

LA HABRA HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2017 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, located on the adjacent map, supply our service area. 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 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 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (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:

- <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>
(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 service lines and home plumbing. La Habra Heights County Water 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/safewater/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

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 Michael Gualtieri at (562) 697-6769.

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.

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

The public is welcome to attend Board of Directors meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the District Office, 1271 North Hacienda Road, La Habra Heights, CA 90631.

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

If you have specific questions about your water quality, please contact Michael Gualtieri at (562) 697-6769.

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 us at: WWW.LHHCWD.COM

LA HABRA HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

2017 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		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
	(a)		(a)		(a)	(a)	
INORGANICS Sampled from 2015 to 2017 (b)							
Arsenic (µg/l)	2.1	ND - 3.6	ND	ND - 2.4	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	2	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.2	0.15 - 0.33	0.70	0.5 - 0.9	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	3.2	2.0 - 5.1	0.30	ND - 0.6	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Sampled from 2014 to 2017) (b)							
Gross Alpha	0.8	ND - 3.1	ND	ND - 4.0	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND - 5.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	0.0	ND - 0.05	ND	ND		0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.0	ND - 0.16	ND	ND	5 (h)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0.9	0.87 - 3.4	ND	ND - 3.0	20	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	MCLG	
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE	MCL	or PHG	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0.0	> 1 positive	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. Coli</i> 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					
	AVERAGE	RANGE	PRIMARY	MCLG	
			MCL	or PHG	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	44.5	6.1 - 44.5	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	4.3	ND - 4.3	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.3	0.69 - 1.99	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP					
PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 20 sites sampled in 2015	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY	MCLG	
	90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	MCL	or PHG	
Copper (mg/l)	0.5 (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 2015-2017 (b)						
	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY	MCLG
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.4	12	11.9 - 12.1	Non-corrosive	-
Chloride (mg/l)	105	100 - 120	66	29 - 94	500	-
Manganese (µg/l)	4.9	ND - 34	ND	ND	50	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	3	-
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	947.5	900 - 1000	526	299 - 626	1,600	-
Sulfate (mg/l)	142.5	120 - 150	77	46 - 123	500	-
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	585	540 - 620	308	179 - 373	1,000	-
Turbidity (NTU)	0.14	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	5	-

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY	MCLG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	or PHG	
Color (color units)	<3.0	<3.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1.1	1.0 - 2.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.1	<0.1 - 0.3	5	-	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled in 2015-2017 (b)				
	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	182.5	160 - 210	106.0	92 - 124
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150.0	110 - 190
Calcium (mg/l)	91.0	79 - 100	25.5	14 - 27
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (i)	1.0	ND - 1.6	NA	NA
Magnesium (mg/l)	18.8	17 - 20	12.0	6.2 - 16
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ug/l)	NA	NA	ND	ND - 3.2
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.4 - 7.7	8.4	8.2 - 8.7
Potassium (mg/l)	4.6	4.3 - 4.9	3.0	2.2 - 3.2
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	69.3	60 - 77	59.5	35 - 80
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL=None)	305.0	260 - 340	112.0	58 - 152
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.0 - 3.1

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 Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)
- (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 2017. 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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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LA HABRA HEIGHTS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
1271 NORTH HACIENDA ROAD
LA HABRA HEIGHTS, CA 90631



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) 697-6769

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no mua! 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,内有重要资料和信息,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.