

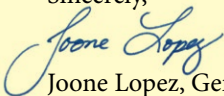
Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) is pleased to report that once again, through safe and effective treatment, the drinking water provided by the District meets or exceeds the standards required by state and federal regulatory agencies. MNWD is committed to providing our customers with high quality water and excellent customer service, while offering you with one of the lowest rates in South Orange County.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

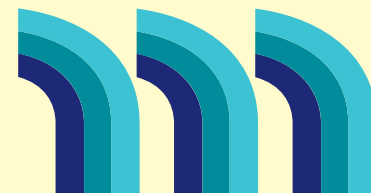
The following information is a review of water quality for calendar year 2013. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with factual information because informed customers are our best customers.

This year has been challenging with unprecedented drought conditions. Calendar year 2013, was the driest year on record. On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown declared a drought asking all Californians to reduce water use by 20 percent. The MNWD Board of Directors adopted a resolution encouraging all of our customers to reduce their water usage by 20 percent to help the State get through this dry period, extend available water reserves, and help reduce the severity of potential water shortages in the future. MNWD is 100% reliant on imported water, so it's even more important for our customers to use water wisely. If you have any questions, please contact our Outreach Department at (949) 448-4013, or email us at outreach@mnwd.com.

Sincerely,



Joone Lopez, General Manager, Moulton Niguel Water District



Moulton Niguel Water
Leading the Way in Service



Sources of Water Supply

Your drinking water is surface water imported by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). MET's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento San Joaquin River Delta. MET provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura counties, and delivers an average of 1.7 billion gallons of water per day to a 5,200-square-mile service area. Your water is treated at the Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda by MET and delivered to the MNWD distribution system. MNWD's pipelines and reservoirs are utilized to deliver water to you when and where it is needed.

MET tests for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps the EPA and the CDPH determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by MET for treated surface water and the MNWD for the distribution system, your drinking water is continuously monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Drinking Water and Your Health



Footnotes

- a. MET's reporting level is 0.5 ppb for each of the trihalomethanes (bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane) which is lower than the state DLR of 1.0 ppb.
- b. State DLR is 1.0 ppb for each of the following: dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid; and 2.0 ppb for monochloroacetic acid.
- c. As a Primary Standard, the turbidity level of the filtered water were less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the online measurements taken each month and did not exceed 1 NTU for more than one hour. Turbidity, a measure of the cloudiness of the water, is an indicator of treatment performance. The turbidity levels for grab samples at these locations were in compliance with the Secondary Standard.
- d. Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance is based on the combined distribution system sampling from all the treatment plants. In 2012, 8,037 samples were analyzed and six (6) samples were positive for total coliforms. The MCL was not violated.
- e. Aluminum, copper, MTBE and thiobencarb have both primary and secondary standards.
- f. CDPH considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles; the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.
- g. MET was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- h. State MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which is the equivalent of 10 mg/L as N.
- i. AI <10.0 = Highly aggressive and very corrosive water
AI > 12.0 = Non-aggressive water
AI (10.0 - 11.9) = Moderately aggressive water
- j. Positive SI index = non-corrosive; tendency to precipitate and/or deposit scale on pipes
Negative SI index = corrosive; tendency to dissolve calcium carbonate

Basic Information About Drinking Water

Contaminants

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 land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presences of animal or from human activity. 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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, MET 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, MET adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California State regulations at a maximum dosage of two (2) parts per million.

For additional information about fluoridation of drinking water, please contact the following agencies:

- *United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*
1-800-232-4636 • www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/
- *California Department of Public Health*
(916) 449-5600 • www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx
- *American Water Works Association*
(800) 926-7337 • www.awwa.org
- *For more information about MET's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or at edymally@mwdh2o.com.*

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration cannot guarantee 100% removal. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps. MET tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2013 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The EPA 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information You Should Know About the Quality of Your Drinking Water

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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.

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. MNWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 two (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 at (800) 426-4791, or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Chloramines

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection is a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Sufficient chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipelines. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipelines that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical by-products that may pose health risks,

called Disinfection By-Products (DBPs). Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine.

All of MNWD's drinking water is disinfected with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia. In addition, MNWD maintains its stored water through the addition of chloramines, as needed. Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Compared to chlorine alone, chloramines last longer in the distribution system, form lower levels of THMs and HAAs, and have no odor when used properly.

A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to develop rules to achieve these goals. In 1979, the EPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule lowered the total THM maximum amount to 80 parts per billion. It also added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule.

In 2006, the EPA finalized Stage 2 of the regulation, which further controls allowable

levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising the disinfection process. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by CDPH. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2013.

People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their health care providers for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquariums 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 call MNWD at (949) 448-4013.

Water Hardness

Levels of calcium and magnesium, which occur naturally in water, are the primary substances that determine whether water is hard or soft. Water from the Colorado River, MNWD's primary source of water, contains fairly high levels of these minerals and is considered "hard." Water hardness does not affect health. However, hard water does require more soap than soft water and will, over time, leave mineral deposits on plumbing fixtures. In 2013, the hardness found in your water averaged 250 parts per million or 14.6 grains per gallon.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please speak with someone who understands this information and who can translate it for you.

“هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات مهمة تتعلق بمياه الشفة (أو الشرب).
ترجم التقرير، أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم التقرير.”

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人為你翻译及解释清楚。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی را جمع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی

بخوانید لطفاً از کسی که میتواند دیداری بگیرد تا مخاطب را بر این اساس به فارسی ترجمه کند.

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

2013 Moulton Niguel Water District Distribution System Water Quality

| Disinfection By-Products | MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG) | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source Of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (a) | 80 | 66.0 | 40.3 - 75.9 | No | By-products of chlorine disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (b) | 60 | 27.0 | 11.8 - 35.7 | No | By-products of chlorine disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | (4/4) | 2.04 | 0.6 - 3.0 | No | Disinfectant added for treatment |

Aesthetic Quality

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|------|------------|----|-----------------------------|
| Color (color units) | 15* | <5 | ND - <5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Odor (TON) | 3* | 0.8 | 0.5 - 2.0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) (c) | 5* | 0.28 | 0.11 - 1.9 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Eight (8) locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; 52 samples are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

| Bacterial Quality | MCL | MCLG | Highest Monthly % Percent Positives | MCL Violation? | Typical Source Of Contaminant |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (d) | 5% | 0 | 0.79% | No | Naturally present in the environment |

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

Lead and Copper Action Levels and Residential Taps

| | Action Level (AL) | Health Goal | 90th Percentile Value* | Sites Exceeding AL / # of Sites | AL Violation? | Typical Source Of Contaminant |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | <0.5 | 0/51 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) (e) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.200 | 0/51 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Every three (3) years, 50 selected residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples were collected in September 2012. Lead was detected in three (3) residences, which exceeded the regulatory Action Level (AL). Copper was detected in 22 residences; zero (0) exceeded the regulatory AL. A regulatory AL is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

* **90th Percentile:** The value in data set in which 90% of the set is less than or equal to this value. There is no MCL for lead and copper. Instead, the 90th percentile value of all samples from household taps in the distribution system cannot exceed an AL of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper.

Alternative Resources

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California operates the Robert B. Diemer Water Treatment Plant in Yorba Linda, which treats water delivered to our region from Northern California and the Colorado River before it is delivered to water providers including MNWD, and then to our customers. The Diemer Plant closes periodically to undergo extensive upgrades, rehabilitation and/or maintenance to the facility's treatment and disinfection systems. MNWD relies upon our investments into various water system reliability projects to continue to provide drinking water throughout our service area during planned shutdowns or emergencies. During the year 2013, MNWD received less than one (1) percent of its drinking water from Irvine Ranch Water District (IRWD). If you would like more information regarding IRWD's Distribution System's Water Quality, please contact Lars D. Oldewage at (949) 453-5858.

2013 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

| Chemical | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | DLR | Average Amount | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Radiologicals | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | 3 | 3 | ND - 3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) (f) | 50 | (0) | 4 | ND | ND - 4 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 1 | 2 | 2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) (e) | 1,000 | 600 | 50 | 160 | 100 - 230 | No | Residue from water treatment process: natural deposits erosion |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 2 | 2.0 | 2 | No | Natural deposits erosion, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride Treatment-related (ppm) (g) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 - 1.0 | No | Water additive that promotes strong teeth |
| Fluoride Naturally-occurring (ppm) (g) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 - 1.3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) (h) | 10 | 10 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion |
| Secondary Standards | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) (e) | 200* | 600 | 50 | 180 | 100 - 230 | No | Residue from water treatment process: natural deposits erosion |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | N/A | N/A | 86 | 84 - 87 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 15* | N/A | N/A | 1 | 1 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Odor Threshold (TON) | 3* | N/A | 1 | 3 | 3 | No | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 1,600* | N/A | N/A | 890 | 870 - 900 | No | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | N/A | 0.5 | 190 | 180 - 200 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | N/A | N/A | 540 | 520 - 560 | No | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Unregulated Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity (ppm) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 110 | 93 - 120 | No | |
| Boron (ppb) | NL = 1,000 | N/A | 100 | 140 | 140 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Calcium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 60 | 59 - 61 | No | |
| Chlorate (ppb) | NL = 800 | N/A | 20 | 56 | 28 - 72 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes |
| Corrosivity (as AI) (i) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 12.3 | 12.3 | No | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Corrosivity (as SI) (j) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.48 | 0.43 - 0.53 | No | Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors |
| Hardness (ppm) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 250 | 240 - 250 | No | |
| Hardness, Total (grains/gallon) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 14.6 | | | |
| Magnesium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 22 | 22 - 23 | No | |
| pH (pH units) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 8.1 | 8.1 | No | |
| Potassium | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4.2 | 4.0 - 4.4 | No | |
| Sodium (ppm) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 84 | 82 - 87 | No | |
| TOC (ppm) | TT | N/A | 0.30 | 2.5 | 2.2 - 2.7 | No | Various natural and man-made sources: TOC as a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products |
| * Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard. | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity - Combined Filter Effluent | Treatment Technique (TT) | Turbidity Measurements | TT Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant | | | |
| 1) Highest single turbidity measurement (TT) | 0.3 NTU | 0.06 | No | Soil runoff | | | |
| 2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU | 100% | 100% | No | Soil runoff | | | |

| Abbreviations | | N | Nitrogen | ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
|----------------------|--|-------|--|-------|---|
| AI | Aggressiveness Index | N/A | Not Applicable | SI | Saturation Index (Langelier) |
| AL | Action Level | ND | Not Detected | TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| DLR | Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting | NL | Notification Level | TON | Threshold Odor Number |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level | NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units | TT | Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | pCi/L | picocuries per liter | | |
| MRDL | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | PHG | Public Health Goal | µS/cm | microSiemen per centimeter; or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm) |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | | |

What Are Water Quality Standards?

The tables on the previous pages list all the drinking water contaminants that MNWD detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented, is from testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2013. The state allows the District to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Your water is tested for more than 100 required constituent substances and is continually monitored to ensure that it meets all state and federal standards. Only those substances that were detected have been listed in the tables. All of the contaminants fall within the state and federal standards to ensure your water is safe to drink.

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

Disinfection By-Product:

Compounds which are formed from mixing of organic or mineral precursors in the water with chlorine or chloramines. Bromate, Total Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids and NDMA are disinfection by-products.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (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 and MRDLs 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, the EPA and the CDPH

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. This data serves as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions.

Unregulated Chemicals – 2013

| Chemical | Average Amount | Range of Detections | Measurement |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Chromium | 0.25 | 0.24 - 0.26 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |
| Molybdenum | 4.4 | 4.1 - 4.7 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |
| Strontium | 864 | 750 - 960 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |
| Vanadium | 3.2 | 2.5 - 4.2 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |
| Chromium-6 (Hexavalent Chromium) | 0.075 | 0.041 - 0.1 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |
| Chlorate | 116 | 40 - 310 | Parts Per Billion (µg/L) |

For more information, please visit the EPA's website at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/basicinformation.cfm>.

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 guidelines and direction for water management practices. The tables in this report include three types of water quality goals:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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), and parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

| Parts Per Million | Parts Per Billion |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 drops in 42 gallons | 1 drop in 14,000 gallons |
| 1 second in 11 1/2 days | 1 second in 32 years |
| 1 penny in \$10,000 | 1 penny in \$10 million |

Questions?

For information about the Water Quality Report or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please contact Kelly Winsor in the Outreach Department at (949) 448-4013 or at outreach@mnwd.com. You may also contact us at 27500 La Paz Road, Laguna Niguel, California 92677.

Additional information, including copies of this report, can be found on our website at www.MNWD.com.

For more information about health effects of the listed constituents in the tables, please call the EPA's hotline at (800) 426-4791.