MesaWater DISTRICT

2013 Water Quality Report

The Mesa Water Reliability Facility brings the District to 100 percent local reliability

Over Fifty Years of Providing Clean, Safe, and Reliable Tap Water

Mesa Water District (Mesa Water) is an independent special district that provides water service to more than 110,000 customers in an 18-square-mile area. Dedicated to satisfying our community's water needs, Mesa Water serves most of Costa Mesa, parts of Newport Beach, and some unincorporated areas of Orange County, including the John Wayne Airport.

Originally called the Costa Mesa County Water District, Mesa Water was formed in 1960 when four local water providers merged. The new agency's combined resources, along with an independent board of directors focused solely on water, allowed the District to build and improve its infrastructure with the top priority of providing safe, reliable water to its customers.

When the District was formed, nearly all of its water was imported from the Colorado River. As the price of imported water started to rise in the 1970s, the District turned to its own groundwater supplies. In 1978, the District changed its name to Mesa Consolidated Water District as a tribute to its historical merger. In 2012, the Board updated its name to Mesa Water District, or Mesa Water for short.

Today, Mesa Water is one of the most efficient water agencies in Orange County, according to a study of nearby water districts comparing annual per capita expenditures. From 2000 to 2010, Mesa Water supplemented its supplies with groundwater treated at the Colored Water Treatment Facility, which was renamed the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF), upon completion of the MWRF Improvements Project. This project took place from 2010 to 2012, finishing on budget and becoming operational in late 2012. Thanks to the additional water produced at the MWRF, Mesa Water is now providing 100 percent of its water from local, reliable supplies.

Mesa Water is financially stable and responsible, and it is one of few water agencies with an AAA bond rating. Additionally, for the past 18 years, Mesa Water has annually received a *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* from the Government Finance Officers Association. Mesa Water is additionally a California Special Districts Association *District of Distinction*, accredited since 2007 (when the CSDA accreditation was inaugurated) by the Special District Leadership Foundation. This accreditation recognizes agencies that provide essential public services in a fiscally responsible manner.

Governed by a publicly-elected Board of Directors, Mesa Water enjoys strong leadership and customer satisfaction. Mesa Water's directors are experienced, knowledgeable, visionary leaders committed to advocating for their constituency, ensuring water resource and infrastructure sustainability, and solidifying Mesa Water's long-term viability with a perpetual agency philosophy. According to a recent survey, over 90 percent of Mesa Water's customers are satisfied with their water quality and customer service.

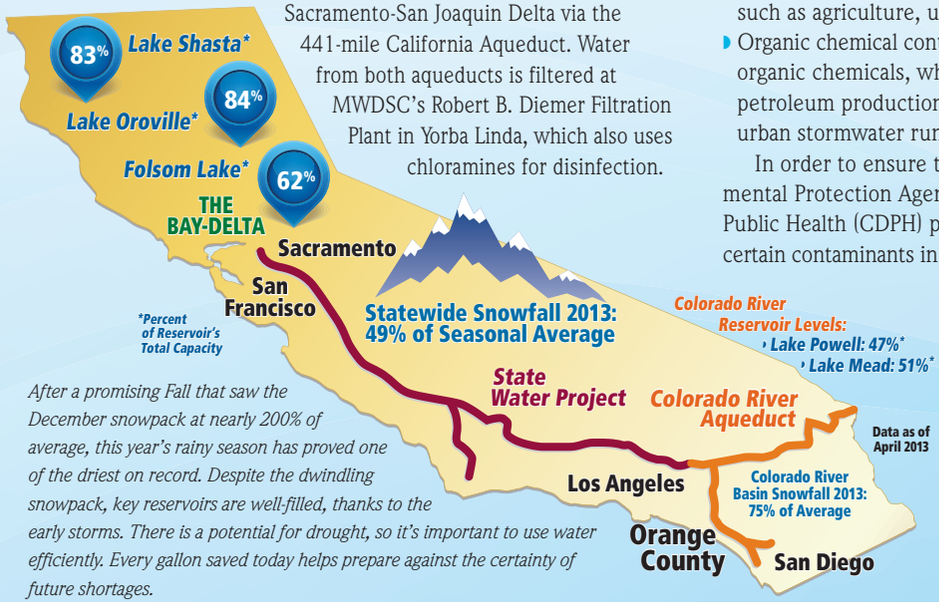
We Go to Great Lengths to Ensure the Continued Quality of Your Water

Water Supply Sources

Mesa Water provides water that is a blend of local groundwater. Groundwater, or well water, is pumped from Orange County's natural underground reservoir, or groundwater basin, via Mesa Water's eight wells. The groundwater basin is made of sand and gravel and was developed over thousands of years by the Santa Ana River flowing to the ocean. It underlies north-central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the ocean. The groundwater basin acts like a natural filter and is replenished by water from the Santa Ana River and imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). Mesa Water's groundwater is treated with chloramines – a combination of chlorine and ammonia – before it enters the distribution system.

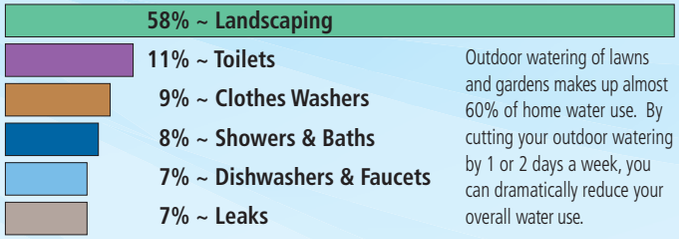
MWRF Water, pre- and post-treatment.

Mesa Water supplements its groundwater with water from the Mesa Water Reliability Facility (MWRF). Source water for the MWRF is pulled from deep below ground. The water is safe to drink, but amber-tinted from ancient redwoods. Mesa Water uses nano-filtration technology to remove the color. It is then added to the water supply. Mesa Water's backup supply, should it be needed, would be supplied with imported sources through Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). Imported supplies are pumped from the Colorado River and Northern California. Colorado River water is delivered from Lake Havasu by means of the 242-mile Colorado River Aqueduct. This water originates as snowmelt from mountainous regions in Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. Northern California water is distributed from the State Water Project through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta via the 441-mile California Aqueduct. Water from both aqueducts is filtered at MWDSC's Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda, which also uses chloramines for disinfection.



After a promising Fall that saw the December snowpack at nearly 200% of average, this year's rainy season has proved one of the driest on record. Despite the dwindling snowpack, key reservoirs are well-filled, thanks to the early storms. There is a potential for drought, so it's important to use water efficiently. Every gallon saved today helps prepare against the certainty of future shortages.

How Residential Water is Used in Orange County



Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up almost 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Visit **MesaWater.org/conservation** for water-saving tips.

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.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Immuno-Compromised People

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

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2012 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

Chloramines

Mesa Water's supply is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as the drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective in controlling the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form fewer disinfection byproducts and may have no odor. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks, or aquaria should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish.

For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines, please call Tracy Manning, Mesa Water's Quality Coordinator at (949) 574-1031.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For more information about this report, or if you have questions related to your drinking water, please contact Tracy Manning, Water Quality Coordinator, at (949) 574-1031.

Mesa Water's Board of Directors meets on the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are open to the public and are held at the District's headquarters at 1965 Placentia Avenue in Costa Mesa. Members of the public are encouraged to attend and participate.

For more information regarding these meetings, please call (949) 631-1206 or visit **MesaWater.org**.

Information You Should Know About the Quality of Your

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. Mesa Water 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 http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

1,4-dioxane

1,4-dioxane is a chemical contaminant primarily used as an industrial stabilizer to enhance performance of solvents in many manufacturing processes. It is found in foods (shrimp, chicken, tomatoes, etc.) and food additives, and ordinary household products (cosmetics, deodorants, and shampoos). The USEPA has classified 1,4-dioxane as a probable human carcinogen. Due to limited data on health effects, there is no federal or state drinking water standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL). The CDPH established a Notification Level of 1 part per billion (1 ppb) for 1,4-dioxane. CDPH does not recommend treatment or removal from service at the levels detected in Mesa Water's groundwater.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH 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** are 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 CDPH 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.

Table 1: 2012 Mesa Water District Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.2	ND – 2	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND – 2.2	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.35	0.23 – 0.54	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO_3)	45	45	<2	ND – 3.8	No	2012	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	<0.4	ND – 0.87	No	2012	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	4.5	ND – 17	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	44	19 – 68	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (odor units)	3*	n/a	<1	ND – 2	No	2012	Naturally-occuring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	560	370 – 800	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	76	36 – 130	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	330	230 – 480	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.16	ND – 0.4	No	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	140	120 – 150	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	Not Regulated	n/a	170	150 – 190	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<100	ND – 160	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	49	15 – 75	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.7	ND – 6.6	n/a	2012	Treated Wastewater
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	160	47 – 250	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.9	2.4 – 16	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	Not Regulated	3	<2	ND – 6.2	n/a	2012	Treated Wastewater
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.8 – 8.4	n/a	2012	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2	1.5 – 2.2	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	50 – 68	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.9	3.5 – 5.2	n/a	2012	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

2012 Mesa Water District Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	18	ND – 67	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	7.2	ND – 22	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	2.1	0.49 – 3.4	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	Unregulated	<2	ND – 7.6	No	Byproduct of Chloramine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	2.4	ND – 10	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	ND – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.13	ND – 0.45	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; 25 locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **PHG** = Public Health Goal
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

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
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0 / 57	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND<5	0 / 57	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, at least 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2011.
Lead was detected in 1 home; 0 exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 19 samples; 0 exceeded the action level.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water

Mesa Water believes that the 1,4-dioxane found in the groundwater originated from the seawater injection barrier. An industrial discharger was identified as the principal source in the recycled water. This source was eliminated and an additional advanced oxidation treatment step was added to reduce 1,4-dioxane from future injection water.

For more information on 1,4 dioxane or other contaminants go to **www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DDWEM.aspx**.

Unregulated Contaminants

In 2009, Mesa Water conducted sampling under the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR2). The most recent result for the detected contaminant (N-nitrosodimethylamine) is listed on the opposite page in Table 1.

To obtain additional information on this testing, please contact Tracy Manning at (949) 574-1031.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Mesa Water provides drinking water that contains naturally-occurring fluoride. Mesa Water does not add fluoride to the water it provides. Mesa Water supplements its local groundwater supply with water purchased from MWDSC. In November 2007, MWDSC began adding fluoride to drinking water. MWDSC adjusts the fluoride level to 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact:

Edgar G. Dymally, MWDSC
(213) 217-5709 • **edymally@mwdh2o.com**

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available from:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
(800) 232-4636
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

American Water Works Association:
www.awwa.org

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. A good place to begin your own research is the **Mesa Water District** website: **MesaWater.org**.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by CDPH to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

In 2012, MWDSC submitted to CDPH its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from 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 (213) 217-6850.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Mesa Water was completed in December 2002 and was updated in 2011. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: dry cleaners, gas stations, known contaminant plumes, metal plating/finishing/fabricating and plastics/synthetics producers.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the CDPH Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Tracy Manning, Water Quality Coordinator, at (949) 574-1031.

Table 2: 2012 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Diemer Average	Weymouth Average	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2011							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	4	ND – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2	2	1 – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2012							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.15	0.12	ND – 0.34	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		0.8	0.8	0.6 -1.1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2012							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	150	120	ND – 340	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	90	90	85 – 95	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	780	740	340 – 930	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	160	140	130 – 160	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	500	470	450 – 500	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2012							
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	98	95	53 – 120	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	130	130	130	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	51	46	45 – 53	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	210	200	80 – 270	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	12	12	4.7 – 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21	20	19 – 21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ppt)	Not Regulated	3	ND	ND	ND – 3	n/a	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	7.9 – 8.6	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4	3.9	3.7 – 4.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	80	78	74 – 82	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	2.3	1.8 – 2.7	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; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;
ND = not detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal;
n/a = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Diemer and Weymouth Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements Diemer	Weymouth	Range of Detections	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.04	0.04	—	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	100%	—	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units
Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

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

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

Arabic

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。

Chinese

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes sur votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou parlez en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend bien.

French

Der Bericht enthält wichtige informationen über die Wasser-qualität in threr Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen

German

इस रिपोर्ट में 'पीने के पानी' के विषय पर बहुत जरूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद कीजिये, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछिये।

Hindi

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。

Japanese

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

Korean

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (949) 631-1200.

Spanish

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.

Vietnamese

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