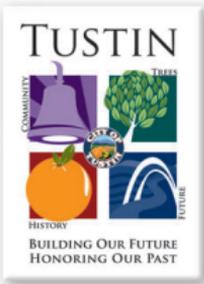


2020 Water Quality Report



City of
Tustin
Water Services

Your 2020 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 2019 drinking water quality testing and reporting.**

The City of Tustin Water Services Division (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.



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

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried



out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water and the City for the distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less

than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.



The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

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

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Mike Grisso at (714) 361-4719.

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.

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.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ◆ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- ◆ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- ◆ **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

- ◆ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 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.



Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

Water Quality Issues that Could Affect Your Health

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWDC joined a majority of the nation's public water



suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDC 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:



What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

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

How are Contaminants Measured?

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

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

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by USEPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

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

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

Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements instituted during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule.



Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule.

2019 City of Tustin Drinking Water Quality Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water							
Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Local Groundwater	Avg. MWD Surface Water	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2017 and 2018							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	<3	ND	ND – 3.9	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.33	ND	ND – 2.64	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.124	ND – 0.065	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND	ND – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	2	ND – 5.9	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.18	NR	0.14 – 0.23	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.1 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	3.8	0.5	0.5 – 7.3	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	3.8	0.5	0.5 – 7.3	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	<5	ND	ND – 5.1	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	124	ND – 65	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	101	56	24 – 228	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,000	514	491 – 1,890	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	133	91	63 – 226	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	454	304	194 – 614	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.16	ND	ND – 1.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants – Tested in 2019							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	184	72	69 – 258	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.11	0.12	ND – 0.21	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.28	NR	0.083 – 0.68	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	89	30	29 – 166	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	312	127	110 – 612	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	7.4	6.4 – 36	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21.9	14	5.4 – 47.7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)**	50*	n/a	0.63	1.9	ND – 2.7	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	8.4	7.6 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	NR	2.3	2.2 – 2.3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.3	2.8	1.6 – 3.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	79.2	56	50 – 125	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.4	ND – 2.6	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; 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 Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.05	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. 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.

The new federal rule protects public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria).

The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and resolve potential issues.

Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general, especially the drought and conservation. Some good sites to begin your own research are:

City of Tustin: www.TustinCA.org

Metropolitan Water District of So. California:
www.mwdh2o.com

Municipal Water District of Orange County:
www.mwdoc.org

Drought and Water Conservation Tips:
www.BeWaterWise.com
www.SaveOurWater.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
www.epa.gov/safewater

California Department of Water Resources:
www.water.ca.gov

Rebate Information, Water Saving Resources:
www.OCWaterSmart.com

2019 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	18	ND – 25	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	4	ND – 6.7	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.83	0.68 – 1.1	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.15	ND – 1.2	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 2019. 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).

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Percent Positives	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	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5 / 53	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	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 2019, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.93	ND – 3.8	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.31	ND – 1.3	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.26	ND – 0.8	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.97	ND – 2.1	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	1.1	ND – 5.1	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.13	ND – 0.4	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.26	ND – 1.3	2019

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

Entrained Air

If your tap water has a slightly "milky" appearance, you're probably experiencing an interesting but harmless phenomenon known as "entrained air."

The milky color in the water caused by tiny air bubbles is harmless and is related to the operation of City wells.

The air is dissolved under pressure in the groundwater, much like carbon dioxide in a bottle of soda. If your tap water is milky-colored and you want to confirm you are experiencing entrained air, rinse out a clear glass twice and then fill it with cold tap water. After a few moments, the water should begin to clear from the bottom of the glass to the top as the bubbles rise to the surface. If the water does not clear, please contact us.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

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

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

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners, and gas stations. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: known contaminant plumes, historic agricultural activities and application of fertilizers, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 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 Water: Always Available, Always Assured

THE DIEMER WATER TREATMENT PLANT, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day — enough to fill the Rose Bowl every 4 hours. The water is a blend from both the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. At 212-acres, it's one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. It provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply.



Water flowing from Diemer meets — or exceeds — all state and federal regulations. And it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network. The City of Tustin Water Services monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points on the distribution system. In addition, the Orange County Water District performs testing on the City's groundwater wells by analyzing for hundreds of compounds, many more than are required by state and federal laws and regulations. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.



TUSTIN



BUILDING OUR FUTURE
HONORING OUR PAST

City of Tustin
Water Services

300 Centennial Way
Tustin, California 92780

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This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (714) 573-3382.

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

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

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

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

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