

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report details the quality of Santa Ana's water and we're pleased to report the City continues to maintain the highest standards. But we're also concerned about water availability for generations to come, which is why smarter water use is so important. Remember, every little thing you do to save water will make a huge difference for us all.





A MESSAGE FROM FRED MOUSAVIPOUR



FRED MOUSAVIPOUR
Executive Director
Public Works Agency
City of Santa Ana

“Water sustains life, enriches health and enables commerce. We treat it as a service to the community, not just an unlimited commodity.”

Water is something we should not take for granted. No longer is water plentiful, nor are we guaranteed an endless supply. With the state of California under mandatory water use restrictions, Santa Ana is working diligently to do its part to conserve. For example, the City supplies reclaimed water for commercial and industrial irrigation and sponsors education and incentive programs for businesses and residents.

Our vision is for a resilient and sustainable water infrastructure that will deliver necessary services today and in future decades. To that end, we are making rate adjustments and embarking on a robust capital improvement program that calls for pipe replacements and increased use of technology to monitor and regulate water use while providing actionable data to consumers. We will also be making improvements to wells, pump stations, reservoirs and wastewater facilities.

While these efforts are significant, Public Works can't do it alone. We ask you to use water wisely but please don't stop there. Let us know what we can do better, because our goal is to have the most efficient Public Works that provide critical services to Santa Ana residents at a reasonable cost.

Fred Mousavipour
Executive Director
Public Works Agency
City of Santa Ana



WHAT IS A CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual water quality report that helps you make informed choices about the water you drink. CCRs are designed to let you know what contaminants, if any, are in your drinking water and any possible health effects. You will also learn about where your water comes from, how it is treated and what it contains.

The focal point of the CCR is a table that lists the results of year-round monitoring for more than 120 constituents. Included in the table is the quantity of each constituent found in Santa Ana's water supply and how that compares with the allowable state and federal limits as well as its likely origin. Only the constituents that are found are listed in the data table. Bottled water is not covered in this report. **The questions and answers starting on this page, numbers 1 through 7, will explain the important elements of the table.**

WATER SOURCE & COMPONENTS

1. What are the sources of the water Santa Ana delivers?

The City of Santa Ana depends on two sources for the 12.5 billion gallons of water we supply each year: 72 percent is groundwater and 28 percent is imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

The groundwater accumulates and is stored beneath the surface of the earth and then pumped to the surface by 20 city-owned wells. MWD brings Colorado River water from Lake Havasu and runoff from the snow pack in the Sierra Nevada Range in Northern California. The water is then treated at either the Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda or the Weymouth Filtration Plant in LaVerne before it is delivered to Santa Ana.

There are seven MWD connections located in the City. Most of our customers receive a blending of the two sources, groundwater and imported water. For more details, see the Water Quality Standards for each of these sources in the data that follow. We have listed groundwater and imported water in separate columns.

2. What's in my drinking water?

Your tap water may contain different types of chemicals (organic and inorganic), microscopic organisms (e.g., bacteria, algae, viruses) and radioactive materials (radionuclides), many of which are naturally occurring. Health agencies require monitoring for these constituents, because at certain levels they could make a person sick. The column marked "Parameter" lists the constituents found in the water used by Santa Ana.

Continued on next page.

WATER SOURCE & COMPONENTS (con't)

3. What are the maximum allowed levels for constituents in drinking water?

Health agencies have maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for constituents so that drinking water is safe and looks, tastes and smells good. A few constituents have the letters "TT" (Treatment Technique) in the MCL column because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment requirements that have to be met. One of the constituents, total chlorine residual, has an MRDL (maximum residual disinfection level) instead of an MCL.

The MRDL is the maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that is allowed in water. While disinfectants are necessary to kill harmful microbes, drinking water regulations protect against too much disinfectant being added. Another constituent, turbidity, has a requirement that 95 percent of the measurements taken must be below a certain number. **Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the efficiency of the filtration system.**

4. Why are some of the constituents listed in the section labeled "Primary Standards" and others in the "Secondary Standards"?

Constituents that are grouped in the primary standards section may be unhealthy at certain levels. Constituents that are grouped under the secondary standards section can affect the appearance, taste and smell of water, but do not affect the safety of the water unless they also have a primary standard. Some constituents (e.g., aluminum) have two different MCLs, one for health-related impacts, and another for non-health-related impacts.

5. How do I know how much of a constituent is in my water and if it is at a safe level?

With a few exceptions, if the average amount of a constituent found in tap water over the course of a year is no greater than the MCL, then the regulatory requirements are considered to be satisfied. The highest and lowest levels measured over a year are shown in the range. Requirements for safety, appearance, taste and smell are based on the average levels recorded and not the range.

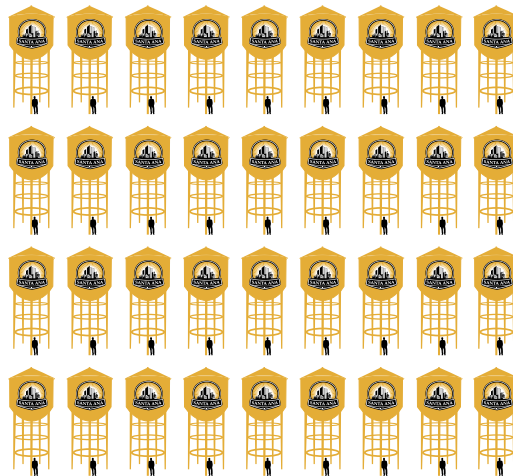
6. How do constituents get into our water?

Drinking water (tap water and bottled water) comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. The most likely source for each constituent is listed in the last column of the table.

7. Are there any potential sources of contamination in our system?

An assessment of the drinking water wells for the City of Santa Ana was completed in December 2014. Santa Ana's wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: historic agricultural activities, golf courses, and application of fertilizers. Our wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities *not* associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum pipelines, chemical/petroleum processing/stores, dry cleaners, gas stations, junk/scrap/salvage yards, metal plating/finishing/fabrication, plastics/synthetics producers, and sewer collection systems.

We use water testing equipment so sensitive it can detect levels as low as **1 part per trillion**



That's equivalent to **1 drop of soap** in enough dishwasher to fill **36 Santa Ana Water Tanks**



YOUR WATER, YOUR 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 the water poses a health risk. You can learn more about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website at epa.gov/safewater/.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Both sets of requirements protect public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

Fluoride. The City of Santa Ana receives approximately 28% of its water supply from MWD. Beginning in October 2007, MWD joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to the treated water it supplies to state water agencies, a plan approved by the CDC and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)¹. Santa Ana's well water has a naturally occurring fluoride range level of 0.18 to 0.56 ppm. Water provided by MWD has been adjusted to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 0.8 parts per million. Additional information may be found by calling MWD's Water Quality Information Hotline at 800-354-4420. You can also download a fact sheet at mwdh2o.com/fluoridation/fluoridationfactsheet.pdf or visit ada.org/fluoride.aspx.

Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. **To date, cryptosporidium has not been detected in our water supply.** USEPA/CDC (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Hexavalent Chromium. In July 2014, California became the first state in the nation to regulate hexavalent chromium, also known as Chrome-6. Previously, chrome-6 had been regulated as total chromium, which includes other forms of the mineral. Chrome-6 can be present in water due to natural geologic conditions or from industrial pollution. In Orange County, groundwater often contains trace amounts of naturally occurring Chrome-6 that are far below the new MCL. See the water quality table in this report for information on Santa Ana's water.

¹ As of July 1, 2014, the State's Drinking Water Program has been transferred from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water, which was created to consolidate all major water quality programs within a single department. For more information, visit swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs.



OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY, SERVICE AND VALUE

At the City of Santa Ana, protecting our residents' health and safety is our highest priority. But as your local water provider, we deliver more than just safe drinking water. We deliver quality, service and value.

QUALITY As always, we are committed to delivering the highest quality drinking water to all our residents. We have rigorous safeguards in place to make sure that our tap water meets or surpasses all health standards, and we are pleased to announce that in 2014 our compliance with state and federal drinking water regulations remains exemplary. And that's not all. Year after year, we have earned international recognition for our award winning tap water, which last year ranked the **nation's best tasting and highest quality on tap**.

SERVICE The City of Santa Ana is an award-winning agency known for its reliability, efficiency, quality and "green approach." Beyond providing a clean, reliable water supply whenever you need it, we also work diligently to ensure that supplies are adequate to meet demand, even as we endure the worst drought in California history. To help water users meet new, state-mandated water-use reduction targets, we are actively in the community educating consumers on a wide variety of conservation programs, rebates, tips and tools offered through the City. Our dedicated team of specialists is here to assist you with all your needs and after-hours emergencies.

VALUE The costs of providing water and treatment continue to increase, but we are working to ensure that our water stays affordable. We do this by investing in infrastructure that is built to last and using technology to improve our delivery system. We do all it takes to deliver a clean, reliable water supply right to your home, for less than a cent per gallon. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, environmental compliance, sustainability and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

If you would like to be involved in issues and decisions that affect the quality and cost of your drinking water, City Council meetings are open to the public and held at 5:45 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The meeting location is at City Council Chambers, 22 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, CA 92701.

For more information, contact:

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20 Civic Center Plaza
P.O. Box 1988, M31
Santa Ana, CA 92702
phone: 714-647-6900
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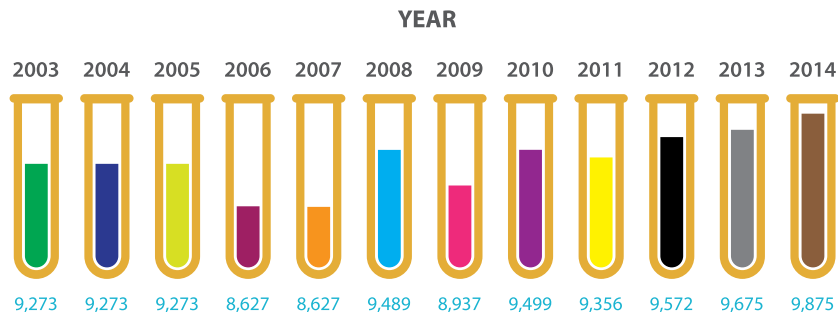
GET
INVOLVED



2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE

Santa Ana conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. In 2014, we collected numerous samples for contaminants at various sampling points in your water system; all of which were below state and federal maximum allowable levels. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following table.

Number of samples collected



The following glossary will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in the table.

ABBREVIATIONS TO EXAMINE

Constituents

Components or elements found in drinking water.

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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 the USEPA.

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

The MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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 (Cal/EPA).

Regulatory Action Level

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TERMS TO EXAMINE

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Mandatory health-related standards that may cause health problems in drinking water.

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Aesthetic standards (non health-related) that could cause odor, taste, or appearance problems in drinking water.

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

Information about contaminants that are monitored but are not currently regulated by federal and state health agencies.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS

Information that may also be of interest to our customers.

ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

AL = Regulatory Action Level

CFU = Colony-Forming Units

MFL = Million Fibers per Liter

NA = Not Applicable

NC = Not Collected

ND = Not Detected

NL = Notification Level

NR = Not Required

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter



HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

Starting with a Substance, read across. MCL shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. MCLG is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). Range tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. Average represents the measured amount (less is better). Typical Source of Contaminant tells where the substance usually originates. Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS

PARAMETER	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
CLARITY							
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) ¹	0.3	NA	Highest	0.05	NR	NR	Soil runoff
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (%)	95 ²	NA	%<0.3	100	NR	NR	Soil runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria ³	NA	NA	ND - 1.5	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOLOGICALS							
Natural Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2 - 3	3	ND - 4.98	2.93	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND - 2.2	2.2	ND - 3.40	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	ND	ND	ND - 139.00	19.53	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	0.16 - 0.47	0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Primary Standards continued on next page.

2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE



WATER
DATA

PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS *(con't)*

PARAMETER	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
			Range	Average	Range	Average		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS <i>(continued)</i>								
Fluoride (ppm) (Treatment-related)	(see notes) ⁴	1	0.6 - 1.0	0.8	NA	NA	Water additive for dental health	
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	ND	ND	ND - 2.1	0.9	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate ⁵ (as NO ₃ ppm)	45	45	ND	ND	ND - 28.18	9.86	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N ppm)	10	10	ND	ND	ND - 6.37	2.23		
Perchlorate (ppb) ⁶	6	6	ND	ND	ND - 4.00	0.03	It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts	
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	ND	ND	NR	NR	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharges; runoff	
PARAMETER	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Range	Average	90th Percentile	# of Sites Above the AI	# of Sites Sampled	
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.3	ND	ND	0.14	0	84	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0.2	ND	ND	ND	0	84	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers

Primary Standards continued on next page.

2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE



WATER
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PRIMARY STANDARDS: MANDATORY HEALTH-RELATED STANDARDS (con't)

PARAMETER	MCL [MRDL]	PHG MCLG [MRDLG]	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER or SYSTEM		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (ppb)	5	13	ND	ND	ND	ND	Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals – Values are for the distribution system based on annual running average							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ⁷	80	NA	12 - 60	58	ND - 46.3	26.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (ppb) ⁷	60	NA	ND - 22	18	ND - 22.6	9.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	1.3 - 2.9	2.3	ND - 1.18	0.74	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

SECONDARY STANDARDS: AESTHETIC STANDARDS (NON-HEALTH RELATED)

PARAMETER	MCLG	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	86 - 92	89	20.1 - 100	53.72	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	NA	1	1	ND - 3	0.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor, Threshold (units)	3	NA	1 - 2	1.5	ND	ND	Natural occurring organic materials
Spec. Conductance (um/cm)	1600	NA	NC	NC	449 - 986	686.61	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	223 - 241	232	49.50 - 153	91.06	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	603 - 651	627	276 - 622	426.16	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	ND	ND	ND - 0.3	0.05	Soil runoff

2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE



WATER
DATA

UNREGULATED PARAMETERS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO OUR CUSTOMERS

PARAMETER	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER	
			Range	Average	Range	Average
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	NA	NA	124 - 134	132	138 - 235	170.08
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	NA	NA	NC	NC	168 - 287	207.21
Boron (ppb)	NA	NL = 1000	100 - 110	100	ND - 0.2	0.02
Bromide (ppm)	NS	NS	NC	NC	ND - 0.22	0.02
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	70 - 74	72	34.5 - 115	74.38
Bicarbonate (as CaCO ₃)	NA	NA	NC	NC	138 - 235	170.08
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	ND	ND	ND - 2.1	0.9
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	10	NA	256 - 310	283	114 - 394	245.76
Total Hardness (Grains per gallon)	NS	NS	14.95 - 18.11	16.53	6.65 - 23.01	14.47
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	25 - 27	26	6.8 - 27	14.6
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	NA	NL = 10	ND	ND	ND	ND
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	8.1	8.1	7.80 - 8.10	7.92
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4.4 - 4.8	4.6	1.4 - 3	2.11
Radon (pCi/L) ⁸	NA	NA	ND	ND	256 - 529	368.7
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	89 - 99	94	30.8 - 64	43.21
TOC (ppm)	TT	NA	2.4 - 2.9	2.6	ND - 0.41	0.15
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NL = 50	ND	ND	ND - 6	0.91
Chlorate (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	102 - 107	21 - 105	21.1 - 249	63.34
Chromium (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	ND	ND	<0.2 - 1.8	0.85
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	ND	ND	0.21 - 2.06	1.01
Molybdenum (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	ND	ND	2.6 - 11.1	4.92
Strontium (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	ND	ND	244 - 766	529.04
Vanadium (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	ND	ND	1.4 - 5.2	2.69
1,4 Dioxane (ppb) UCMR 3	NA	NA	NC	NC	ND - 0.24	0.14

2014 WATER QUALITY TABLE



ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST TO OUR CUSTOMERS

PARAMETER	MCLG	PHG (MCLG)	IMPORTED WATER		GROUNDWATER		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
1,4 - Dioxane (ppb)	NA	NA	NC	NC	ND	ND	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
1,1 - Dichloroethene	6	10	ND	ND	ND - 0.5	0.01	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

NOTES

- ¹ **Turbidity:** Is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored in our imported water source because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
- ² The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The averages and ranges of turbidity shown in the Secondary Standards were based on the treatment plant effluent.
- ³ The State required raw water coliform monitoring for all treatment plants beginning March 2008. Reporting level is 1 CFU/100mL for total coliform and E. coli.
- ⁴ Data for the naturally-occurring fluoride were taken before the fluoridation treatment began. Fluoridation treatment of water supplies at all five MWD treatment plants started sequentially from October 29, 2007 to December 3, 2007. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- ⁵ **Special Educational Statement Regarding Nitrate:** Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 45 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, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- ⁶ **Special Educational Statement Regarding Perchlorate:** Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
- ⁷ Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids.
- ⁸ **Radon:** Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up in high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call the California radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236.)

QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR WATER QUALITY REPORT?

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Water Resources Division office. You can request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting us at 714-647-3320. If you have questions about your water quality, contact:

City of Santa Ana, Water Resources Division

Nabil Saba, P.E., Water Resources Manager

Cesar Barrera, P.E., Principal Civil Engineer

Thomas Dix, Water Quality Coordinator

220 South Daisy Avenue, Bldg A,

Santa Ana, California 92703

phone: 714-647-3320 | fax: 714-647-3345

santa-ana.org

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Chi tiet này rất quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab bhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

此份有关你的食水报告, 内有重要资料和信息, 请找
他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

