

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



***Presented By***  
**City of Tustin**  
**Water Services**

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

该报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。翻译一下，或与理解它的人交谈

이 보고서에는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역해 보세요, 아니면 이해해주는 사람이랑 얘기해봐

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Dịch nó, hoặc nói chuyện với người hiểu nó

برش لا هاي م لوح ةماه تامول عم يلغ ريورقتلا اذه يوتحي كل ذم هفي صخش عم ثدحتلا وأءامجرت. كب ةصراخل

このレポートには、飲料水に関する重要な情報が含まれています。それを翻訳して、またはそれを理解している人に相談してください

## Your 2025 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2024. The City of Tustin Water Services Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies imported, treated surface water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water, and the City for the distribution system, your drinking water is constantly 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, is more than a year old.

### Sources of Supply

The City's water supply is a blend of local groundwater wells and imported water connections originating from Northern California and the Colorado River by MWDSC via the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, Groundwater Replenishment System recycled water, and imported water. The groundwater basin, which is managed by OCWD, is about 350 square miles. It lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 19 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

### Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners, and gas stations. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: known contaminant plumes, historic agricultural activities and application of fertilizers, and sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Tustin Water Services at (714) 573-3178.

### 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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB 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.

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. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Quality Water is Our Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed.



Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

## You Can Have Confidence in the Quality of Your Water

The City of Tustin Water Services is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to ensure the water delivered to your tap meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

Our annual water quality report shares details about the water you receive. You can see for yourself that we are meeting or even exceeding standards required to maintain water quality. Take a look inside for details on water sources, the constituents found in the water, and how our water compares with state and federal standards. The City of Tustin Water Services is committed to safeguarding its water supply and ensuring that your tap water is safe to drink. We also strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water supply.

## We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water's Quality

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Matt Olmos at (714) 573-3383. The Tustin City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in City Council Chambers, 300 Centennial Way. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

## Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has benefited from an abundant, high-quality water supply. As statewide water demand increases, it is essential to use this precious natural resource efficiently and invest in long-term water sustainability.

The OCWD and MWDOC work collaboratively to develop and implement innovative water management and supply programs, including:

- Water reuse and recycling
- Wetlands expansion and recharge facility construction
- Groundwater cleanup projects
- Ocean and brackish water desalination
- Surface water storage and stormwater capture
- Water-use efficiency programs and incentives

These initiatives are enhancing countywide water reliability and water quality while ensuring a sustainable water future for generations to come.

### Commitment to Water Sustainability

Your local and regional water agencies are making necessary investments today to develop new water supplies, protect existing resources, and improve water quality.

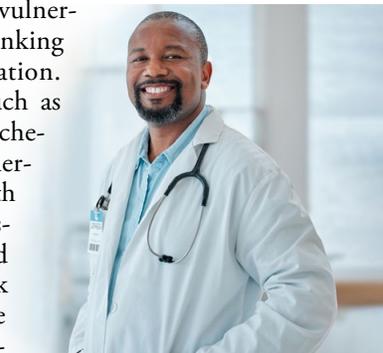
For more information on water conservation, projects, and sustainability efforts, visit:

- **Orange County Water District:** [ocwd.com](http://ocwd.com)
- **Municipal Water District of Orange County:** [mwdoc.com](http://mwdoc.com)

Together, we can ensure an abundant and reliable water supply for Orange County's future.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



## Water Conservation: Making Every Drop Count

Water is a limited natural resource, and using it efficiently is essential in both wet and dry years. Outdoor watering makes up about 60 percent of home water use, making it the biggest opportunity for savings.



### Start Outdoors: Use Water Wisely in Your Yard

- Choose water-wise plants and drought-tolerant landscaping.
- Adjust sprinklers to avoid watering sidewalks and streets.
- Water in the early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation.
- Fix leaks in irrigation systems—a small leak can waste thousands of gallons per year.
- Use mulch to retain moisture and keep plants healthy.
- Visit [bewaterwise.com](http://bewaterwise.com) for more landscaping ideas and rebates.

### Indoor Water-Saving Tips

- Take shorter showers—a five-minute shower uses much less water than a bath.
- Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth, shaving, or washing dishes.
- Fix leaks—a dripping faucet or running toilet can waste thousands of gallons per year.
- Run dishwashers and washing machines only when full to save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator to avoid running the tap for cold water.=

### Why Conservation Matters

Southern California's arid climate and reliance on imported water make conservation essential. Water is transported hundreds of miles through aqueducts from the Colorado River and Northern California, with high costs for pumping and treatment.

### Small Actions, Big Impact

By making small changes in daily habits and using water more efficiently, we can protect this vital resource for future generations.

For more tips, rebates, and programs, visit:

- [ocwatersmart.com](http://ocwatersmart.com)
- [bewaterwise.com](http://bewaterwise.com)

### City of Tustin Water Services

300 Centennial Way, Tustin, CA 92780 • (714) 573-3350  
[tustinca.org/215/Water-Operations](http://tustinca.org/215/Water-Operations) • [molmos@tustinca.org](mailto:molmos@tustinca.org)

## About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. City of Tustin Water Services is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute–accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Tustin Water Services at (714) 573-3350. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Tustin has completed the lead service line initial inventory (LSLI) required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the LSLI was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, the City of Tustin has determined that while all service lines within the distribution system are lead-free, 130 customer-side service lines have been identified as galvanized requiring replacement. This includes all customer-owned service lines. For more information, please visit [tustinca.org/1534/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Revisions](http://tustinca.org/1534/Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Revisions).

## Entrained Air

If your tap water has a slightly milky appearance, you're probably experiencing an interesting but harmless phenomenon known as entrained air. The milky color in the water caused by tiny air bubbles is harmless and related to the operation of City wells. The air is dissolved under pressure in the groundwater, much like carbon dioxide in a bottle of soda. If your tap water is milky and you want to confirm you are experiencing entrained air, rinse out a clear glass twice and then fill it with cold tap water. After a few moments, the water should begin to clear from the bottom of the glass to the top as the bubbles rise to the surface. If the water does not clear, please contact us.

## 2024 City of Tustin Drinking Water Quality

For more information about the health effects of the contaminants listed in the following tables, call the U.S. EPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### 2024 CITY OF TUSTIN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>					
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b> (ppb)	80	38	ND - 33	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> (ppb)	60	14	ND - 9.8	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
<b>Chlorine Residual</b> (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.17	0.69 - 1.5	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
<b>Color</b> (color units)	15*	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (ntu)	5*	0.12	ND - 0.42	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; twenty locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Odor was not detected in 2024.

**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)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 48	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0 / 48	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

During July 2024, 48 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Lead was detected in two homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 37 homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
<b>Bromochloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.35	ND - 3.5	2020
<b>Bromodichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 2.8	2020
<b>Chlorodibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 1.2	2020
<b>Dibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.9	ND - 1.7	2020
<b>Dichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	0.44	ND - 6.1	2020
<b>Trichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	ND	ND - 4.3	2020

## Source Water Assessment

### Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update. 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 Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC 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 the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

### Groundwater Assessment

The City's water supply also includes local treated groundwater from East Orange County Water District (EOCWD). An assessment of the drinking water sources for EOCWD was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with nitrates detected in the water supply: historic waste dumps/landfills, and past agricultural activities and application of fertilizers. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: dry cleaners and gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Jerry Mendzer at EOCWD, (714) 538-5815.

## 2024 CITY OF TUSTIN DRINKING WATER QUALITY / LOCAL GROUNDWATER AND METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT (MWD) OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CONTAMINANT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE LOCAL GROUNDWATER TUSTIN	LOCAL GROUNDWATER EOCWD	AVERAGE MWD SURFACE WATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Radiologicals - Tested in 2022, 2023, and 2024</b>								
<b>Gross Alpha Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Gross Beta Particle Activity</b> (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	NR	4	ND - 5	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
<b>Radium, Combined</b> (pCi/L)	5	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Uranium</b> (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.1	1.1	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants - Tested in 2023 and 2024</b>								
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND	0.124	ND - 0.124	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Bromate</b> (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	NR	ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2	1	0.16	0.16	NR	0.11 - 0.22	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	NR	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
<b>Hexavalent Chromium</b> (ppb)	10	0.02	0.26	0.38	ND	ND - 0.55	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
<b>Nitrate</b> (ppm as N)	10	10	2.4	3.3	ND	ND - 4	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
<b>Nitrate+Nitrite</b> (ppm as N)	10	10	2.4	3.3	ND	ND - 4	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
<b>Perchlorate</b> (ppb)	6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.4	No	Industrial Discharge
<b>Selenium</b> (ppb)	50	30	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.7	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
<b>Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2023 and 2024</b>								
<b>Aluminum</b> (ppb)	200*	600	ND	ND	ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
<b>Chloride</b> (ppm)	500*	n/a	131	99	104	34 - 246	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Color</b> (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	2	ND - 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
<b>Odor</b> (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND	1	ND - 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	996	892	979	562 - 1,640	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	500*	n/a	161	119	224	79 - 254	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b> (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	330	564	621	120 - 686	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.45	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits



## 2024 CITY OF TUSTIN DRINKING WATER QUALITY / LOCAL GROUNDWATER AND METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT (MWD) OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE LOCAL GROUNDWATER TUSTIN	AVERAGE LOCAL GROUNDWATER EOCWD	AVERAGE IMPORTED MWD AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024</b>								
<b>Alkalinity, total as CaCO<sub>3</sub></b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	208	183	114	105 - 281	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Boron</b> (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.14	0.13	0.14	ND - 0.2	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Bromide</b> (ppm) (1)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.27	0.17	NR	0.087 - 0.68	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>Calcium</b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	107	95	68	41 - 186	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Hardness, total as CaCO<sub>3</sub></b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	392	327	270	133 - 700	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Hardness, total</b> (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	23	19	16	8 - 41	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Lithium</b> (ppb) (2)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.8	NR	22	ND - 38	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
<b>Magnesium</b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	30.3	22	26	7.3 - 57.2	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb) (1) (3)	50*	n/a	1.1	NR	ND	ND - 2.2	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Perfluorobutanoic Acid</b> (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 9	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid</b> (ppt)	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid</b> (ppt) (2)	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.2	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>Perfluorohexanoic Acid</b> (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 4.4	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>Perfluoropentanoic Acid</b> (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.9	n/a	Industrial Discharge
<b>pH</b> (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.9	8.2	7.2 - 8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
<b>Potassium</b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.6	2.2	4.9	1.8 - 5.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	97.3	65	103	64 - 129	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b> (ppm)	TT	n/a	ND	ND	2.4	ND - 2.5	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b> (ppm) (1)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.32	NR	NR	0.14 - 0.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

**ppb** = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter; **NR** = Not Required to be analyzed; **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

\* Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

(1) Contaminant included as part of the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4).

(2) Contaminant included as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5).

(3) Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
<b>Turbidity - combined filter effluent</b>				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.06	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 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.

**NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units

## Drinking Water Definitions

### What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

The tables in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

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

### What is a water quality goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA

and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts 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 U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public health goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

### How are contaminants measured?

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

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

## Cross Connections

The SWRCB updated the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) on July 1, 2024. More information about the City of Tustin's Cross-Connection Control (CCC) Plan will be available at [tustinca.org/215/Water-Operations](https://tustinca.org/215/Water-Operations).

## Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your research are:

- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:** [mwdh2o.com](https://mwdh2o.com)
- **California Department of Water Resources:** [water.ca.gov](https://water.ca.gov)
- **The Water Education Foundation:** [watereducation.org](https://watereducation.org)

To learn more about water conservation and rebate information:

- [bewaterwise.com](https://bewaterwise.com)
- [ocwatersmart.com](https://ocwatersmart.com)

And to see the aqueducts in action, check out these two videos:

- **Wings Over Water:** [youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU](https://youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU)
- **Wings Over Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct:** [youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4](https://youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4)

## Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945 to help prevent tooth decay. As of today, the majority of public water suppliers in the country, including the MWDSC, fluoridate their water. MWDSC began adding fluoride in December 2007, complying with all provisions of California's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are regulated in California and limited to a maximum of 2 parts per million (ppm). Some local groundwater supplies naturally contain fluoride, but they are not supplemented with additional fluoride.

### Additional Information

For more details on water fluoridation, please visit:

- **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** [cdc.gov/fluoridation](https://cdc.gov/fluoridation) or (800) 232-4636
- **State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:** [waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html](https://waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html)
- **American Dental Association:** [ada.org](https://ada.org)
- **American Water Works Association:** [awwa.org](https://awwa.org)

For specific inquiries about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact MWDSC directly at (800) 225-5693.