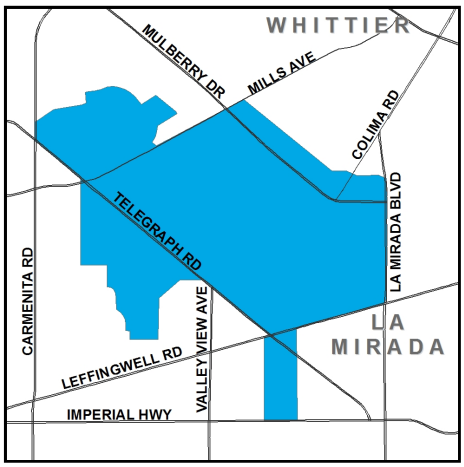
ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT
2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?



Your tap water comes from local deep groundwater wells that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the Federal EPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

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 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, including viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Board 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 (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- **http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables** (USEPA's web site)
- **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html** (State Board web site)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with services lines and home plumbing. Orchard Dale Water District 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 or at **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

Orchard Dale Water District purchases its groundwater from La Habra Heights County Water District. The La Habra Heights County Water District conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to surface water recreational areas, chemical/petroleum pipelines, and other animal operations. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by contacting Orchard Dale Water District 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604 or by calling the office at (562) 941-0114.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The public is welcome to attend Board meetings the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the District's office located at 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Randall Silvett at (562) 941-0114.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation – save hundreds of gallons a year
- Never let the water run while brushing your teeth or shaving. – save 35 gallons a week per person
- Visit http://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Visit us at: *www.ODWD.ORG*

ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT
2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
INORGANICS Sampled from 2016 to 2018 (b)					
Arsenic (µg/l)	2.0	ND - 3.5	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	ND	ND	1	2	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.2	0.15 - 0.33	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	3.7	2.5 - 5.2	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2015 to 2018) (b)					
Gross Alpha	1.1	ND - 3.1	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.0	ND - 0.05	5 (h)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.0	ND - 0.16		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0.9	0.87 - 2.10	20	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE # POSITIVE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE OF # POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0.0 - 1.0	> 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E.Coli* Bacteria	0.0	0.0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0.0	0.0	-	-	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (d) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	13.1	2.3 - 16.7	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	**1.7**	**1.4** - 2.4	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	**.65**	**.20**-**1.09**	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2017	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM 90%ile	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM # OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Copper (mg/l)	0.32 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (g)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges.

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.2	11.7 - 12.4	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	97.5	77 - 110	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Manganese (µg/l)	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	952.5	900 - 1000	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	146.3	84 - 190	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	578.3	540 - 620	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.19	ND - 1.0	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AVERAGE	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
Color (color units)	<3.0	< 3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.0	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.1	<0.1 - 0.4	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2016-2018 (b)	GROUNDWATER AVERAGE	GROUNDWATER RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	180.0	150 - 210
Boron (µg/l)	250	240 - 260
Calcium (mg/l)	91.0	79 - 100
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) **(i)**	1.4	ND - 1.8
Magnesium (mg/l)	18.5	16 - 20
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.2 - 7.7
Potassium (mg/l)	4.7	4.3 - 5.1
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	69.8	60 - 79
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL=None)	305.0	260 - 340

FOOTNOTES

(a) Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in the groundwater sources.

(b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

(c) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are Federal

(d) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.

(e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

(f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

(g) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.

(h) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.

(i) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2018. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)

NA = constituent not analyzed

ND = constituent not detected at the testing limit

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/l = picoCuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

SI = saturation index

uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Notification Level: The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, or appearance) of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Variances & Exemptions: **State Board** permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

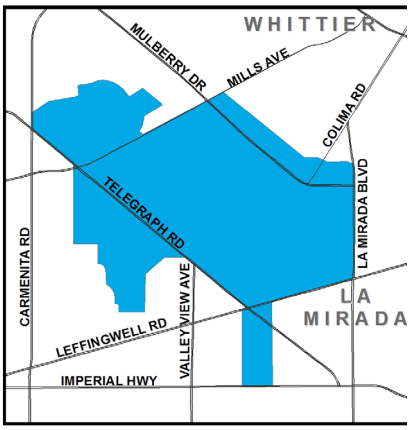
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occured iin 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). Orchard Dale Water District has monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Once EPA has obtained this occurence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)				
Monitored in 2014-2015 **CHEMICALS PARAMETERS**	**AVERAGE**	**RANGE**	**MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL**	**USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE**
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l)	0.87	0.74 - 1.10	0.07	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manfacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Chlorate (ug/l)	45.88	31.0 - 81.0	20 ug/l	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.53	0.42 - 0.63	0.03 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Total Chromium (ug/l)	0.27	ND - 0.65	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ug/l)	1.02	ND - 3.0	1 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) (ug/l) *	0.01	ND - 0.05	0.04 ug/l	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manufacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ug/l) *	0.004	ND - 0.02	0.02 ug/l	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Strontium (ug/l)	361.3	ND - 900.0	0.3 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; historically commercial us of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (ug/l)	3.3	ND - 7.4	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vandium pentoxide which as a chemcal intermediate and a catalyst.
PFOS*, PFOA*,---- *On July 13, 2018, State Board established NLs at concentrations 13 parts per trillion for PFOS and 14 parts per trillion for PFOA				

EL DISTRITO DE AGUA DE ORCHARD DALE
INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2018

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluímos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitios.



¿ De Dónde Proviene Mi Agua Potable?
Su agua potable proviene de pozos profundos subterráneos locales que abastecen nuestra área de servicio que muestra el mapa adjunto. En este informe se presenta la calidad del agua que llega a su hogar.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?
Su agua potable se analiza regularmente revisando niveles peligrosos de sustancias químicas, radioactividad y de bacteria en su origen y en el sistema de distribución. Hacemos estas pruebas cada semana, cada semana, cada mes, cada trimestre, y cada año o con menos frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia. Las leyes estatales y federales nos permiten hacer pruebas a algunas sustancias menos que una vez al año porque sus niveles no cambian frecuentemente. Todos los análisis de calidad de agua se llevan a cabo por técnicos especialmente entrenados en laboratorios estatales certificados.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?
La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertas substancias permitidas en el agua potable. En California, la Mesa Directiva de Control de Recursos de Agua Estatal (Mesa Directiva Estatal) regula la calidad de agua de la llave haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como los de USEPA. Históricamente, los límites de California son más rigurosos que los Federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como normas. Las normas primarias lo protegen a usted de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas secundarias regulan las substancias que afectan la calidad estética del agua. Los reglamentos establecen un Nivel Máximo de Contaminantes (MCL) para cada una de las normas tanto primarias como secundarias. El MCL es el nivel mas alto de substancia permitida en su agua potable.

Las Metas de la Salud Pública (PHGs) son establecidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (EPA). Las PHG proporcionan más información con respecto a la calidad del agua potable a clientes, y son similares a los reglamentos equivalentes federales nombrados Metas de Niveles de Contaminantes Máximos (MCLG). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable que no se pueden hacer cumplir. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no se conoce o se espera haya riesgos a la salud.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?
Aunque analizamos para más de 100 sustancias, los reglamentos nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en su agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra las sustancias detectadas en su agua. Las siguientes columnas muestran la concentración promedio y la variedad de concentraciones que se hayan encontrado en su agua potable. Las siguientes columnas si fuera apropiado, muestran los MCL y PHG o MCLG. La última columna describe el probable origen de estas sustancias en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Revise las sustancias mas altas que las del MCL. El exceder de un MCL Primario no significa una amenaza inmediata para la salud. Más bien, esto requiere que por un corto periodo se realicen análisis más frecuentes del abastecimiento del agua. Si los resultados muestran que el agua continua sobrepasando el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia o la fuente debe de ser retirada de prestar servicio al público.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?
Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluye ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.
Entre los contaminantes que puenden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los viruses y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;

- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.

- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;

- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, agricultura applicación y de sistemas sépticos;

- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para poder asegurar de que el agua de la llave ses segura para beberse, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y la Mesa Directiva de Control de Recursos de Agua Estatal (Mesa Directiva Estatal) ordenan reglamentos que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas de agua públicas. Los reglamentos de la Mesa Directiva Estata también establecen los límites para contaminantes en el agua embotellado que debe proporcionar la misma protección para la salud pública.

Es muy probable que toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, pueda contener cantidades pequeñas de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de estos contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Usted puede obtener más información acerca de estos contaminantes y los posibles efectos a la salud llamando a la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). También puede usted obtener más información sobre el agua potable conectándose a los siguientes sitios web:

- http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables (el sitio Web del USEPA)
- https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html (sitio Web de Bordo Estatal)

Si presente, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar el problema de salud serio, sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y chiquitos. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y a casa fontanería. El Distrito de Agua de Orchard Dale es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en la fontanería de componentes. Cuando su agua ha estado sentándose durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo limpiando con agua su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su agua. La información en el plomo en el agua potable, probando métodos, y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible de la Línea directa de Agua Potable Segura o en **http://www.epa.gov/lead**.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?
Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas imunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimoterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes imunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente suseptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua
El distrito de agua de Orchard Dale adquisición de aguas subterráneas de el distrito de agua del condado de La Habra Heights. El distrito de agua del condado de La Habra Heights condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado mas vulnerable al agua que corre en la superficie de las áreas de recreación; a químicos/líneas petroleras; y a operaciones de animales. Una copia de la evaluación aprobada puede ser obtenida por la petición el Distrito de agua de Orchard Dale 13819 Este Telegrafía el Camino, Whittier, CA 90604 o llamando la oficina en (562) 941-0114.

¿ Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?
El público es Bienvenido a asistir a reuniones de la Junta el cuarto Miércoles de cada mes a las 18:00 en la oficina del distrito en 13819 East Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?
Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Randall Silvett (562) 941-0114.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

- Arreglar los grifos que gotean en su hogar - excepto hasta 20 galones cada día por cada detenido de fugas
- Guardar entre 15 y 50 galones por cada vez que el lavado sólo cargas completas de ropa
- Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua caiga en su césped / jardín, no la acera / calzada - excepto 500 galones por mes
- Utilice pajote orgánico alrededor de las plantas para reducir la evaporación - guardar cientos de galones por año
- Nunca deje correr el agua mientras se cepilla los dientes o afeitarse. - Guardar 35 galones a la semana por persona
- Visite http://www.epa.gov/watersense para obtener más información.

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it. To obtain a copy in Spanish, call (562) 941-0114.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (562) 941-0114.

ORCHARD DALE WATER DISTRICT

13819 EAST TELEGRAPH ROAD

WHITTIER, CA 90604