



WATER QUALITY 2010

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

About Your Drinking Water

Reader's Guide

The focal point of the water quality report is a table that lists the actual results of year-round monitoring for more than 120 constituents. Only the constituents that are found are listed in the table. Bottled water is not covered in this report.

By reading the table from left to right, you will learn the quantity of a constituent found in Santa Ana's water supply and how that compares with the allowable state and federal limits.

You'll also learn the range and average of the constituent measured as well as its origin. The questions and answers on this page, numbers 1 through 7, will explain the important elements of the table found on the charts.

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

The City of Santa Ana depends on two sources for the 16.3 billion gallons of water we supply each year—62% is groundwater and 38% 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 follows. Groundwater and imported water are listed 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.

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

Health agencies have maximum contaminant levels for constituents so that drinking water is safe and looks, tastes and smells good. A few constituents have the letters "TT" in the MCL column because they do not have a numerical MCL. Instead, they have certain treatment

Continued on back



20% Post-Consumer Waste

(Read this important health information about drinking water contaminants.)

Your Water, Your Safety

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 their 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. Immuno-compromised 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.

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 800-426-4791. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in our water supply.

Beginning in October 2007, water that is received by the City of Santa Ana from MWD will have fluoride added to it. Our well water currently has a naturally occurring fluoride range level of 0.18 to 0.56 ppm. Water provided by MWD will have a fluoride level of 0.7 to 0.8 ppm. This plan was approved by the CDC and the California Department of Public Health. Additional information may be found by calling MWD's Water Quality Information Hotline at 800-354-4420, or by visiting the following websites: mwdh2o.com/fluoridation or ada.org/fluoride.aspx.

Contaminants that may be present in water before treatment include:

- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses, bacteria and protozoa that 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, and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, motorized watercraft, urban storm-water runoff and septic systems.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or come from urban storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.



A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Water Resources Agency office. You may 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
Ray Burk, P.E., *Water Resources Manager*

Public Works Agency
Nabil Saba, P.E., *Principal Civil Engineer*
Thomas Dix, *Water Quality Coordinator*

City of Santa Ana, Water Resources
220 S. Daisy Avenue, Bldg. A
Santa Ana, California 92703
phone 714-647-3320
fax 714-647-3345
<http://www.santa-ana.org>

Continued from front

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.

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 (both 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 from 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 2006. The City 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. The City's 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.



Santa Ana's Tap Water: A Fresh Winner

Santa Ana's tap water rated among the highest quality in the U.S. and Canada, placing third in the "Best Municipal Water" category.

"We are proud of this recognition considering we were competing with 35 other municipal water districts from 13 states and Canada," says Ray Burk, Water Resources Manager, City of Santa Ana. "This annual event is a serious and accredited competition that attracts water submissions from all over the world."

"Santa Ana is truly a great place to live and one of the most exciting cities in Orange County. Now we can also say Santa Ana's water is award-winning, ranking among the best in the world," adds Claudia Alvarez, Santa Ana's mayor pro tem, who is also president of the Orange County Water District.

More than 150 people and an array of water officials from the U.S. and abroad attended the annual Berkeley Springs International Water Tasting last February. Touted as the



"Academy Awards of Water," the competition is the largest and longest running water tasting in the world dedicated to preserving and protecting drinking water.

Similar to a wine tasting, a dozen judges were asked to taste water from nearly 100 different sources, rating the water for each attribute including appearance (should be clear), aroma (should be none), taste (should taste clean), mouth feel (should feel light), and aftertaste (should leave you thirsty for more!)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For The City of Santa Ana

There are many monitoring requirements imposed on every public water system. Our water system staff failed to adequately meet these requirements on one occasion this past year, and therefore the City's water system was in violation of these regulations. It is important to note that this was not a violation caused by having contaminants exceed allowable levels; rather it was a violation caused by failing to take the required number of samples within a specific time frame. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation. This notice is intended to provide you with this information.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During a period of April 22 to 26, 2010, we did not take the required number of repeat bacteriological samples required under Title 22 California Code of Regulations, Section 64424 (c), and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

1. There is nothing you need to do at this time.
2. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to

take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

What happened? What is being done?

We have provided additional training to our staff so that there is no misunderstanding in the proper time frame and amount of repeat samples required when a positive bacteriological sample has been reported by the laboratory.

We have performed and continue to perform all of the required water system monitoring required under Title 22 to ensure the water provided to our customers is in full compliance with all regulations. For more information, please contact Water Resources at 714-647-3320 or write to:

City of Santa Ana, 220 S. Daisy Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92703

Contaminant	Required Number of Samples, Including Repeat Samples	Number of Samples Taken, Including Repeat Samples	When All Repeat Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Repeat Samples Were Taken
Bacteriological	119 every week	117	Within 24 hours of laboratory notification	Within 24 hours of laboratory notification

THE FOUR 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.

LOS CUATRO TÉRMINOS QUE DEBEMOS EXAMINAR:

Normas Primarias—Las normas obligatorias relacionadas con la salud que pueden ocasionar problemas en el agua potable.

Normas Secundarias—Normas estéticas (no relacionadas con la salud) que pueden causar olor, sabor o problemas de aspecto en el agua potable.

Parámetros No-Regulados—Información sobre elementos que son controlados pero que no están actualmente regulados por las agencias de salud federales y del estado.

Parámetros Adicionales—Información adicional que puede interesar a nuestros clientes.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following glossary of definitions will help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in this report.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT):

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

Regulatory Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The adjacent table lists data on the levels of regulated contaminants that were detected in our water supply from January 1 through December 31, 2007. The presence of these contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Additional abbreviations used below:

AI: aggressiveness index	ND: not detectable at testing limit	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
AL: action level	NL: notification level	PHG: Public Health Goal
CFU: Colony-Forming Units	NR: not required	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
MFL: million fibers per liter	NS: no standard	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
NA: not applicable	NTU: nephelometric turbidity units— a measure of suspended material in water	

Primary Standards - Mandatory Health-Related Standards

CLARITY Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water		Groundwater		Typical Source Of Contaminant
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	NA	Highest	0.06	NR	NR	Soil runoff
Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity (%)	95(a)	NA	%<0.3	100	NR	NR	Soil runoff

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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water		Groundwater		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Total Coliform Bacteria (b)	NA	NA	ND - 0.3	0.1	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment

RADIOLOGICALS							
Natural Uranium	20	0.43	2.4 - 3.7	3.1	ND - 8.79	3.68	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND - 2.8	2.2 - 2.3 Highest RAA	ND - 3.0	0.55	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1,000	2,000	ND - 140	110	ND - 153.0	19.4	Oil and metal refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	2	1	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	0.17 - 0.53	0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) (Treatment - related)	(c)	1	0.4 - 1.0	0.8	NA	NA	Water additive for dental health
Nitrate (as NO3 ppm)	45	45	ND - 0.4	ND	ND - 37.6	10.8	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 - 8.50	2.44	
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	ND	ND	NR	NR	Refineries, mines, and chemical waste discharges; runoff

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.

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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	0.19	0	119	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=0.015	0.2	ND	ND	ND	0	119	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers

Parameter Volatile Organic	MCL (MRDL)	PHG MCLG (MRDLG)	Imported water		Groundwater or System		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (ppb)	5	13	ND	ND	ND - 3.40	1.08	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	80	NA	12 - 86 (c)	41	ND - 59.9 (d)	18.1	By-product of drinking water
Haloacetic Acids	60	NA	1.6 - 38 (c)	13	ND - 20.1 (d)	5.7	By-product of drinking water
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	[4]	[4]	1.2 - 2.9	2.3	0.42 - 0.79	0.67	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

(d) The Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule's IDSE was conducted between April 2007 and March 2008 for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in conjunction with Stage 1 D/DBP Rule's compliance monitoring. All TTHM and HAA5 values from the 19 IDSE specific samples were within the range of values reported for Metropolitan's distribution system. Information on these samples is available upon request from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

(e) The Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products (D/DBP) Rule's IDSE was conducted between November 2007 and August 2008 for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5) in conjunction with Stage 1 D/DBP Rule's compliance monitoring. All TTHM and HAA5 values from the 12 IDSE specific samples were within the range of values reported for the City of Santa Ana's distribution system.

Secondary Standards – Aesthetic Standards (non-health related)

Parameter	MCLG	PHG	Imported Water		Groundwater		Typical Source of Contaminant
		(MCLG)	Range	Average	Range	Average	
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	83 - 94	93	20.80 - 108.00	50.69	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	15	NA	1 - 2	NC	ND - 12	0.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (SI)	NA	NA	0.13 - 0.33 Non-corrosive	0.24 Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Non-corrosive	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other
Iron (ppb)	300	NA	ND	ND	ND - 348	5.8	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Foaming Agents (ppb)	500	NA	ND	ND	ND - 0.03	ND	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor, Threshold	3	NA	2	2	ND - 2	0.12	Natural occurring organic materials
Spec. Conductance (uS/cm)	1,600	NA	460 - 1,000	960	452 - 1,050	667.78	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	160 - 250	220	47.40 - 137.00	88.85	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	1,000	NA	470 - 630	580	258 - 652	406.45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.03 - 0.16	0.45	ND - 3.30	0.37	Soil runoff

Unregulated Parameters That May Be Of Interest To Our Customers

Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water		Ground Water		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range	Average	Range	Average	
Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	NA	63 - 120	115	140.00 - 289.00	168	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 your state radon program (1-800-745-7236), the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON.)
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	NA	NA	NC	NC	171.00 - 289.00	204	
Boron (ppb)	NA	NL=1,000	120 - 130	120	ND - 0.22	0	
Bromide (ppm)	NS	NS	NC	NC	ND - 0.21	0	
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	49 - 71	65	34.90 - 135.00	73	
Bicarbonate (as CaCO ₃)	NA	NA	NC	NC	140.00 - 237.00	168	
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃)	NA	NA	NC	NC	171 - 289	204	
Chromium VI (ppb)	NA	NA	0.04 - 0.10	0	ND - 3.4	1	
Total Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	84 - 300	265	115 - 436	242	
Total Hardness (Grains per gallon)	NS	NS	4.9 - 17.5	15	6.7 - 25.4	14	
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	20 - 28	26	6.9 - 26.9	15	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppb)	NA	NL = 0.01	ND - 0.004	ND - 0.01	ND	ND	
pH (pH units)	NA	NA	7.5 - 8.6	8	7.7 - 8.3	8	
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3.8 - 5.0	5	1.1 - 3.1	2	
Radon (pCi/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	256 - 529	369	
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	78 - 95	94	31.8 - 66.6	46	
TOC (ppm)	TT	NA	1.6 - 2.4	2	ND - 0.39	0	
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NL = 50	ND - 3.1	ND - 3.00	ND - 6.2	1	

Additional Parameters That May Be Of Interest To Our Customers

Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Imported Water		Ground Water		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 - 0.50	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

ABREVIATURAS Y DEFINICIONES

El siguiente glosario de términos le ayudará a entender los términos y abreviaturas usadas en este reporte.

Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL): Es el nivel de contaminante más alto permitido en el agua potable. Los MCL's primarios se establecen tan próximos a los PHG's (o MCLGs) como es económicamente y tecnológicamente posible. Los MCL's secundarios son establecidos para proteger el olor, el sabor y el aspecto del agua potable.

Meta de Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCLG): Es el nivel de un contaminante presente en el agua potable cuyo bajo nivel no presenta riesgo conocido ni esperado para la salud.

Meta de Salud Pública (PHG): Es el nivel de un contaminante presente en el agua potable cuyo bajo nivel no presenta riesgo conocido, ni esperado para la salud. Los PHG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos.

Nivel Máximo de Residuo de Desinfectante (MRDL): Es el nivel de desinfectante añadido para el tratamiento del agua que no debe de estar excedido en el grifo del consumidor.

Nivel Máximo de Meta de Residuo de Desinfectante (MRDLG): Es el nivel de desinfectante añadido para el tratamiento del agua cuyo bajo nivel no presenta riesgo conocido ni esperado para la salud. El USEPA establece los MRDLGs.

Normas de Agua Potable Primaria (PDWS): Los niveles MCLs y MRDLs para los contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con los requisitos de seguimiento e información, con los requisitos para el tratamiento del agua.

Técnica de Tratamiento (TT): Un proceso requerido para reducir el nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable.

Nivel Acción Regulatoria: Es la concentración de un contaminante que, si se excede, desencadena un tratamiento u otros requisitos que deben de tener seguimiento en un sistema de agua. La tabla adyacente lista los datos de los niveles de contaminantes regulados que fueron detectados en nuestro suministro de agua desde enero 1 hasta diciembre 31 del 2007. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua potable no indica necesariamente que el agua plantea un riesgo a la salud.

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

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

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

Mahalaga ang impormasyong
ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

How To Read Your Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers. If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the numbers. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

Como Leer Su Contador De Agua

Su contador de agua está por lo general localizado entre la calle y la acera, bajo una tapa de cemento. Quite la tapa usando un destornillador en la abertura de la tapa y luego, con cuidado, levante la tapa. El contador se lee directamente, como el cuenta kilómetros en su automóvil. Lea sólo los números blancos. Para determinar si usted tiene una fuga de agua, cierre toda el agua en su casa, tanto las llaves de agua dentro de su casa y las llaves exteriores, luego revise el disco en el contador para detectar movimiento en los números. Si hay movimiento, eso indica que hay una fuga de agua entre el contador y su sistema de fontanería.

1 Low-Flow Indicator — The low-flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

Indicador de Bajo Flujo — El indicador de bajo flujo se girará si agua fluye por el contador de agua.

2 Sweep Hand — Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic feet of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic feet.

Mano Larga — Cada revolución completa de la mano larga del contador de agua indica que un pie cúbico de agua (7.48 galones) ha pasado por el contador de agua. Las marcas en el borde externo del disco indican las décimas y centésimas partes de un pie cúbico.

3 Registro del Contador de Agua — El registro del contador de agua se parece mucho al cuentakilómetros en su coche. Los números marcan la cantidad total de agua que ha pasado por el contador de agua. El registro mostrado aquí indica que 345,710 pies cúbicos de agua han pasado por este contador de agua.

Meter Register — The meter register is a lot like the mileage odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 345,710 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.