

2016

# WATER QUALITY REPORT

DATA FOR 2015



City of  
**LA HABRA**  
Water Division

# Your 2016 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 2015 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Your City of La Habra Water 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 California Domestic Water Company (Cal Domestic), which supplies the



City with treated groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated imported surface water to the City, test weekly 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 to protect public health.

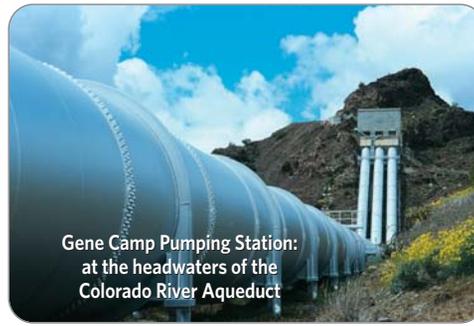
Through the drinking water quality testing programs carried out by Cal Domestic for our groundwater, MWDSC for imported surface water and the City for our water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

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

## Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of surface water imported by MWDSC, and groundwater imported from Cal Domestic and three wells within the City. Cal Domestic water originates from the Main San Gabriel groundwater basin. MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. City wells draw water from the La Habra Groundwater Basin.



## 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:

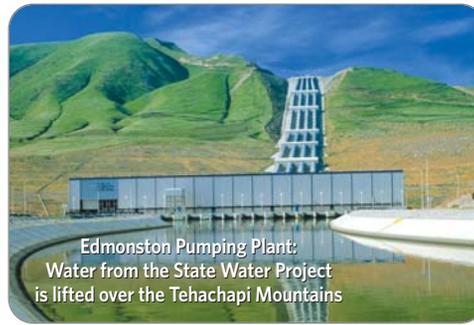
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **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.
- **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. DDW 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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

## Water Conservation: A Little Effort Can Save a Lot

The La Habra Water Division promotes the conservation of water to its residents so the City can save this scarce resource and save the residents money in the process.

Water is brought to Southern California via large aqueduct systems that feed off of rivers from the Central Valley and the Colorado River. There are large costs involved in maintaining these systems and transporting the water over miles of deserts, valleys and mountain ranges. The MWDSC is the main supplier of this water



and controls the vast network of aqueducts, pumping stations and filtration plants.

Local municipal water suppliers do have the ability to tap into underground aquifers, but this local supply of water is not enough to meet the demands of the residents; the more expensive "aqueduct" water must be used to meet the demand. For these reasons, it is recommended that you conserve water by reducing water waste. This will save you money as well. To get you started, here are a few tips that will have you saving water right away.

- **Fix leaky faucets.** For every leak stopped, you can save 20 gallons of water per day.
- **Develop a watering schedule for your irrigation system.** To learn more, visit [www.bewaterwise.com/calculator.html](http://www.bewaterwise.com/calculator.html).
- **Use native plants in your landscaping.** Planting and maintaining beautiful California native and water-friendly plants can save between 1,000 and 1,800 gallons per month.
- **Install a high efficiency toilet or clothes washer.** A temporary rebate program is still available. Other rebates are also available for sprinklers and artificial turf. To learn more, visit [www.ocwatersmart.com](http://www.ocwatersmart.com).
- **Install a new Smart Sprinkler Controller.** These new controllers figure out the right amount of water for your landscape based on information about your plants and garden environment. These new controllers may save up to 40 gallons per day. A temporary rebate program is still available. To learn more, visit [www.ocwatersmart.com](http://www.ocwatersmart.com).

MWDSC has its own water conservation website. To find out more information on water saving plants and other useful tips, visit [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com).

## Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home

Install aerators on the kitchen faucet

**Reduces flow to less than 1 gallon per minute**

Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean

**Saves water and makes the job easier**

Cook food in as little water as possible:

**Saves water and helps retain food nutrients**

Install low-flow shower heads: **Saves 2.5 gallons per shower**

Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. You'll save many gallons of water per day, and many of them are eligible for rebates. To learn more, visit: [www.ocwatersmart.com](http://www.ocwatersmart.com).



## Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Brian Jones, Water and Sewer Manager, at (562) 383-4170.

The La Habra City Council meets at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Mondays of each month in the Council Chambers at 201 East La Habra Boulevard. Public attendance and participation is encouraged and welcomed.

For more information about the health effects of the listed constituents in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

# Important Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

## 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, the MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Water Project to the optimal range for dental health of 0.6 to 1.2 parts per million. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:

**U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**  
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/  
**State Water Resources Control Board,**  
**Division of Drinking Water**

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\_water/  
certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or at edymally@mwdh2o.com.

## 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, (800) 426-4791, or on the web at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## 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

## 2015 City of La Habra Drinking Water Quality Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Groundwater Amount	Avg. Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Organic Chemicals – Tested in 2015</b>							
Tetrachloroethylene, PCE (ppb)	5	0.06	< 0.5	ND	ND – 1.0	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Trichloroethylene, TCE (ppb)	5	1.7	< 0.5	ND	ND – 1.9	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
<b>Radiologicals – Tested in 2012-2015</b>							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2.2	ND	ND – 5.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.6	3	ND – 4.9	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2014-2015</b>							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.155	ND – 0.24	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	< 2	2.3	ND – 2.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	< 1	ND	ND – 2.5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; Industrial Wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	< 0.1	0.125	ND – 0.125	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.4	NR	0.3 – 0.55	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.6 – 1.2 ppm Optimal Level 0.7 ppm		NR	0.8	0.6 – 1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2	ND	ND – 5	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	2	ND	ND – 5	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
<b>Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2015</b>							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	155	ND – 240	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	77	100	16 – 160	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	< 1	1	ND – 5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	25	ND	ND – 150	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; Industrial Wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	11	ND	ND – 35	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1.4	2	1 – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	990	1,040	480 – 1,900	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	190	257	43 – 530	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	590	663	590 – 680	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.15	ND	ND – 0.5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
<b>Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2015</b>							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	240	126	120 – 330	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.32	0.12	ND – 0.7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	78	55 – 100	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	290	303	210 – 550	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	18	12 – 32	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	30	27	12 – 72	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.7	8.1	7.5 – 8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.4	4.9	3.4 – 6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	110	101	15 – 240	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	NR	2.6	2.3 – 2.7	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 tested; 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; n/a = not applicable; NL = Notification Level; TT = treatment technique \*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

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	0.04	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	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. 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.

## Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	1	n/a	0.2	ND – 0.59	2013
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	94	45 – 150	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	MCL = 10	0.02	1.2	ND – 2.2	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	MCLG = 100	1.4	ND – 5.4	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	17	2 – 29	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	730	490 – 1,300	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.2	ND – 5.1	2013

\*\* Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

## 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.

and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

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 September 2015, we did not complete all testing for Coliform Bacteria. Specifically, the City collected only 58 Total Coliform routine samples instead of the required 60 Total Coliform routine samples in September 2015. Therefore, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during those times.

### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.

- The table below lists the contaminant(s) 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 (or will be) taken.
- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

### What happened? What is being done?

The City contracts with a State approved laboratory to collect and analyze water quality samples at locations specified in the City's Water Quality Monitoring Plan. 30 sample sites are identified in the Plan as representative of the City's water quality throughout the distribution system. 15 sample sites are designated as the "Odd Route" and are sampled in the odd weeks of any given month. The other 15 sample sites designated as the "Even Route" and are sampled in the even weeks of any given month. During the month of September 2015, the laboratory skipped one sample site twice due to lack of access. The City was not notified by the laboratory regarding the lack of access until after the monitoring period for the month of September had passed, therefore the City could not meet the monitoring requirements.

To ensure that the violation does not happen again, the City reviewed the Water Quality Monitoring Plan with the laboratory, and implemented procedures to be carried out when a sampler is unable to collect a required sample.

For more information please contact Brian Jones at

(562) 383-4170 or at [bjones@lahabraca.gov](mailto:bjones@lahabraca.gov) or in writing at 621 W. Lambert Rd., La Habra, CA 90631.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice on a public place or distributing copies, by hand or mail.

### Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- Schools:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- Residential Rental Property Owners or Managers:** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- Business Property Owners, Managers or Operators:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

### 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 City of La Habra website:

[www.lahabracity.com](http://www.lahabracity.com)

In addition to extensive information about your local water and the support and services we offer, you'll find links for many other local, statewide, and national resources.

## 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.

In 2012, MWDSC submitted to DDW 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 (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

### Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2010 by City Staff. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants not detected in the water supply: body shops, gas stations, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, repair shops, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 605 W. Santa Ana Boulevard, Building 28, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (562) 383-4170.

Contaminants	Required Sample Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	Health Effects Language
Coliform bacteria	60 samples during September 2015	58	September 30, 2015	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

## 2015 City of La Habra Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	14	ND – 37.4	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	5	ND – 15.7	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.65	ND – 1.96	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1.7	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1.7	1 – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.3	0.1 – 0.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and thirty monthly for color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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	1.6%	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)	Health Goal	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	1 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2015. Lead was not detected in any of the homes. Copper was detected in 25 homes; one exceeded the copper AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	81	59 – 120	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	MCL = 10	0.02	1.7	0.47 – 2.3	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)**	MCL = 50	MCLG = 100	1.8	0.66 – 4.1	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9.5	1.9 – 24	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	650	480 – 950	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.2	0.98 – 3.9	2013

\*\*Total chromium is regulated with an MCL of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 10 ppb. Total chromium was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

# We All Need to Be Water Wise All Year Long

*One Average Rainy Season Does Not Overcome the Effects of Four Dry Years*

Winter storms this year boosted California's largest reservoirs to their historically average levels, but other key reservoirs remain critically low as our historic drought keeps its grip on the state. One average season does not overcome the effects of four dry years, and rain and snowfall were well below average in Southern California. To learn more about the drought, or to find useful tips for how to conserve water, click the logos to visit:

**bewaterwise.com**® or **Save Our WATER** 

To learn about programs and devices that can help save water, along with information on rebates for these water saving resources, visit:

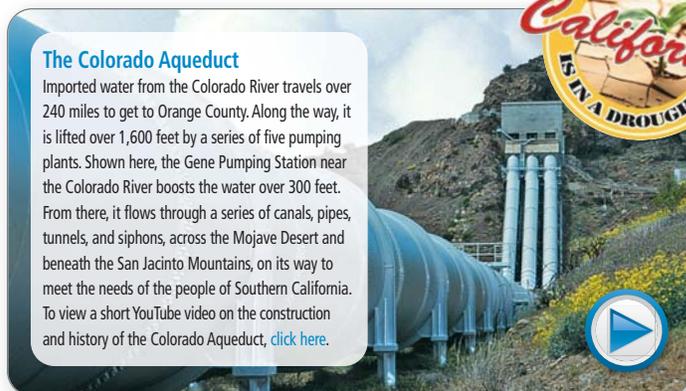
[www.OCWaterSmart.com](http://www.OCWaterSmart.com)

To view a short YouTube video on multiple ways to conserve water, [click here](#).



## The Colorado Aqueduct

Imported water from the Colorado River travels over 240 miles to get to Orange County. Along the way, it is lifted over 1,600 feet by a series of five pumping plants. Shown here, the Gene Pumping Station near the Colorado River boosts the water over 300 feet. From there, it flows through a series of canals, pipes, tunnels, and siphons, across the Mojave Desert and beneath the San Jacinto Mountains, on its way to meet the needs of the people of Southern California. To view a short YouTube video on the construction and history of the Colorado Aqueduct, [click here](#).



## The California State Water Project

The State Water Project, one of the largest water systems in the world, collects water from rivers in Northern California and transports it, through a network of canals, pipelines, and tunnels, over many hundreds of miles to Southern California, where it is distributed throughout the region. Along the way, it is lifted almost 3,800 feet, with the highest single lift of 1,926 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains, which separate the San Joaquin Valley from Southern California. To view a short YouTube video that shows the length and complexity of the State Water Project, [click here](#).



## Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home . . .

Install aerators on the kitchen faucet

**Reduces flow to less than 1 gallon per minute**

Soak pots and pans instead of letting water run while you scrub them clean

**Saves water and makes the job easier**

Collect water used to wash fruits and vegetables

**Use it to water your houseplants**

Cook food in as little water as possible

**Saves water and helps retain food nutrients**

Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator

**Saves gallons of water and it's always cold**

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes

**Saves up to 50 gallons per week**

Plug the sink instead of running water to rinse your razor

**Saves up to 300 gallons a month**

Don't run water to thaw food:

**Defrost in the refrigerator**



# We Use the Most Water in Our Homes on the Outside

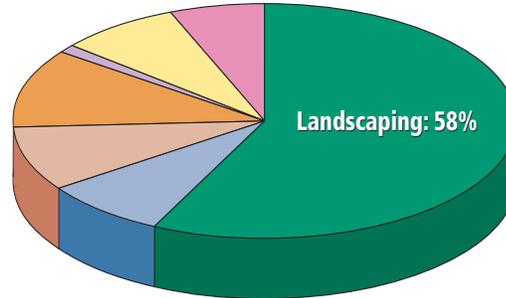
*Save the Most Where You Use the Most: Make Your Outdoor Use Efficient!*

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use — by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping — you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

For rebates on water saving devices, visit:

[www.OCWaterSmart.com](http://www.OCWaterSmart.com)

## How Residential Water is Used in Orange County



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

Data is representative of average consumption; your water usage may vary.

## Tips for Conserving Water Outside Your Home. . .

Use a broom instead of a hose

***It takes very little time to sweep and the water savings add up***

Water plants in the early morning

***Reduces evaporation and ensures deeper watering***

Plant drought-resistant trees and plants

***Saves about 30-60 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water***

Remove the turf from your yard:

***Saves about 42 gallons per square foot/per year***

Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly:

***Saves 12-15 gallons each time you water***

Use organic mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation and improve the soil

***Saves about 20-30 gallons per 1,000 sq. ft. each time you water***

Additional water saving steps and devices are also available, and some are eligible for substantial rebates. You should consider a cover for your swimming pool or hot tub to reduce evaporation. And water your garden deeply to promote healthier, stronger plants. Regular pruning will help your plants use water more efficiently. You won't need to water as often, either.

For complete rebate information for these water saving resources, visit: [www.ocwatersmart.com](http://www.ocwatersmart.com).

***Talk to your family and friends about saving water.  
If everyone does a little, we all benefit a lot.***



**City of La Habra**

Water Division

201 E. La Habra Boulevard

La Habra, California 90633-0337

# 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 جيدا.

## *Arabic*

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

## *Korean*

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*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (562) 905-9792.

## *Spanish*

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*

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*