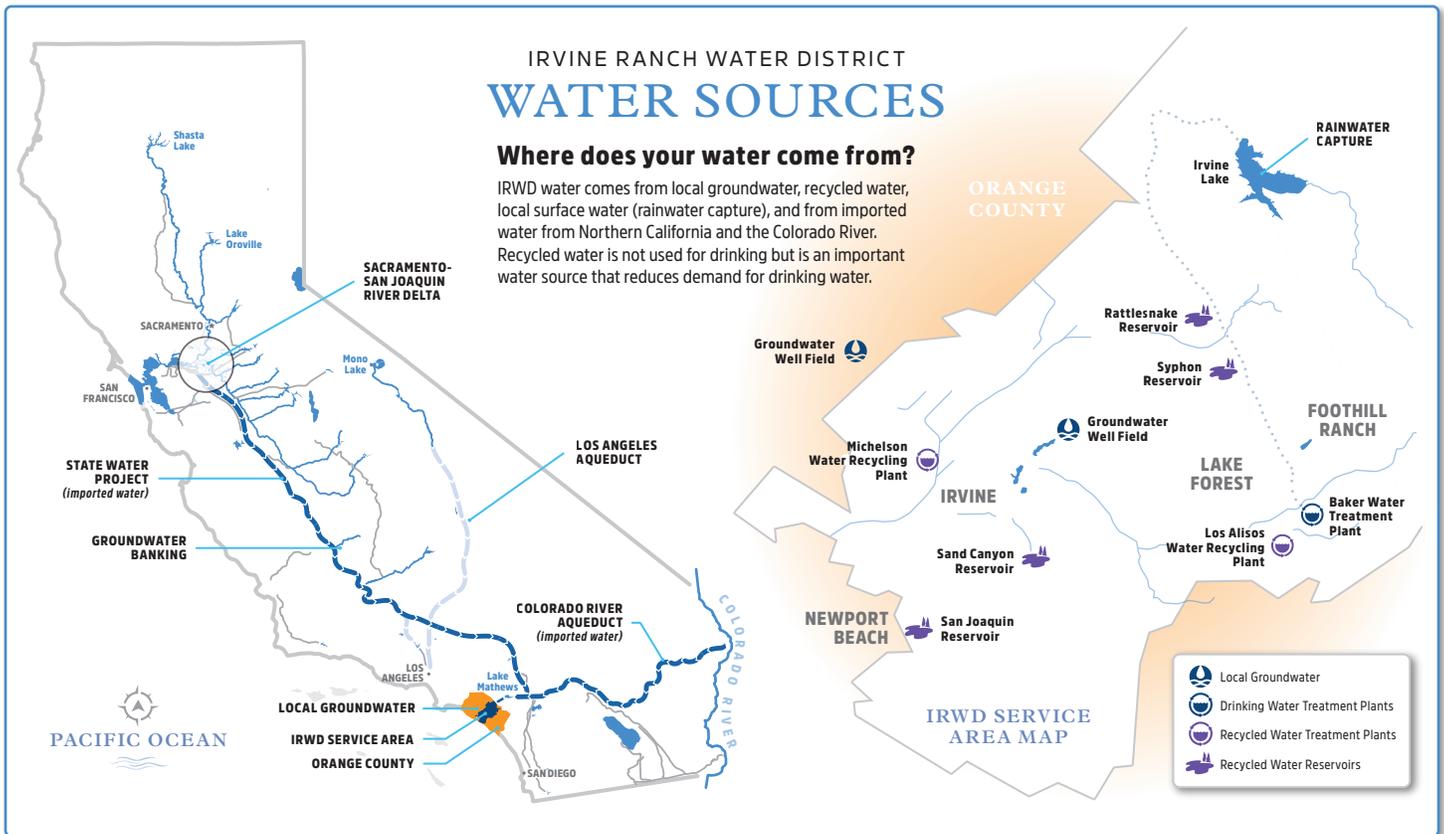
Questions about your water?

Contact Customer Service at 949-453-5300 or CustomerService@IRWD.com.

A copy of this report is available at **[IRWD.com/quality](https://www.irwd.com/quality)**, where you'll also find information on IRWD's drinking water quality monitoring.

Go to **[IRWD.com](https://www.irwd.com)** for information on the District's water reliability, customer services and additional resources.

Providing safe, clean water — day in and day out



Diversity of supply

IRWD has carefully 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 IRWD uses as a surface water source. Local water sources keep the costs lower for our customers and significantly increases the overall reliability and resiliency of your water supply.



IRWD's Baker Water Treatment Plant in Lake Forest produces enough water to serve 63,300 homes and provides an additional source of reliable, high-quality drinking water.

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

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 even used in some industrial equipment 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. 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 your water sources vary and are a blend of various sources of water 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 affects the safety of your water. Having multiple sources of water is beneficial for IRWD customers.



Tap water vs. bottled water

Did you know the federal government does not require bottled water to be safer than tap 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 require the same rigorous certified testing for the water it regulates.

What does all this mean?

The next time you need to quench your thirst, know that you can do so confidently and safely with IRWD tap water!

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. Our Water Quality staff continuously monitors the water supply, reporting more than a quarter of a million results each year.

- *IRWD's lab is accredited to 13 different fields of testing that include over 300 analytes. This allows IRWD's 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 in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools.*
- *Laboratory staff reported an estimated 270,000 test results annually.*

Key objectives of IRWD's laboratory are to produce high-quality, reliable data for regulatory monitoring and reporting, process control and research projects — meaning that every day, some of the brightest, most analytical minds are hard at work in our lab ensuring your drinking water is safe.



IRWD's Water Quality Laboratory is one of the best-equipped water laboratories in Southern California. The lab recently earned additional accreditation from the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program to test for PFAS, making IRWD one of the handful of laboratories in California to do so.

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 various 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](https://www.irwd.com) or call 949-453-5300.

Water quality and your health

Lead

IRWD has no lead pipes in its water-distribution system. IRWD also has no galvanized service lines requiring replacement. That good news was confirmed in a comprehensive 2024 inventory of the District's water lines. See the complete results at [IRWD.com/nonlead](https://www.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](mailto: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](https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Nitrates

The drinking water IRWD supplies to its customers is below the maximum allowable levels for nitrates. Nitrate 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 2024

How to read this Water Quality Report

This report lists results from drinking water quality assessments in 2024.

The following charts show drinking water quality results for all of last year. 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 our customers more insight, the tables include secondary standards that are for aesthetic qualities of the water, such as water hardness, pH, color, corrosivity and more.

The legend at right defines the 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 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

What are water quality standards?

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

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

What is a water quality goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guide posts and direction for water management practices. The charts 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 U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

How are contaminants measured?

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

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

2024 water quality results

Disinfection byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average amount	Range of detections	MCL violation?	Typical source of contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	24.1***	9.1 - 44.2	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	60	10.0***	4.1 - 19.6	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine residual (ppm)	(4.0 / 4)	1.9	ND - 3.9	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<3	ND - 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.1	ND - 6.9	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	0.18 - 0.80	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

*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	0.1908	0/72	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	<5	0/72	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

The most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from 72 residences in 2022. Lead was detected in zero homes and copper was detected in 26 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
Germanium, total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.82	ND - 1.1	2020
Manganese, total (ppb)	MCL = 50*	N/A	1.6	0.8 - 2.2	2020

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Local and imported drinking water quality results

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average local treated groundwater	Average local treated surface water	Average imported MWD	Range of detections	MCL violation?	Typical source of contaminant
Radiologicals – tested in 2024								
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	0	1.9	3.8	ND	ND - 3.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	0	NR	4.6	4.0	ND - 5.0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.2	2.2	1.0	ND - 3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic chemicals – tested in 2024								
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND	Highest RAA = 0.105	ND - 0.110	No	Treatment process residue, natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.00	<2	ND	ND - 3.04	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.100	<0.100	0.124	ND - 0.134	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	NR	Highest RAA = ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.5 - 3.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.1	ND	ND	ND - 0.19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.29	0.35	NR	ND - 0.83	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	2.3	ND	ND	ND - 4.3	No	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	2.3	ND	ND	ND - 4.3	No	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Secondary standards* – tested in 2024								
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	8.4	ND	Highest RAA = ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment process residue, natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	N/A	41.5	112	104	17.8 - 124	No	Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (color units)	15*	N/A	<3	<3	2	ND - 8	No	Naturally-occurring organic substances
Odor (TON)	3*	N/A	1	2	1	ND - 6	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	N/A	490	1,065	979	358 - 1126	No	Ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	N/A	62.1	237	224	21.5 - 253	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	N/A	289	642	621	134 - 738	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	N/A	<0.10	<0.10	ND	ND - 0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated contaminants – tested in 2024								
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not regulated	N/A	101	124	114	70 - 233	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO3)	Not regulated	N/A	96.1	124	NR	70 - 144	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	N/A	0.16	0.14	0.14	ND - 0.25	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	0.14	0.02	NR	0.02 - 0.29	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	35.2	72.7	68.0	16.7 - 79.5	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Carbonate (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	<0.6	<0.6	NR	<0.6 - 1.1	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	N/A	NR	NR	77.0	77.0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Corrosivity (Aggressiveness)	Not regulated	N/A	12.1	12.2	12.5	11.0 - 12.9	N/A	Elemental balance in water
Corrosivity (Langelier Index)	Not regulated	N/A	0.33	0.41	0.62	(-)0.72 - 0.81	N/A	Elemental balance in water
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not regulated	N/A	128	295	270	53.9 - 321	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not regulated	N/A	7.5	17.3	15.8	7.5 - 17.3	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	10.1	27.9	15.0	2.9 - 29.8	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	Not regulated	N/A	7.9	5.4	NR	ND - 19.1	N/A	Drinking water treatment chemical for aesthetic quality
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (NDBA) (ppt)	Not regulated	N/A	ND	NR	2.5	2.5	N/A	Byproducts of drinking water chloramination; industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	NL = 5.1	0.007 (0)	1.5	ND	ND	ND - 2.4	No	Industrial chemical factory discharges; runoff/leaching from landfills; used in fire-retarding foams and various industrial processes
pH (pH units)	Not regulated	N/A	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.1 - 8.6	N/A	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	1.3	5.9	4.9	0.65 - 21.2	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not regulated	N/A	53.7	105	103	25.1 - 116	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	0.4	1.9	2.4	0.37 - 2.5	TT	Various natural and man-made sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	N/A	4.0	2.4	ND	ND - 6.3	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.

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

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

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment technique	Turbidity measurements	TT violation?	Typical source
Baker Water Treatment Plant				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.1 NTU	0.043	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100%	100%	No	Soil run-off
Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.1 NTU	0.06	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100%	100%	No	Soil run-off

Unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring at entry points to the distribution system

Chemical	Notification level	PHG	Average local and imported	Range of detections	Most recent sampling date
Bromide (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.025 - 0.72	2020
Germanium, total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<0.3	ND - 0.8	2020
Manganese, total (ppb)	MCL = 50*	N/A	0.88	ND - 2.7	2020
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	N/A	1.2	0.06 - 6.5	2020
Lithium, total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	51.6	ND - 166	2020
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	5.1	0.007	0.19	ND - 2.3	2020

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

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	2019	Septic systems and wildfires
<i>See MWD Imported Water Assessment below for water received from MWD</i>		
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 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 chemistry 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](https://www.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.



The data in this report draws from 270,000 analytics performed using one of the best equipped, state-certified water laboratories in Southern California.

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

ببرشلا هاي م لوح مهم تامولعم يلى ع ريرقتلا اذه يوتوح Irvine Ranch Water District عم لصاوتلا يجرى، تامولعمل نم دي زم. ك دي دل. م قرلا يلى ع 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618. وه فتاهل م قر 949-453-5500.

Farsi

تسامش ي ندى ماشأ بآ دروم رد ي مهم تاعالطا ي واح شرازگ ني Irvine Ranch Water District ي ندى ماشأ بآ نامزاس هب تاعالطا بسك ي ارب افتل 15600 Sand Canyon Ave., Irvine, CA 92618 سردآ رد هك ت.سا 949-453-5500 نفلت هرامش. ديري گب سامت

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 92618 949-453-5500 まで日本語でご連絡下さい。



Irvine Ranch
Water District

