

APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

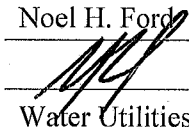
JUN 30 2020

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/cert/cic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: City of Norwalk Municipal Water System

Water System Number: 1910191

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 17, 2020 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Noel H. Ford
Signature: 
Title: Water Utilities Supervisor
Phone Number: (562) 929-5599 Date: June 24, 2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.norwalkca.gov
- ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) **90650, 90701, 90703**
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) **City Hall, Public Services, Water Billing Department, Senior Center, Social Services**
- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☒ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

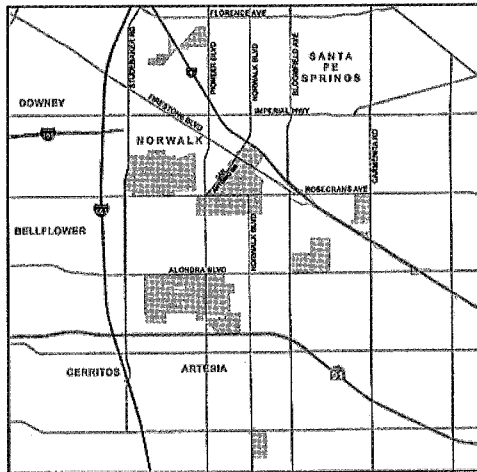
☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

2019 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 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells.

We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. These water sources supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies 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 Water 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 nonenforceable. 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. 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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water 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 Water 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. The City of Norwalk 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

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and

wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

The Norwalk Municipal Water System conducted its Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection reports in 2003. Wells were considered to be potentially vulnerable to petroleum and chemical processing and had moderate effectiveness against VOC intrusion. For additional information or to request a copy of the Source Assessment, please contact Glen Kau at (562) 929-5723. You may also mail your request to Norwalk Public Services Department, Attention Glen W.C. Kau, PE, Public Services Director City Engineer, 12700 Norwalk Blvd., Norwalk, CA 90650

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

The public is welcome to attend Norwalk City Hall Council Meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at the Norwalk City Hall Council Chambers at 12700 Norwalk Blvd., Norwalk, CA 90650 at 6:00 p.m.

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 Noel Ford at (562) 929-5599 or Glen Kau, at (562) 929-5723.

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
- Visit <http://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.

Visit us on the web at: www.norwalkca.gov

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations
The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH									
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER			MWD'S SURFACE WATER			PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE		AVERAGE	RANGE				
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.19	ND - 1.6	ND	ND	ND		6	10 (a)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.43	ND - 3.8	ND	ND	ND		5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreasing)
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.54	ND - 3.2	ND	ND	ND		5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
INORGANICS Sampled from 2017 to 2019 (b)									
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	ND	0.12	ND - 0.11		1	0.6 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l) {c}	2.2	ND - 7.1	ND	ND	ND		10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.05	ND - 0.18	ND	ND	ND		1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (i)	0.33	0.3 - 0.4	0.70	0.1 - 0.9			2.0	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	1.8	ND - 3.7	0.50	0.5			10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2016 to 2019) (b)									
Gross Alpha (d)	1.8	ND - 4.6	ND	ND	ND		15 (e)	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND		50 (e)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.01	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	ND		5 (d)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.01	ND - 0.1	ND	ND	ND			0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.4	ND - 5.8	ND	ND	ND		20 (f)	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits
PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH									
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				PRIMARY		MCLG or PHG		
	AVERAGE	% POSITIVE	RANGE	% POSITIVE	MCL		MCL		
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	5%		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					
Turbidity (NTU)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				PRIMARY		MCLG or PHG		
	AVERAGE		RANGE		MCL		MCL		
Turbidity (NTU)	1.9		<0.1 - 96		TT		-		Soil runoff. Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (e) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				PRIMARY		MCLG or PHG		
	HIGHEST RUNNING AVERAGE		RANGE		MCL		MCL		
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	7.7		0.0 - 12.5		80		-		By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	28.7		3.0 - 40.4		60		-		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.3		0.27 - 8.29		4.0 (f)		4.0 (g)		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 30 sites sampled in 2016	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM				ACTION LEVEL		MCLG or PHG		
	90TH PERCENTILE		NUMBER OF SITES ABOVE THE AL		AL		AL		
Copper (mg/l)	0.23 (h)		0		1.3 AL		0.3 (a)		Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	ND (h)		1		15 AL		0.2 (a)		Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2017 to 2019(b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.4	12.1 - 12.7	12.1	12.1 - 12.2	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (ug/l) (i)	ND	ND	123	ND - 110	200	600 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	63.3	27 - 92	53	55 - 58	500	-	Naturoffleaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	820	420 - 1100	491.5	435 - 521	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (ug/l)	ND	ND	121.5	ND - 243	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI)	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	NA	NA	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Manganese (ug/l)	44.3	ND - 55	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	0.5	ND - 1.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	107.4	22 - 190	82	65 - 93	500	-	Naturoffleaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	519.1	260 - 740	357	246 - 611	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	1.5	<3 - 75	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1 - 2	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2017 to 2019 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	199	150 - 290	70	67 - 74
Boron (ug/l)	NA	NA	120	120.0
Calcium (mg/l)	86.5	32 - 140	27.5	23 - 30
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (k)	1.6	ND - 3.4	NA	NA
Chlorate (ug/l)	NA	NA	48.5	42 - 55
Magnesium (mg/l)	15.9	4.8 - 28	13	11 - 14
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 0.004
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.3 - 8.1	8.5	8.4 - 8.5
Potassium (mg/l)	4.2	2.3 - 5.3	2.6	2.2 - 2.9
Sodium (mg/l)	56.2	30 - 82	53	46 - 57
Total Hardness (mg/l)	267.4	100 - 460	117.5	101 - 130
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.4	1.7 - 2.6
Vandium (ug/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 0.004

PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS) (ng/l)	3.5	ND - 9.3	ND	ND
PERFLUOROHEPTANOIC ACID (PFHpA) (ng/l)	0.8	ND - 3.7	ND	ND
PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHxS) (ng/l)	3.4	ND - 10	ND	ND
PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHxA) (ng/l)	2.1	ND - 8.9	2.5	2.2 - 2.6
PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID (PFNA) (ng/l)	0.6	ND - 2.4	ND	ND
PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) (ng/l)	20.6	ND - 31	ND	ND
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) (ng/l)	6.8	ND - 13	ND	ND

FOOTNOTES

- (a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
- (b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
- (c) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (d) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (e) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (f) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- (g) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- (h) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (i) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
- (j) Starting June 1, 2015, the fluoride levels at the MWD treatment plants were adjusted to achieve an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm and a control range of 0.6 ppm to 1.2 ppm to comply with the existing State's Water Fluoridation Standards. Metropolitan was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.
- (k) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2019. 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.

Notification of PFOA/PFOS: PFOA and PFOS are manmade fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). These substances have been synthesized for water and lipid resistance and have been used extensively in consumer products such as carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials (e.g., cookware) designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant or non-stick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes. In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOA and PFOA for drinking water, advising municipalities that they should notify their customers of the presence of levels over 70 parts per trillion (PPT) or nanograms per liter (NG) in community water supplies. In August 2019, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), revised the notification levels to 6.5 ppt for PFOS and 5.1 ppt for PFOA. The single health advisory response level (for the combined values of PFOS and PFOA) remained at 70 ppt. On February 6, 2020, DDW issued updated drinking water response levels of 10 ppt for PFOA and 40 ppt for PFOS based on a running four-quarter average.

Exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes).

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter

NA = constituent not analyzed
SI = saturation index
uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter

ND = constituent not detected at the testing limit
mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. 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.

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.

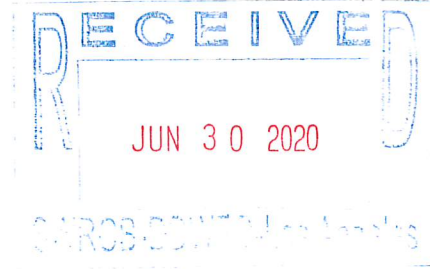
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

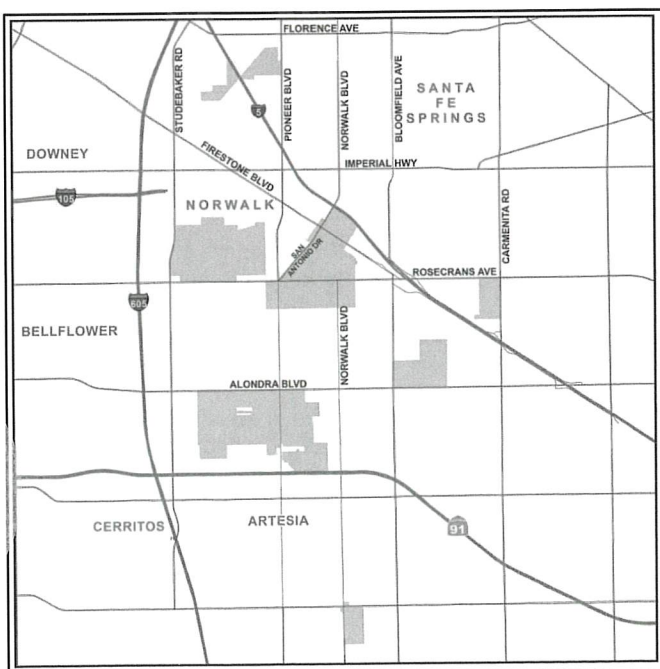
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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (562) 929-5926

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb 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,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.