

**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:*

<b>AI:</b> aggressiveness index	<b>ND:</b> not detectable at testing limit	<b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>AL:</b> action level	<b>NL:</b> notification level	<b>PHG:</b> Public Health Goal
<b>CFU:</b> Colony-Forming Units	<b>NR:</b> not required	<b>ppb:</b> parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
<b>MFL:</b> million fibers per liter	<b>NS:</b> no standard	<b>ppm:</b> parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<b>NA:</b> not applicable	<b>NTU:</b> 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 (MCLG)	Imported Water		Groundwater		Typical Source of Contaminant
			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 HCO3)	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 CaCO3)	NA	NA	NC	NC	140.00 - 237.00	168	
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	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.

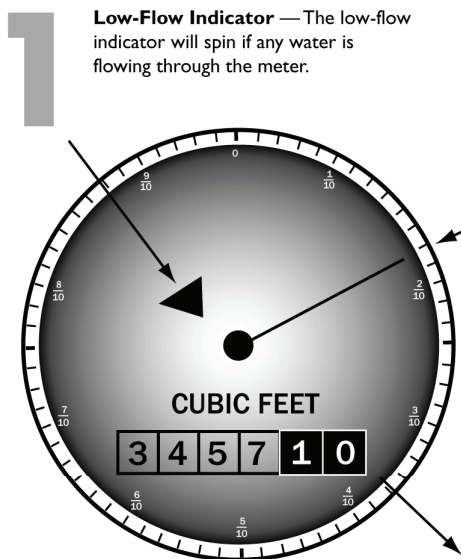
此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找  
他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

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.



**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.

**3 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.

**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.

**Registro del Contador de Agua** — El registro del contador de agua se parece mucho al cuentakilometraje 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.

**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.