

Every drop counts.



2016 Water Quality Report

**SOUTH COAST
WATER DISTRICT**

Partnering With The Community



Your Drinking Water Meets All Quality Standards

Since 1990, California public water utilities have provided an annual Water Quality Report to their customers.

This year's report covers calendar year 2015 water quality results. South Coast Water District vigilantly safeguards your water supply. As in years past, the water delivered to your home or business meets the quality standards required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). 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.

Current Water Supply Sources

Approximately 80% of the water we need in our service area is imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. About 10% of our water usually comes from our local Groundwater Recovery Facility (GRF), which extracts water from the San Juan Basin and converts it to potable water using reverse osmosis technology. Currently, the GRF is shut down due to dry conditions in the groundwater basin. The balance of our



water supply consists of locally recycled water, which is non-potable and used to irrigate larger landscaped areas.

Investing in Future Water Supply Sources

Over the next 10 years, we will reduce our reliance on imported water supplies, which are decreasing and unreliable. The District will increase the use of recycled water for landscape irrigation, construct an ocean desalination facility, and expand the GRF.

Imported water will remain an important source of the state's water supply. Two-thirds of the state currently relies on the Bay-Delta area in Northern California for water, including Southern California. There is significant work ahead to address long-term water supply challenges in the Bay-Delta that will require considerable resources to preserve

this critical source of drinking water for our state.

Thank you to everyone for the steps you have taken to use water wisely. Your efforts are making a significant difference. Please keep up the good work.

**Water is essential to life,
and every drop counts.**

The Need to Conserve has Never Been Greater

As California enters its fourth year of drought, water conservation has become vitally important for us all. Generally, we use up to 60% of all the water for irrigation of landscape.

To learn more about the drought, or to find useful tips for how to conserve water, visit:

scwd.org/drought

To learn about programs and devices that can help save water, along with information on rebates for these water saving resources, visit:

scwd.org/conservation



This report contains important information about your drinking water.

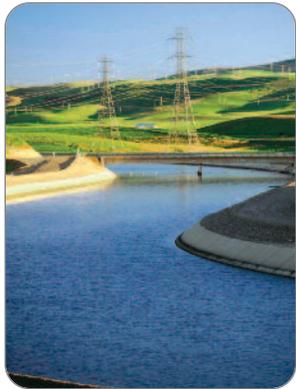
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Drinking Water Contaminants

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 land or through the layers of the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **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 and farming.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban/stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban/stormwater runoff and residential uses.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. **The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.**

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

Immuno-Compromised People

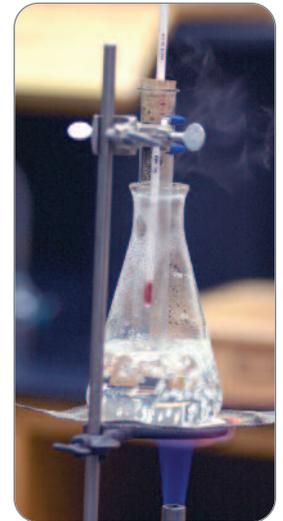
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. They should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Cryptosporidium

Metropolitan tested its source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2015 and did not detect it.

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that comes from animal or human waste. If ingested, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. If detected in water, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

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



Questions About Your Water? Contact Us for Answers.

- For further information about this report, or about your water quality in general, please contact Tim Bennett at (949) 499-4555 ext. 3129.
- Our Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at 6 p.m. in Dana Point City Council Chambers, 33282 Golden Lantern. You are encouraged to attend or may view meetings live on Cox Channels 30 or 855. In addition, you may view all Board and Committee meetings live or recorded on our website, www.scwd.org.



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facebook.com/SouthCoastWD



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[@SouthCoastWater](https://twitter.com/SouthCoastWater)

Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives 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 prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipelines that carry drinking water from the source to your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts that may pose health risks, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs.

All of South Coast Water District's water is disinfected with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia.

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 USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals. In 1979, the USEPA 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 Byproducts Rule lowered that 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 Byproducts Rule.**

In 2006, the USEPA finalized Stage 2 of the regulation, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection. In 2008, South Coast Water District completed a distribution system evaluation in compliance with the Stage 2 regulation. **The DDW has approved the District's Stage 2 Monitoring Plan. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.**

It is critical for individuals who use kidney dialysis machines or maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquaria to be aware of the

disinfectants in their public water system. In this way, they can make necessary adjustments in water quality for safe dialysis treatment and marine environment.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

In December 2007, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the DDW and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Metropolitan adjusted the natural fluoride level in treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California regulations to a maximum of two parts per million.

For information about water fluoridation, check:

www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/, or

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

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

Fix your leaks

The average home loses over 10,000 gallons of water each year to leaks



Inspect your homes for leaks by checking your toilets, faucets, and sprinkler systems!

Visit www.scwd.org/plugtheleak for help!



Pick up free toilet leak tabs at SCWD

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.

South Coast Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for

30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead, or you may call the the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general, especially the drought and conservation. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater

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

Water Conservation: www.bewaterwise.com • www.saveourwater.com

Water Saving Resources & Rebates: www.ocwatersmart.com

Source Water Assessments

Imported Water Assessment

Every five years, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

In 2012, Metropolitan submitted to DDW its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. 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/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater.

Water supplies from the State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

The USEPA also requires Metropolitan to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the Watershed Sanitary Surveys. Metropolitan 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 the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA can be obtained by calling Metropolitan at (213) 217-6850.



Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of South Coast Water District's groundwater source was completed in June 2007.

This local water source is considered most vulnerable to contamination from gas stations, dry cleaners and a wastewater treatment plant in the general area.

South Coast Water District carefully tests its well water to assure that the water is safe and in compliance with all Drinking Water Standards.

A copy of the complete groundwater source assessment can be obtained by calling (949) 499-4555, ext 1.



Chart Legend

Mandatory Water Quality Standards

Drinking water standards established by the USEPA 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:

- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **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 or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals 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 Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Voluntary Water Quality Goals

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the USEPA 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 guideposts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **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.
- **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.



2015 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
Radiologicals – Tested in 2014						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND – 4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3	2 – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.155	0.073 – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.3	2.3	No	Production Wastes, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.125	0.125	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		0.8	0.6 – 1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2015						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	155	73 – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	100	98 – 101	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,040	1,040	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	257	253 – 261	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	663	660 – 665	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2015						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	126	120 – 131	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.12	0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	78	76 – 80	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	303	300 – 306	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	26 – 27	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.8 – 5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	101	98 – 104	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.6	2.3 – 2.7	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; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 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.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	<0.06	ND – 0.1	2015
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	80	38- 160	2015
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	MCL = 10	0.02	0.18	0.037 – 1.1	2015
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	MCLG = 100	0.3	ND – 1.1	2015
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.4 – 5.1	2015
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1,100	960 – 1,200	2015
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.7	2.3 – 3.3	2015

**Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

2015 South Coast Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Capo Beach	Range Capo Beach	Average So. Coast	Range So. Coast	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	47	16 – 59	56	19.8 – 60.6	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	20	2.4 – 29.5	20	ND – 29.5	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.9	0.6 – 2.3	1.6	0.2 – 2.4	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality							
Color (color units)	15*	1	1	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.2	0.14 – 0.36	0.18	0.12 – 0.31	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

South Coast – Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; ten locations are tested weekly for color, odor and turbidity.

Capistrano Beach – Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; six locations are tested weekly for color, odor and turbidity.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90% Value Capo Beach	90% Value So. Coast	Sites Exceeding AL Capo Beach	Sites Exceeding AL So. Coast	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.19	0.13	0 out of 30	0 out of 31	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	ND	0 out of 30	0 out of 31	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

In the **Capistrano Beach** service area, the most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected at 30 residences in 2013.

Lead was detected in 0 homes and copper was detected in 18 homes; but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded the Action Level (AL).

In the **South Coast** service area, the most recent lead and copper at-the-tap samples were collected from 31 residences in 2014.

Lead was detected in 3 homes and copper was detected in 10 homes, but none of the samples for lead and copper exceeded their respective ALs.

A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Capo. Bch.	Range Capo. Bch.	Average So. Coast	Range So. Coast	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	71	40 – 110	129	62 – 250	2015
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)**	MCL = 10	0.02	0.047	0.041 – 0.056	0.048	0.042 – 0.052	2015
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	MCL = 50	MCLG = 100	<0.2	ND – 0.26	0.2	ND – 0.34	2015
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.4	4 – 5.2	4.9	4.8 – 5.1	2015
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1,000	900 – 1,300	1,200	1,200	2015
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.6	2.1 – 3.5	2.6	2.5 – 2.7	2015

**Hexavalent chromium is regulated with an MCL of 10 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 1ppb. Hexavalent chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

***Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.



South Coast Water District's **Water Saver of the Month Award** program recognizes District customers who have made a tangible contribution to conserving potable water. In 2015, our Water Saver of the Month Award winners removed a combined total of 11,985 square feet of turf and replaced it with water-wise landscaping, saving a total of approximately 381,665 gallons of water per year. Learn more about the program at scwd.org/award.

What is the District Doing to Combat the Drought?

The District is taking proactive steps to bolster local water supplies. Proactive measures that will have long-term value to our customers include:

- **Working to diversify water portfolio:**

- Expanding the recycled water distribution system
- Bringing a Desalination Facility to fruition
- Expanding capacity of the Groundwater Recovery Facility

- **Engaging the community to encourage water-use reductions**

- Notifying of potential leaks
- Informing residents of water ran for a 24-hour cycle
- Working with large landscape irrigators to convert to recycled water
- Working with single family residences and HOAs to upgrade inefficient irrigation systems to weather-based irrigation controllers and high efficiency sprinkler nozzles

For more information, visit scwd.org/drought.



Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home . . .



Collect water used to wash fruits and vegetables:

Use it to water your houseplants

Don't run water to thaw food:

Defrost in the refrigerator

Every minute you cut from your shower:

Saves up to 5 gallons

Install low-flow shower heads:

Saves 2.5 gallons per minute

Install aerators on the kitchen faucet:

Reduce flow to less than 1 gallon per minute

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth:

Saves up to 2.5 gallons per minute

Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor:

Saves up to 300 gallons a month

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes:

Saves up to 50 gallons per week

Fix household leaks promptly: **Saves up to 100 gallons per day**

Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers.

You'll save gallons of water per day, and many of these items are eligible for rebates. To learn more, visit:

www.ocwatersmart.com.

Talk to your family and friends about saving water.

If everyone does a little, we all benefit a lot.



Level 2 Water Supply Warning Mandatory Water Conservation Requirements

- **Limit landscape irrigation to 1 day per week** between 5 p.m. and 9 a.m.
- **Residential watering day:** Monday;
Business, HOA, government, school: Wednesday
- **Limit watering to 10 minutes** per sprinkler station/zone, with no run-off
- **Fix water leaks** within 2 business days
- **No hosing down or washing vehicles**, except at a commercial car washing facility or by a commercial mobile detailer that uses its own source of water
- **No hosing or washing down** hard or paved surfaces
- **Retrofit of plumbing fixtures** exclusively with water-conserving fixtures upon sale or transfer of property ownership
- **Turn off irrigation systems when it rains**

For a full list of requirements, including golf course, HOA, construction, commercial food service, and lodging requirements, visit scwd.org/drought.