



moulton niguel water district

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report

Safe and Reliable Drinking Water, Delivered Every Day



26161 Gordon Road
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

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moulton niguel water district

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Dear Moulton Niguel Customer,

Our highest priority is providing you and your family with safe and reliable drinking water.

Every year, Moulton Niguel conducts approximately 12,000 water quality tests that are independently analyzed at state-of-the-art laboratories. Our water is monitored at each stage of the treatment and delivery process to ensure it remains safe when it reaches your home or business.

On behalf of the Moulton Niguel Water District Board of Directors, I am pleased to report:

Moulton Niguel's water is safe. Our water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water quality standards.

This 2025 Consumer Confidence Report provides important information about your drinking water, including water quality test results and safety standards. We encourage you to review the results for yourself.

Moulton Niguel takes great pride in delivering safe, high-quality drinking water while maintaining the lowest average combined bill in South Orange County.

Over the next decade, Moulton Niguel will invest nearly \$600 million in infrastructure improvements to support reliable water service, maintain wastewater treatment and regulatory compliance, and enhance local fire protection services. We remain committed to reinvesting in our infrastructure so you can continue to count on reliable service.

We are here to serve you. Please call us anytime you need help at **(949) 831-2500** or email customerservice@mnwd.com.

Sincerely,

JOONE KIM-LOPEZ
General Manager & CEO
Moulton Niguel Water District

WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

Moulton Niguel Water District's water is imported from both Northern California and the Colorado River. Managed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet and begins its 242 mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way, the water passes through two reservoirs, five pumping stations, 62 miles of canals, and 176 miles of pipelines. All told, the water is lifted four times, a total of more than 1,300 feet.

After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Geronio Pass. Near Cabazon, the aqueduct flows underground, passing beneath the San Jacinto Mountains and continuing until it reaches its terminus at Lake Mathews. From there, 156 miles of distribution lines and eight more tunnels, are used to deliver the water throughout Southern California.

Managed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), the State Water Project stretches over 700 miles, from Lake Oroville in the north to Lake Perris in the south. Water stored in Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and other tributaries are fed by snow melt from the Sierra Mountains—all of which flow into the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and from there into reservoirs in the Bay-Delta region.

From the Bay-Delta, giant pumps lift the water into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct, there to flow southward to cities and farms in central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the Aqueduct also includes over 20 miles of tunnels and nearly 160 miles of pipelines. Along the way, the water is pumped up 2,882 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Edmonston Pumping Plant alone lifts millions of gallons a day up 1,926 feet, the highest single water lift in the world.



Designed and built in the 1960s, the State Water Project is one of the largest public water and power utilities in the world, providing drinking water for more than 27 million people statewide.

The Gene Pumping Station on the Colorado Aqueduct

The Chrisman Pumping Plant on the California Aqueduct

WATER QUALITY

Sources of Our Water Supply

Moulton Niguel relies on imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which sources its water supply from the Colorado River and the State Water Project. MWD delivers an average of 1.5 billion gallons of water per day to a 5,200-square-mile service area of nearly 19 million people in parts of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties.

Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start of providing you with clean, fresh water. Once the water is in the Southland, MWD pumps the water to individual cities throughout Orange County.

Your water is treated at the Diemer Water Treatment Plant in Yorba Linda and the Baker Water Treatment Plant in Lake Forest, which is then delivered to Moulton Niguel Water District. Your water is a blend of water from both treatment plants.

This water meets or exceeds all state and federal regulations. It is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap. Moulton Niguel conducts regular testing throughout its distribution network.

Moulton Niguel Water District monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points in the distribution system. All told, between the many agencies responsible for providing your water, it is tested and sampled more frequently than is required by state and federal laws and regulations. This vigilant monitoring ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

Contaminants Not Detected (2025)

The water delivered to your home is safe, clean and continues to comply with every state and federal water quality standard. The contaminants listed here were **NOT DETECTED** in Moulton Niguel's water.

Atrazine	Chromium-6	Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE)	Radon	Thallium
Benzene	Cryptosporidium	Nickel	Simazine	Thiobencarb
Beryllium	Cyanide	Perchlorate	Strontium - 90	Toluene
Cadmium	Fecal Coliform & E. coli	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	Asbestos	Tritium
Carbon Tetrachloride	Giardia	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	Styrene	Vinyl Chloride
Chromium	Mercury		Selenium	Xylenes



Parker Dam on the Colorado River

Basic Information About Your Drinking Water

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's **(USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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, that 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, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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



CHLORAMINES

All of Moulton Niguel's drinking water is imported from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and is disinfected at the Diemer Water Treatment Plant and the Baker Water Treatment Plant with chloramines, which is a combination of chlorine and ammonia. In addition, Moulton Niguel maintains disinfection levels in stored water through the addition of chloramines, as needed.

Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other micro organisms that may cause disease. Compared to chlorine alone, chloramines last longer in the distribution system, minimize byproduct formation, and have minimal odor. Individuals who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their health care providers for the appropriate type of supplementary water treatment, if required. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks, or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants may be harmful to fish.

For more information about your water quality, please call Moulton Niguel Customer Service at (949) 831-2500.

WATER QUALITY TESTS

Lead

Moulton Niguel Water District completed an inventory of all District-owned and Customer-owned service lines and did not identify any lead components. A Notice of Lead Service Line Inventory Completion, which includes a description of inventory methods, may be found at: mnwd.com/service-line-inventory.

Moulton Niguel participates in the State Water Resources Control Board's Lead Testing in Schools Program. To date, all samples collected at schools in the District have met drinking water standards set by the State and Federal regulatory agencies.

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. Moulton Niguel is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certified to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Moulton Niguel Customer Service at (949) 831-2500**.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, **(800) 426-4791**, or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Moulton Niguel's water is safe and continues to meet or exceed all state and federal water quality standards.



Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that originates from animal or human waste and is found in surface waters throughout the United States. When ingested, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms.

MWD tested but did not detect Cryptosporidium in the source and treated surface waters during 2025. If detected, Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The USEPA and Federal Centers for Disease Control guide lines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791** or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

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, one of Moulton Niguel's sources of water, contains fairly high levels of these minerals and is considered "hard." Water hardness does not negatively affect your health; however, hard water does require more soap than soft water and will leave mineral deposits on plumbing fixtures over time.

Water hardness is measured in grains per gallon. In 2025, the hardness found in your water had an average of 15.45 grains per gallon.

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED 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. USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to drinking water supplies in the United States since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the United States, 43 fluoridate their drinking water.

In December 2007, MWD joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWD is in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California State regulations to a maximum dosage of two (2) parts per million.

For additional information:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(800) 232-4636 • www.cdc.gov/fluoridation

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

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Fluoridation Program • Edgar G. Dymally
(213) 217-5709 • edyally@mwdh2o.com

Want to Learn More?

There's a wealth of information online about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of So. California:
www.mwdh2o.com

California Department of Water Resources:
www.water.ca.gov

To learn more about:
Water Conservation & Rebates
www.mnwd.com/rebates

Or to learn why:
You Can Depend on Your Water System:
www.youtube.com/watch?v=lshe58YVGRE&t=1s

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:
Wings Over the State Water Project:
youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU

Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct:
youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS



Metropolitan Water District (MWD)

Every five years, MWD is required by the State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent surveys for MWD's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2022 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2022 Update. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban and stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either **Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).**

Baker Water Treatment Plant

The Baker Water Treatment Plant receives untreated surface water from MWD (see MWD water assessment left) and untreated surface water from Irvine Lake (Santiago Reservoir). The surface water assessment of Santiago Reservoir is provided by Serrano Water District, which also uses source water from Santiago Reservoir.

The most recent watershed sanitary survey for Santiago Reservoir was updated in 2024. Water supplies from Santiago Reservoir are most vulnerable to septic tank and landfill activities. The surface source water assessment was completed in December 2019 by Karen E. Johnson of Water Resources Planning and Water Quality and Treatment Solutions, Inc., with assistance from Irvine Ranch Water District staff and management.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the **IRWD Water Quality Department, 3512 Michelson Drive, Irvine.** You may request a summary of the assessment by writing to **District Secretary, Irvine Ranch Water District, 15600 Sand Canyon Avenue, Irvine, California 92618.**




WATER QUALITY CHARTS LEGEND

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The tables in the 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 close to the PHGs (or MCGLs) as are economically and technologically feasible.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** The average of analytical results taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- **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.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb):** Micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).
- **Parts per Million (ppm):** Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt):** Nanograms per liter (ng/L).
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs, MRDLs, and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Running Annual Average (RAA):** The highest of all Running Annual Averages calculated as average of all the samples collected within a 12-month period.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in parts per million, billion, and trillion. 



Parts per **Million** is Equivalent to **One Blade of Grass in a Football Stadium**



Parts per **Billion** is Equivalent to **One Drop of Water in an Olympic-Sized Swimming Pool**



Parts per **Trillion** is Equivalent to **One Penny in a Stack of Pennies Stretching to the Moon and Back**

Every year, Moulton Niguel conducts approximately 12,000 water quality tests that are independently analyzed at state-of-the-art laboratories.

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the USEPA and the DDW have set prescribed 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Treated Surface Water Quality Results for 2025

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Runoff leaching of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND - 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.058	ND - 0.082	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.130	0.130	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health. Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts						
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2.4	ND - 8.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water ozonation
Secondary Standards*						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	58	ND - 82	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	N/A	92	84 - 99	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; seawater influence
Color (color units)	15*	N/A	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	N/A	873	759-987	No	Substances that form ions in Water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	N/A	182	146 - 218	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	N/A	545	465 - 625	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals						
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	N/A	32	32	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial process
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	N/A	0.13	0.13	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; industrial wastes
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	236	191 - 280	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	N/A	13.8	11.2 - 16.4	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	22	19 - 25	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	N/A	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	N/A	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	88	78 - 97	N/A	Salt present in water; naturally-occurring
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	108	93 - 122	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	56	44 - 68	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	2.4	1.6 - 2.6	No	Various Natural and Man-made Sources. TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts

AL = Action Level; ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; TT = treatment technique; RAA = Running Annual Average; LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; N/A = not applicable *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity - Combined Filter Effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Water Treatment Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.05	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

2025 Moulton Niguel Water District Distribution System

Disinfection Byproducts	Units	MCL	Annual Average	Range of Detections
Total Trihalomethanes (LRAA)**	ppb	80	39	20.0 - 48.5
Haloacetic Acids (LRAA)**	ppb	60	18	9.6 - 20.3
Disinfectant Residual (chloramines)	mg/L	MRDL = 4	2.24	0.80 - 3.20
Lead (90th %)**	ppb	AL = 15	ND	ND - 1.82
Copper (90th %)**	mg/L	AL = 1.3	0.103	0.003 - 0.182

Required testing is based on an LRAA. *The Lead and Copper data is from triennial testing of 52 residences in 2024. Zero tests exceeded the Action Level.

BAKER WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Treated Surface Water Quality Results for 2025

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals						
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.9	1.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	1.74	1.54 - 2.20	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.129	0.119 - 0.141	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; Natural deposits erosion
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.12	0.08 - 0.15	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, Natural deposits erosion
Nitrate/Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.11	0.08 - 0.15	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, Natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.33	0.27 - 0.37	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Secondary Standards*						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	N/A	109	108 - 110	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; sea water influence
Color (color units)	15*	N/A	< 3	< 3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	N/A	1	< 1 - 3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	N/A	1,049	1,030 - 1,068	No	Substances that form ions in Water; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	N/A	219	217 - 221	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	N/A	625	560 - 682	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; sea water influence
Unregulated Chemicals						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	119	106 - 129	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppb)	Not Regulated	N/A	149	140 - 159	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1000	N/A	143	130 - 186	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Carbonate (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	< 0.6	< 0.6 - 1.9	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	73	65.0 - 81.3	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	293	269 - 322	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness as Grains per Gallon	Not Regulated	N/A	17.1	15.7 - 18.8	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	26.9	26.0 - 28.8	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Molybdenum (ppb)	Not Regulated	N/A	5.19	4.88 - 5.47	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	N/A	7.6	7.0 - 8.0	N/A	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	5.4	4.9 - 6.0	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	N/A	101	96.9 - 106	N/A	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	2.9	2.9	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **ND** = not detected; **NL** = Notification Level; **N/A** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = Federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity - Combined Filter Effluent Baker Water Treatment Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.1 NTU	0.03	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Baker's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT). A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in 2023

Chemical	Average Amount	Range of Detections
Lithium (ppb)	33.8	9.4 - 43.0

Moulton Niguel participates in the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional testing for lithium and for 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemicals. This program helps determine if new regulatory standards are needed for unregulated contaminants. Moulton Niguel had zero detections for all 29 PFAS chemicals that were tested for, and we ensure all drinking water meets current standards. For more information, visit the EPA's website or contact the **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.





YOUR RATEPAYER FUNDS AT WORK:

Investing in Emergency Preparedness & Energy Efficiency

Moulton Niguel is taking steps to prepare for local emergencies.

Over the past year, we tested more than 7,000 fire hydrants across our service area as part of our annual Fire Hydrant Testing Program. These inspections ensure hydrants are operating properly and are ready when firefighters need them. To improve efficiency, our field teams now use a digital inventory system to capture photos, log inspection data, and generate work orders in real time, delivering faster maintenance and more accurate records.

Behind every hydrant stands a larger network built for reliability. We operate and maintain 28 drinking water reservoirs, 26 pump stations, and nearly 700 miles of pipelines. Over the next decade, we are investing nearly \$600 million to build and maintain a world-class infrastructure system that our customers can count on.

We're also continuing to make smart investments to manage rising energy costs. By optimizing pumping schedules and improving system efficiencies, we are reducing costs while maintaining the service quality our customers expect.

Innovation plays a role, too. At our Bridlewood Flow Control Facility, a new in-conduit micro turbine project is planned for later this year. The system will capture excess pressure in our water lines and convert it into clean, renewable electricity, generating power year-round without impacting your water service. The surplus energy will be converted into utility bill credits that offset electrical costs at other District facilities.



Moulton Niguel Water District delivers high-quality drinking water, recycled water and wastewater services to more than 170,000 customers in Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Mission Viejo, Laguna Hills, Dana Point, and San Juan Capistrano.

FEDERAL AND STATE WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), which supplies imported water to Moulton Niguel, tests for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Whenever possible, MWD goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that do not have drinking water standards. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals may be present and whether new standards need to be established to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by MWD for imported water, and Moulton Niguel for our local distribution system, your drinking water is monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though representative, is more than one year old.


Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule.

The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Moulton Niguel: No PFOA or PFOS Chemicals Detected in Our Water

The U.S. EPA finalized maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), including perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), and other PFAS. California has adopted Public Health Goals for PFOA and PFOS and has established notification and response levels for PFOA, PFOS, perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS), and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA). Moulton Niguel has tested its water and had no detections for these PFAS chemicals. Additional PFAS information is available at www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas.



Moulton Niguel's highest priority is providing you and your family with safe and reliable water service at one of the lowest water rates in South Orange County.



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CONNECT WITH MOULTON NIGUEL

Community Participation



The Moulton Niguel Board of Directors typically meets at the District's Headquarters, 26161 Gordon Road, Laguna Hills, California 92653 on the second Thursday of the month at 6 pm. More information about regular meetings and events is available at www.mnwd.com/events.

QUESTIONS?

Contact Us for Answers

If you have questions about this report, please call Dan West, Moulton Niguel Water District's Superintendent of Operations, at **(949) 425-3566**. To reach Moulton Niguel Customer Service and for other information, please call **(949) 831-2500**, or email customerservice@mnwd.com.

A copy of this report is also available on our website: www.mnwd.com/CCR.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in this report, call the **USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791**.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you need help understanding this report, contact the District for further assistance, or review with someone who can help interpret it for you.

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

该报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。翻译它，或者与理解它的人交谈

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moulton niguel water district