# 2021 Water Quality Report

TUSTIN
COMMUNITY
TREES
CITY OF TUSTIN
HISTORY
FUTURE
BUILDING OUR FUTURE
HONORING OUR PAST

## City of Tustin Water Services

This report reflects water quality testing conducted during 2020.

# Your 2021 Water Quality Report


The Colorado River

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2020 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.

## 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, however. 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 and are required to complete on-the-job training and technical education before becoming a state certified operator.

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.

**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 mas 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 nói 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。

# Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

## Introduction

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) for groundwater, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) for treated surface water, and the City of Tustin for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for constituents that are regulated and unregulated.

## 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 (GWRS) 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.

## 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 implements and operates new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, groundwater cleanup projects, storage programs, and water education programs for children through adults. MWDOC offers rebates and incentives to promote water-use efficiency and provides water education programs. Both agencies work cooperatively with Orange County retail water agencies to complete studies to assess water reliability in Orange County. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality and a healthy water future for Orange County.

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 generations to come.

## 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, MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. 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/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please call Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or email him at edymally@mwdh2o.com.

## Wise Water Use is Good for Us All

- Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray, and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly. ***This can save countless gallons each time you water.***
- Water plants in the early morning. ***It reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering.***
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean off sidewalks and driveways. ***It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings quickly adds up.***
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean. ***This both saves water and makes the job easier.***

*To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health*

# We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

## 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.
- **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.

- **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.

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, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

## Nitrate Advisory

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

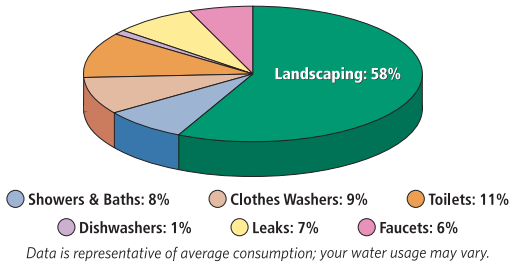
Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies.

If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

## Where Do We Use Water the Most?

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use — by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping — you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

*Save the most where you use the most:*
*Make your outdoor use efficient.*




*Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.*

## 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.

## Immunocompromised 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 to infection. 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, or on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.

## 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.

# Chart 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 charts 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:** 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 charts 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 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.

## 2020 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 | Average MWD Surface Water | Range of Detections | MCL Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Radiologicals – Tested in 2020** | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Radiation (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | <3 | <3 | ND – 4.68 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Beta Radiation (pCi/L) | 50 | (0) | NR | <4 | ND – 7 | No | Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 1.23 | 2 | ND – 3 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants – Tested in 2020** | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1 | 0.6 | <0.05 | 0.137 | ND – 0.791 | No | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 1 | 2 | ND | 0.107 | ND – 0.107 | No | Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Bromate (ppb) | 10 | 0.1 | NR | 1.9 | ND – 1.3 | No | Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.17 | NR | 0.14 – 0.21 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related | 2 | 1 | NR | 0.7 | 0.5 – 0.9 | No | Water Additive for Dental Health |
| Nitrate (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 3.88 | ND | ND – 7.77 | No | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 3.88 | ND | ND – 7.77 | No | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Selenium (ppb) | 50 | 30 | <5 | ND | ND – 5.8 | No | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| **Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2020** | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 200* | 600 | <50 | 137 | ND – 791 | No | Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 113 | 94 | 31.4 – 236 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Color (color units) | 15* | n/a | ND | 1 | ND – 1 | No | Naturally-occurring Organic Materials |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | n/a | ND | 2 | ND – 2 | No | Naturally-occurring Organic Materials |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 1,040 | 970 | 567 – 1,820 | No | Substances that Form Ions in Water |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 147 | 216 | 82.4 – 233 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 534 | 592 | 61 – 960 | No | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | n/a | 0.2 | ND | ND – 1.2 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Unregulated Contaminants – Tested in 2018 and 2020** | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 195 | 118 | 117 – 269 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NL = 1 | n/a | 0.11 | 0.13 | ND – 0.2 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Bromide (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 0.26 | NR | 0.083 – 0.68 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Calcium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 105 | 66 | 42.6 – 175 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Germanium (ppb) | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | 0.1 | ND – 0.4 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge |
| Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 373 | 265 | 136 – 650 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (grains/gallon) | Not Regulated | n/a | 22 | 15 | 8 – 38 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 26.8 | 26 | 6.4 – 52.4 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Manganese (ppb) ** | 50* | n/a | 0.75 | 1.9 | ND – 2.9 | n/a | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| N-nitrosodimethylamine (ppt) | NL = 10 | n/a | ND | 3.1 | ND – 3.1 | n/a | Byproduct of Drinking Water Chloramination, Industrial Processes |
| pH (pH units) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.4 – 8.1 | n/a | Hydrogen Ion Concentration |
| Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt) | NL = 500 | n/a | 4.2 | ND | ND – 11.7 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro heptanoic acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | <4 | ND | ND – 7.3 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.6 | ND | ND – 18 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (ppt) | NL = 6.5 | n/a | 9.9 | ND | ND – 30.3 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octanoic acid (ppt) | NL = 5.1 | n/a | 8 | ND | ND – 19.5 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | 5.7 | ND | ND – 16.6 | n/a | Industrial Discharge |
| Potassium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 2.3 | 4.6 | 1.7 – 4.7 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 80.9 | 96 | 52.7 – 131 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | TT | n/a | <0.3 | 2.4 | ND – 2.7 | n/a | Various Natural and Man-made Sources |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) *** | Not Regulated | n/a | 0.3 | NR | 0.12 – 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; **<** = 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.

**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. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring.

***Total organic carbon was also included as part of the unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring.

| Turbidity – combined filter effluent<br>Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant | Treatment Technique | Turbidity Measurements | TT Violation? | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) Highest single turbidity measurement | 0.3 NTU | 0.04 | No | Soil run-off |
| 2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU | 95% | 100% | 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. **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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

## 2020 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 | 15 | ND – 15 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | 4 | ND – 5.6 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | (4 / 4) | 0.8 | 0.56 – 0.93 | No | Disinfectant Added for Treatment |
| **Aesthetic Quality** | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5* | 0.15 | ND – 1.6 | 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 2020.
**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 1 / 53 | No | Corrosion of Household Plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0 / 53 | No | Corrosion of Household Plumbing |

During 2018, 53 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap.
Lead was detected in seven samples; one exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 45 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 2020, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

## Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

| Contaminant | Notification Level | PHG | Average Amount | Range of Detections | Most Recent Sampling Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.68 | ND – 3.8 | 2020 |
| Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.26 | ND – 2.8 | 2020 |
| Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.2 | ND – 1.2 | 2020 |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.98 | ND – 2.1 | 2020 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | MCLG = 0 | 0.76 | ND – 6.1 | 2020 |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 0.06 | ND – 0.4 | 2020 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | n/a | MCLG = 20 | 0.28 | ND – 4.3 | 2020 |

# 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, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, California 92707.

You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Tustin Water Services at (714) 361-4719.

# Your 2021 Water Quality Report

## *The Knowledge You Need for Continued Consumer Confidence*

Look inside to see how our water quality
is equal to or better than what is required to safeguard public health.


TUSTIN
BUILDING OUR FUTURE HONORING OUR PAST

**City of Tustin**
**Water Services**
300 Centennial Way
Tustin, California 92780



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## 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 assure the water delivered to your tap meets all Federal and State drinking water standards.

The tap water that comes out of your faucet has to meet rigorous State and Federal regulatory standards; otherwise, we wouldn't be able to deliver it to your home.

Our annual water quality report shares details about the water you receive. You can see for yourself that we are meeting and 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 Mike Chandler 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.