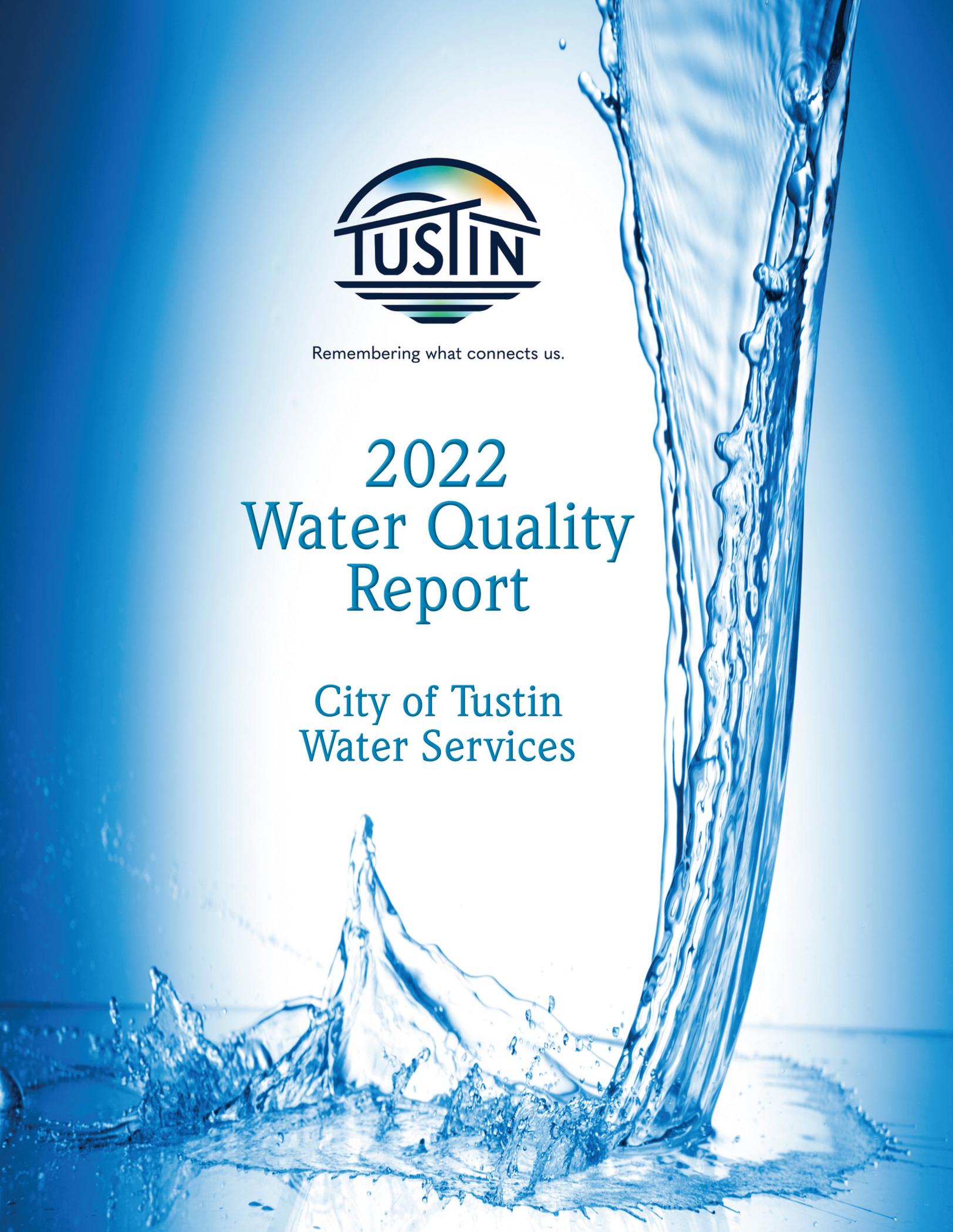




Remembering what connects us.

2022 Water Quality Report

City of Tustin
Water Services



Your 2022 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 2021 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.

Tustin Knows How To Save Water

Thank you! The City of Tustin wants to extend a heartfelt thank you to all of our customers who prioritize water use efficiency. We have been here before and the residents of Tustin have proven they know how to reduce their water use. When asked to conserve 20% of our water at the height of the last drought — you not only met this goal, you exceeded it. And best of all, you continued to conserve water even after the drought was officially declared to be over.



Now, in the midst of another extremely dry year, the City is requesting your continued support. It is again time to prioritize water conservation and water use efficiency. We recognize water conservation is more than a passing passion, it's a way of life, and as we enter this next cycle of drought, let's remind ourselves, our families and our neighbors that we know how to conserve. We have been here before and we know exactly what to do! We know our residents understand the importance of this request and will always do their part to reduce water use and conserve our water supplies, and for that, we again say Thank you!

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 o traducción, favor de contactar a un Representante de Servicio al Cliente. Teléfono: (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 جيدا.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的饮水的品质。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.



Englebright Dam on the Yuba River

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.***

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.

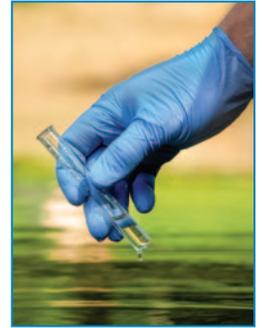
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:



- ◆ **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

Tustin Water Service has detected nitrate in the local groundwater at levels ranging from non-detect (ND) – 6.91 mg/L, with an average local groundwater detection of 3.14 mg/L.

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.

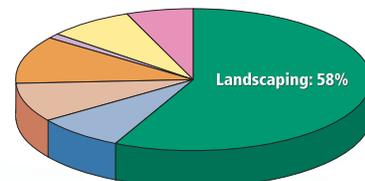


Where Do We Use Water the Most?

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.



● Showers & Baths: 8% ● Clothes Washers: 9% ● Toilets: 11%
● Dishwashers: 1% ● Leaks: 7% ● Faucets: 6%

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. Immunocompromised 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.

2021 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 and 2021							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.1	2	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants – Tested in 2020 and 2021							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	<0.05	0.141	ND – 0.21	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	0.111	ND – 0.111	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	ND	ND – 4.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.18	NR	0.14 – 0.21	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.6 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	3.14	ND	ND – 6.91	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	3.14	ND	ND – 6.91	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	<2	ND	ND – 2.8	No	Industrial Discharge
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	<5	ND	ND – 5.8	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2020 and 2021							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	<50	141	ND – 210	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	110	96	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	1,027	958	567 – 1,780	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	143	214	82.4 – 233	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	447	597	220 – 712	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.22	ND	ND – 1.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants – Tested in 2018, 2020, and 2021							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	190	125	124 – 269	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.12	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	98.8	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	349	274	136 – 650	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	20	16	8 – 38	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	24.8	25	6.4 – 51.8	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
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)	RL = 5,000	n/a	<4	ND	ND – 5.6	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	6.9	ND	ND – 10.3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	RL = 40	n/a	9.7	ND	ND – 15.8	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octanoic Acid (ppt)	RL = 10	n/a	6.7	ND	ND – 10	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.3	ND	ND – 7.2	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.3	4.4	1.7 – 4.6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	87	94	60 – 131	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.4	ND – 2.8	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; RL = Response 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 Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.03	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 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.

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.

2021 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	34	ND – 43	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	9	ND – 12	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.3	0.8 – 1.59	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment

Aesthetic Quality

Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.26	ND – 1.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
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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 2021.

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	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 53	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0 / 53	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

During August 2021, 53 residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap.

Lead was detected in two samples; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 38 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 2021, one 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 surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2016 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.

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 2022 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.



Remembering what connects us.

**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.

Where Does Our Water Come From?



...and How Does It Get to Us?

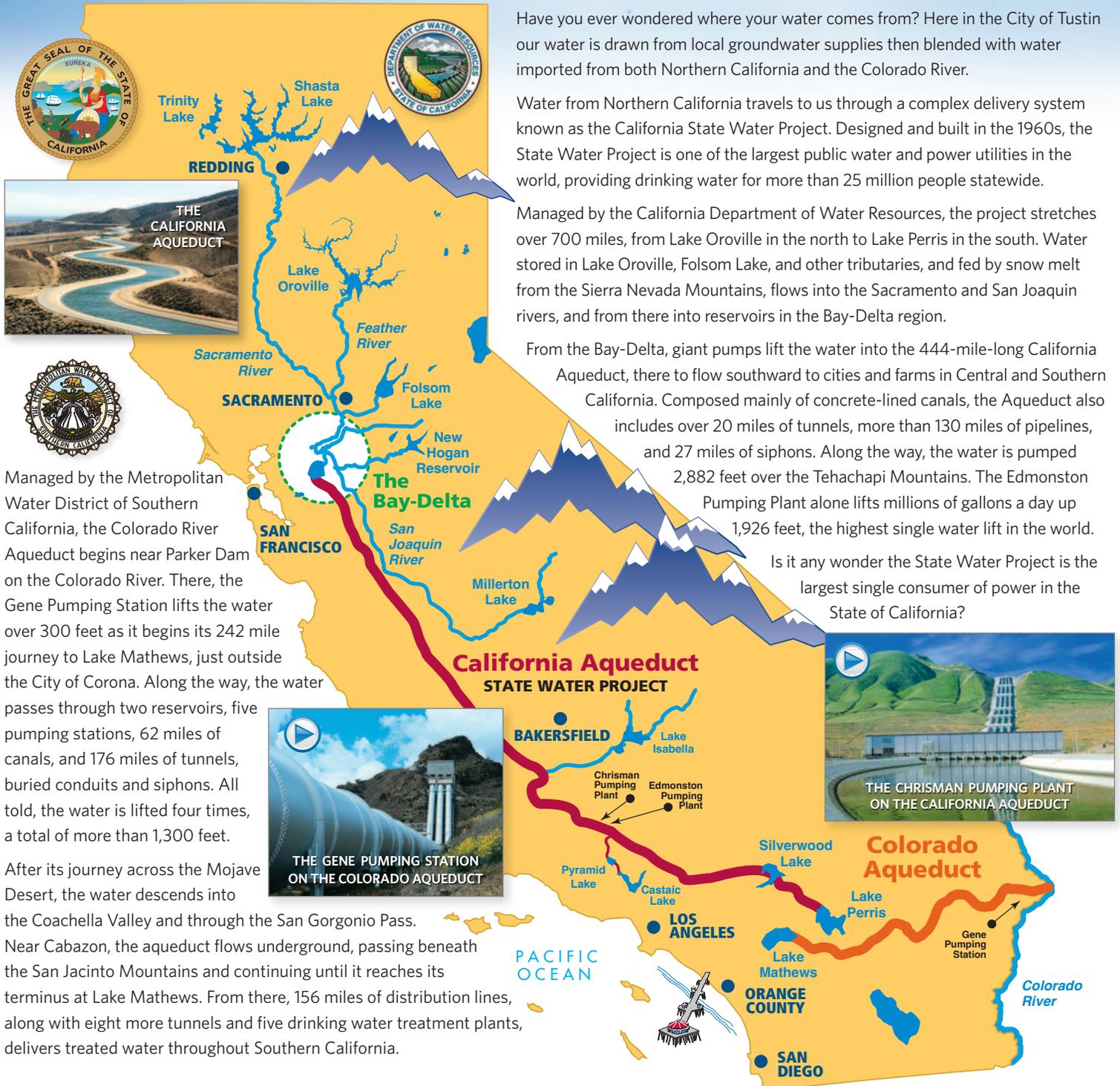
Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Here in the City of Tustin our water is drawn from local groundwater supplies then blended with water imported from both Northern California and the Colorado River.

Water from Northern California travels to us through a complex delivery system known as the California State Water Project. Designed and built in the 1960s, the State Water Project is one of the largest public water and power utilities in the world, providing drinking water for more than 25 million people statewide.

Managed by the California Department of Water Resources, the project stretches over 700 miles, from Lake Oroville in the north to Lake Perris in the south. Water stored in Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and other tributaries, and fed by snow melt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, flows into the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and from there into reservoirs in the Bay-Delta region.

From the Bay-Delta, giant pumps lift the water into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct, there to flow southward to cities and farms in Central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the Aqueduct also includes over 20 miles of tunnels, more than 130 miles of pipelines, and 27 miles of siphons. Along the way, the water is pumped 2,882 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains. The Edmonston Pumping Plant alone lifts millions of gallons a day up 1,926 feet, the highest single water lift in the world.

Is it any wonder the State Water Project is the largest single consumer of power in the State of California?

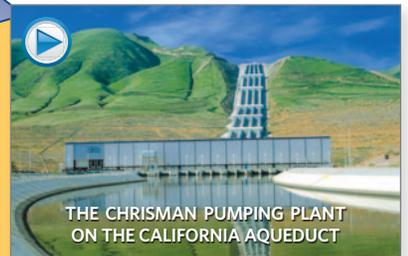


Managed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet as it begins its 242 mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way, the water passes through two reservoirs, five pumping stations, 62 miles of canals, and 176 miles of tunnels, buried conduits and siphons. All told, the water is lifted four times, a total of more than 1,300 feet.

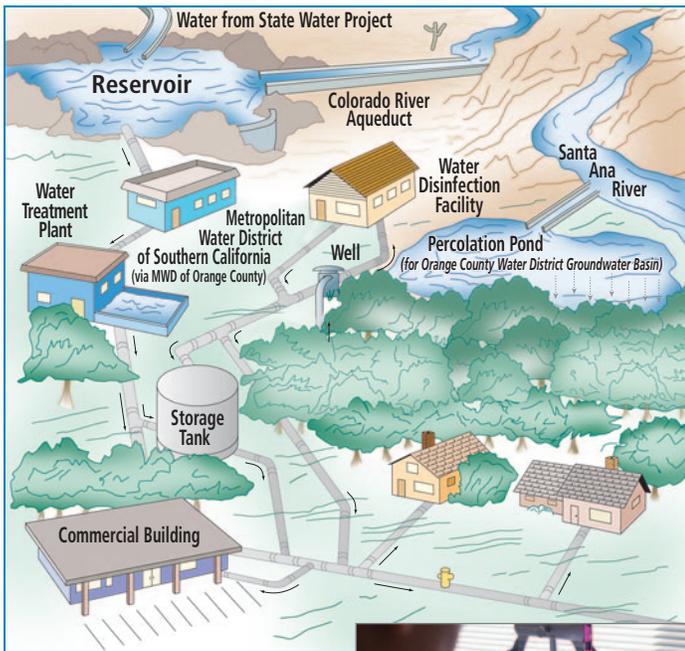
After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Geronio Pass. Near Cabazon, the aqueduct flows underground, passing beneath the San Jacinto Mountains and continuing until it reaches its terminus at Lake Mathews. From there, 156 miles of distribution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



THE GENE PUMPING STATION ON THE COLORADO AQUEDUCT



THE CHRISMAN PUMPING PLANT ON THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

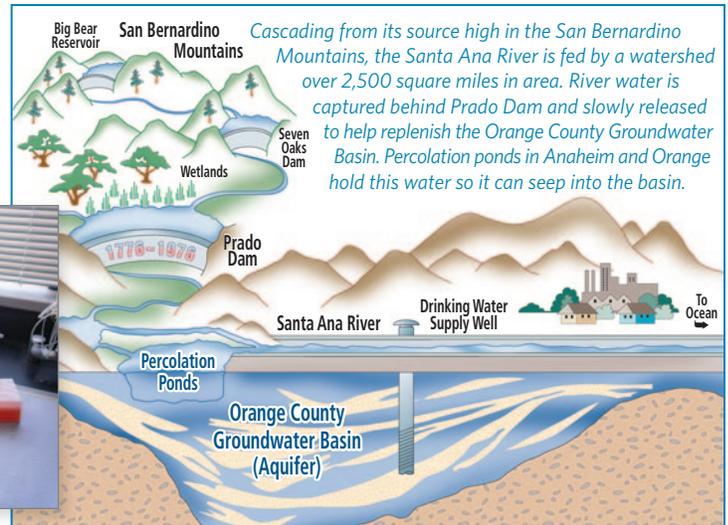


The City of Huntington Beach Utilities Division vigorously works to ensure the safety of your drinking water and, in conjunction with MWDSC and OCWD, continuously monitors the water to verify adherence with drinking water regulations.



How Does Our Water Get to Us?

Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in the southland, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, in partnership with the Municipal Water District of Orange County, treats and pumps the water to individual cities throughout Orange County. The Orange County Water District, which manages the groundwater basin beneath Central and Northern Orange County, ensures the quality and supply of groundwater throughout its service area. The City of Huntington Beach sits atop the county aquifer and draws water from this local source, then blends it with the imported surface water.



The Need to Conserve Water Remains A High Priority Throughout California

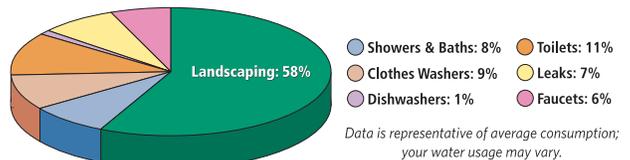
Southern California has an arid climate and wise water use needs to become a part of everyone's daily lives. For as finite as our water resources are, they get smaller every year. Simple water saving acts like the ones listed here can save countless gallons of water every day.

-  Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean. ***This both saves water and makes the job easier.***
-  Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator. ***This can save gallons of water every day and it's always cold!***
-  Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor or wet your toothbrush. ***This can save upwards of 300 gallons of water a month.***
-  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.***
-  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.***

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.



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 own research are:

- Metropolitan Water District of So. California:** www.mwdh2o.com
- California Department of Water Resources:** www.water.ca.gov
- The Water Education Foundation:** www.watereducation.org

To learn more about **Water Conservation & Rebate Information:** www.bewaterwise.com • www.ocwatersmart.com

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:
Wings Over the State Water Project: youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU
Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct: youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4



City of Tustin Water Services

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