



2025 Water Quality Report

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About This Report

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact La Habra Heights County Water District at (562) 697-6769 for assistance in your language. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse La Habra Heights County Water District a (562) 697-6769 para asistirlo en español. - 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 La Habra Heights County Water District 以获得中文的帮助: (562) 697-6769.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 La Habra Heights County Water District, (562) 697-6769 로 문의 하시기 바랍니다. - Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị. - Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nguồn nước uống của quý vị. Vui lòng liên hệ với La Habra Heights County Water District theo số (562) 697-6769 để được hỗ trợ bằng ngôn ngữ của quý vị.

Expanding Connections with Our Customers

On behalf of all of us at La Habra Heights County Water District, we are pleased to share this 2025 Water Quality Report. While the look is new, our commitment to delivering clean and reliable water remains as strong as ever. Our small and dedicated staff works tirelessly to keep our system operating effectively. Their efforts are evident in this report. Once again, the results of hundreds of tests conducted during the past year demonstrate that the water we serve our customers meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards.

This year, we raise the bar for service once again. Our report goes beyond those test results to offer more insight into how your water district operates, the challenges we are working to overcome and valuable information you can use. We've expanded this annual report as part of our efforts to improve our communications and outreach.

Please take a few moments to read these articles, which highlight our work to improve fire safety, how we're responding to new water quality standards and tips on water conservation. If you have any questions about our service, we invite you to give us a call, stop by the office or attend one of our Board of Directors meetings.



Sincerely,

Joe Matthews
General Manager

Keeping You Informed About Your Water

La Habra Heights County Water District (LHHWCWD) is committed to keeping you informed and providing drinking water you can trust. As new regulations emerge around per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), we want you to understand what they are, what they mean for your water, and how we are responding.

UNDERSTANDING PFAS

PFAS are a large group of man-made chemicals that have been widely used for decades. They are commonly found in:

- Nonstick cookware
- Food packaging
- Carpets and furniture fabrics
- Clothing and waterproof materials
- Firefighting foams

Because of their widespread use, PFAS can be present at low levels in water sources across the country. At the levels currently found in LHHWCWD's water supply, PFAS do not pose immediate health concerns. However, ongoing scientific research suggests that long-term exposure to higher levels of certain PFAS may be linked to:

- Increased cholesterol levels
- Reduced vaccine response
- Changes in liver enzymes
- Decreased birth weight
- Certain cancers

Out of an abundance of caution, state and federal agencies have introduced stricter limits on PFAS in drinking water.

CHANGING PFAS STANDARDS

Recent regulations significantly lower the allowable levels of PFAS in drinking water. These requirements are not accompanied by dedicated funding, meaning water providers must identify solutions and funding sources locally. Like water agencies across California, LHHWCWD must now take additional steps to meet these new standards. Your water quality remains our highest priority. LHHWCWD conducts hundreds of water quality tests each year to ensure compliance with all state and federal standards. To address PFAS specifically, we are carefully evaluating multiple options, including installing PFAS treatment, drilling new wells, blending water from different sources, and importing additional water supplies.



THE PATH FORWARD

LHHWCWD is actively working to minimize the financial impact on customers by pursuing a range of funding opportunities. These efforts include seeking state and federal grants, exploring low-interest financing options, and building partnerships with regional agencies to share resources and reduce costs.

Our commitment to you

We understand that water quality is personal and essential. That is why we are committed to transparent and ongoing communication, careful and science-based decision-making, and protecting both public health and affordability for our community.

Strengthening Fire Protection In Our Community

LHHWCD is taking proactive steps to strengthen fire protection across our service area. In a region defined by hilly terrain and dense vegetation, maintaining reliable fire infrastructure is essential to keeping residents safe.

As part of this effort, we are refurbishing local fire hydrants to ensure they are accessible and ready when needed most. This work supports both emergency response and overall water system reliability.

LHHWCD's fire hydrant refurbishment program focuses on several key improvements:

 Clearing brush and vegetation around hydrants for quick access

 Building retaining walls in select areas to stabilize terrain and protect infrastructure

 Repainting hydrants to improve visibility for emergency crews

 Inspecting and operating hydrants to ensure they function as designed



These upgrades are especially important in high fire risk areas, where overgrown vegetation and uneven ground can make it harder to locate and access hydrants during an emergency. Fire hydrants play a critical role in protecting lives and property. By improving access and visibility, LHHWCD is helping first responders act quickly and effectively when every second counts. These efforts reflect a broader commitment to maintaining a reliable water system and strengthening public safety across La Habra Heights. Every improvement made today helps ensure our community is better prepared for tomorrow.

Save Water, Save Money

Resources to Help You Conserve

Water is one of our most valuable resources, especially in Southern California, where dry conditions are a part of everyday life. Conserving water helps protect our local supply and reduces strain during drought. LHHWCD encourages customers to make water-wise choices and take advantage of programs designed to make conservation easier.

PLANNING FOR DRY TIMES

LHHWCD's Water Supply Contingency Plan outlines how we respond during water shortages. It provides a clear, step-by-step approach to managing supply during drought or emergency conditions, including:

- Monitoring water supply and demand
- Implementing phased conservation stages when needed
- Promoting efficient water use across the community

This proactive planning helps ensure that essential water needs are met, even during challenging conditions.

LANDSCAPING FOR THE FUTURE

Outdoor water use accounts for a large portion of household demand. Replacing traditional lawns with drought-tolerant landscaping can significantly reduce water use while creating a beautiful, low-maintenance yard.

LHHWCD practices what it promotes. Our demonstration garden showcases water-wise plants and efficient irrigation techniques that thrive in our local climate.

WORKING TOGETHER

Water conservation is a shared responsibility. By planning ahead and using water efficiently, we can protect our supply and keep La Habra Heights resilient for years to come. To learn more about rebates and conservation programs, visit lhhwcd.com.



Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers.

This report is a snapshot of the water quality we provided in 2025. 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 two sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells in the Central Basin. 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, 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 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. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedance 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 Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

La Habra Heights County 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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: www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information (USEPA website) www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html (State Board website). 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.

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 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 the District Office at (562) 697-6769.

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.

Who Do I Contact For Questions About Water Quality?

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

Notification of PFOA/PFOS (Footnote n): 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. The U.S. EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. In May 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) issued a lifetime health advisory for PFOS 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/L) 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. Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid [PFBS] has a notification level of 500 ng/L (ppt). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). 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). PFHxS - Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid is part of the group of Perfluorochemicals (PFCs). PFHxS, PFOS and PFOA share similar chemical structure and uses (i.e, surface treatment agents for textiles, paper, and furniture etc. for its excellent waterproofing and oil-resistance performance). PFHxS have been detected in endangered species and the human blood of the general population and the response level for PFHxS is 20 ng/L. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

2025 WATER QUALITY 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 MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
INORGANICS Sampled from 2023 to 2025 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l) (k)	0.004	ND – 0.026	0.08	ND – 0.10	1	0.6 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes. Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Arsenic (µg/l) (l)	3.2	2.3 – 3.8	ND	ND	10	0.004 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.03	ND – 0.078	0.12	ND	1	2 (c)	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l) (l)	0.2	0.19 – 0.28	0.70	0.2 – 0.8	2.0	1 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/l) (m)	0.6	0.54 – 0.76	ND	ND	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (µg/l)	0.1	ND – 0.67	ND	ND	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate (mg/l as N) (l)	3.4	3.3 – 3.6	ND	ND	10	10 (c)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use / septic tanks / sewage, natural erosion
Selenium (µg/l)	0.2	ND – 1.1	ND	ND	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL - (PCI/L) (Sampled from 2022 to 2025) (b)							
Gross Alpha	2.6	1.5 – 4.5	ND	ND – 5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND – 6	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 226	ND	ND	ND	ND	5 (h)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2.6	ND – 7.7	ND	ND		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2.9	1.5 – 3.7	0.5	ND – 3.0	20	0.5 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

MICROBIALS	AVERAGE OF NUMBER POSITIVE	RANGE OF NUMBER POSITIVE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0.0	> 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)	AVERAGE	RANGE	PRIMARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	61	10.0 – 70.0	80	–	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	2.5	0.0 – 7.6	60	–	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.4	1.03 – 1.98	4.0 (e)	4.0 (f)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS 22 sites sampled in 2024	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER SITES ABOVE AL	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper (µg/l)	0.4 (g)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l) (j)	1.7 (g)	0	15 AL	0.2 (c)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges.

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

SOURCE GROUND WATER Sampled in 2023 - 2025 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	11.9	11.2 – 12.3	12.4	12.3 – 12.5	Non-corrosive	–	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (k)	3.7	ND – 26	77	ND – 100	200	600 (c)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	102.5	91 – 110	92	84 – 99	500	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	15	–	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/l)	9.75	ND – 39	ND	ND	300	–	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND	50	–	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	–	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	922.5	780 – 970	870	754 – 987	1,600	–	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	134.3	97 – 160	179	139 – 218	500	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	562.5	500 – 610	540.5	456 – 625	1,000	–	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.09	ND – 0.15	ND	ND	5	–	Soil runoff

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	AVERAGE	RANGE	SECONDARY MCL	MCLG OR PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15	–	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	3	–	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.1	ND - 0.3	5	–	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

CHEMICALS Sampled in 2023-2025 (b)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	188.0	180 – 200	109	93 – 124
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	130	130.0
Calcium (mg/l)	88.9	70.1 – 105	56.0	43 – 70
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) (i)	1.0	0.7 – 1.4	ND	ND
Magnesium (mg/l)	17.5	13.7 – 19.8	22	19 – 25
pH (standard unit)	7.2	6.6 – 7.6	8.3	8.2 – 8.3
Potassium (mg/l)	4.6	3.9 – 4.8	4.4	3.8 – 5.0
Sodium (mg/l) (MCL=None)	67.5	64 – 71	88.5	78 – 100
Total Hardness (mg/l) (MCL=None)	301.8	232 – 345	235	189 – 280

PFAS: PER-and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

CHEMICALS PARAMETERS SAMPLED IN 2025 (n)	NL	MRL	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
			AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ng/l)	500	3.0	7.91	6.4 – 9.4	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ng/l)	–	3.0	1.84	ND – 2.6	ND	ND
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ng/l)	3.0	3.0	4.51	2.3 – 5.9	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) (ng/l)	–	3.0	8.06	6.6 – 11.0	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ng/l)	–	4.0	1.31	ND – 2.5	ND	ND
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	6.5	4.0	21.00	12.0 – 28.0	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ng/l)	5.1	4.0	10.91	8.2 – 12.0	ND	ND

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR 5) Monitored in 2025

CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MRL
Lithium (µg/l)	28.8	ND – 48.5	9.0
USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE: Naturally-occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.			
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (µg/l)	0.0027	ND – 0.0083	0.005
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (µg/l)	0.0025	ND – 0.0076	0.003
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (µg/l)	0.0026	ND – 0.0078	0.003
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (µg/l)	0.0015	ND – 0.0045	0.003
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (µg/l)	0.0035	ND – 0.011	0.004
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (µg/l)	0.0076	ND – 0.023	0.003
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (µg/l)	0.0032	ND – 0.0099	0.003

NOTE: 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 is occurring in 2023-2025 with the Fifth UCMR (UCMR-5).

In 2025, the La Habra Heights County Water District began monitoring for a total of 30 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants.



FOOTNOTES:

- Over 50 regulated and unregulated organic chemicals were analyzed. None were detected at or above the reporting limit in the groundwater sources.
- Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
- California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs)
- Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- The Notification Level of 1 µg/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2025. 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.
- Lead Sampling in Schools: Recent events in the United States have shown that lead in drinking water remains an on-going public health concern, particularly for children. Lead rarely occurs naturally in California's drinking water sources, but may become present when water passes through older plumbing fixtures or solder containing lead that connects plumbing. In 2023, there were no schools in the service area that requested lead sampling at their school.
- Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.
- While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, fluoride, and nitrate, low levels were detected. The levels detected are below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)
- Hexavalent Chromium (CR-6) was detected in several wells in 2025. Pursuant to the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs), the DLR for Hexavalent Chromium is 0.0001 mg/L or 0.1 µg/l. LaHabra Heights County Water District monitored for Hexavalent Chromium and has not exceeded the annual running average of 10 µg/l.

2025 Water Quality Report: Definitions & Abbreviations

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

< = less than

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

MRL = Minimum Reporting Level

MWD = Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

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)



After-hours Emergencies

If you experience a water emergency outside normal business hours, help is always available. Call (562) 697-6769 to reach our answering service, which will contact on-call District staff 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

We're Here for You

Clear communication helps us respond quickly and keep your water service running smoothly. Whether you have a question, need assistance, or want to report an issue, our team at LHHCWD is here to help.



WHEN SHOULD YOU CONTACT US?

You may need to reach out for:

- ✓ Reporting leaks, outages, or water service issues
- ✓ Starting or stopping service
- ✓ Questions about your bill or account
- ✓ Water quality questions
- ✓ Notifying us of construction or service impacts

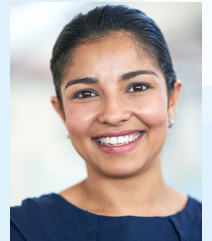
No matter the reason, we encourage you to get in touch.



WAYS TO REACH LHHCWD

We offer several convenient ways to connect:

- Phone: (562) 697-6769
- Email: customercare@lhhcwd.com
- In person: 1271 N. Hacienda Road, La Habra Heights, CA 90631
- Mailing address: P.O. Box 628, La Habra, CA 90633-0628
- Online: Visit LHHCWD.com for forms, bill pay, and service requests



Support You Can Count On

We believe strong communication builds trust. That is why we are dedicated to providing clear information, prompt responses, and reliable service every day. If you have a question or concern, do not hesitate to reach out. We are here to serve you.

1271 N. Hacienda Road, La Habra Heights, CA 90631
(562) 697-6769

Monday through Friday: 7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
www.lhhcwd.com

