

2018 Water Quality Report



City of Tustin
Water Services

Your 2018 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 calendar year 2017 drinking water quality testing and reporting.**

The City of Tustin Water Services Division (City) 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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, 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 USEPA 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, are more than one year old.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

The City of Tustin Water Services water supply is a blend of ground-water provided by OCWD and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via MWDSC. Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and 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 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.



OCWD and MWDOC work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.

A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today.

Your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW



prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.



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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Joe Lozano at (714) 573-3178.

The Tustin City Council meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 pm in the City Council Chambers, 300 Centennial Way, Tustin, California. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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

Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

— Water Quality Issues that Could Affect Your Health —

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWDC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported 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. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:

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

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)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, 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 chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by 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.



MWDC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDC adjusted the natural

fluoride level in imported 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. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:



U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1 (800) 232-4636 • www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certfic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

For more information about MWDC's fluoridation program, please call Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or email him at edymally@mwdc2o.com.

Nitrate Advisory

At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL of 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Nitrate in your drinking water in 2017 ranged from non-detect to 7.4 mg/L. The following advisory is issued because in 2017 we recorded nitrate measurements in the drinking water supply which exceeded one-half the nitrate MCL.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age.

2017 City of Tustin Drinking Water Quality Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Groundwater Amount	Avg. Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2017							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	<1	ND	ND – 1.9	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2017							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.16	ND – 0.13	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND	ND – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		NR	0.7	0.6 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.18	NR	0.15 – 0.23	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	4.1	ND	ND – 7.4	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	4.1	ND	ND – 7.4	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	<4	ND	ND – 5.2	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	<5	ND	ND – 6.6	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2017							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	160	ND – 130	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	133	50	24 – 349	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	1	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	<100	ND	ND – 246	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	2	ND – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,120	490	351 – 2,140	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	157	96	63 – 323	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	512	294	126 – 958	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.14	ND	ND – 1.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zinc (ppm)	5*	n/a	<0.05	ND	ND – 0.4	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2013, 2014, and 2017							
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	NL = 1	n/a	0.1	ND	ND – 0.2	n/a	Industrial Waste Discharge
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	201	61	48 – 323	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.1	0.1	ND – 0.27	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	109	28	20 – 227	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	n/a	59	53	ND – 130	n/a	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination; Industrial Processes
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	n/a	0.02**	0.23	0.07	ND – 0.4	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Chromium, Total (ppb)***	50	(100)	< 0.2	< 0.2	ND – 0.5	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	392	119	82 – 873	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	23	7	4.8 – 51	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	29.1	12	5.4 – 74.7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	10	4.7	4.4 – 20	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.7	8.4	7.4 – 8.6	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.4	2.8	1.6 – 3.7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	83.3	51	39 – 167	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	640	930	420 – 1,100	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	0.17	2.4	ND – 3.0	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	4.4	2.8	1.5 – 7.7	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; NR = Not Required to be analyzed; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; 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.

**There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

***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.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement		0.3 NTU	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU		95%	No	Soil run-off

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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. The City is responsible for providing



high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

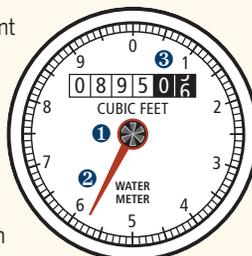
When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How to Read Your Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the black numbers (0895).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.



- ❶ **Low-Flow Indicator** - The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.
- ❷ **Sweep Hand** - Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.
- ❸ **Meter Register** - The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 89,505 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.

2017 City of Tustin Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	17	ND – 28	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	4	ND – 10	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.0	0.6 – 1.6	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	<0.1	ND – 0.35	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. Color and odor were not detected in 2016. 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 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5	3 / 44	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.35	0 / 44	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

During 2015, 44 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. Lead was detected in five samples; three exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 41 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. In 2017, 18 schools submitted requests to be sampled for lead.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	49	37 – 57	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	n/a	0.02**	0.085	ND – 0.15	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.9	4.6 – 5.4	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	970	920 – 1,100	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.9	2.4 – 3.1	2013

**There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 ppb was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

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 is 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-colored 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.

Source Water Assessments

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 watershed sanitary surveys of its source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016.

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.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes 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 either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

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, 605 W. Santa Ana Blvd., Building 28, Room 325, Santa Ana, California 92701.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Tustin Water Services at (714) 573-3178.

Save Money & Water: Learn How to Stop Leaks



Nationwide, more than 1 trillion gallons of water are lost annually due to household leaks. That's equal to the annual water use of more than 11 million homes. The average household can waste more than 10,000 gallons each year due to correctable leaks.

That's enough to wash 270 loads of laundry!

Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day! Common sources include toilets, faucets, showerheads, and landscape irrigation. But you should also consider less obvious sources of leaks: water heaters, ice makers, dishwashers, and filtration systems. Many of these are easily correctable, and fixing them can save about 10 percent on the average water bill.

Be sure to check your toilet for leaks at least once a year. Put food coloring in the tank.

If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. And if your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it. Remember, one drip a second adds up to five gallons lost per day! So regularly check your faucets and showerheads, as well as all hoses and connectors.

Many household leaks can be solved with simple tools and a little education — and fortunately, Do-It-Yourselfers have access to multiple resources. But even if you must pay for repairs, you will still save money in the long run. For more information on water conservation, visit www.ocwatersmart.com.



City of Tustin Water Services

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**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. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (714) 573-3382.

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的饮用水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。