2026

WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES

LETTER FROM THE

GENERAL MANAGER

Water is life. We use it every day and don't think twice about it. Whether it's washing our food, taking a shower, or keeping ourselves hydrated, water is what sustains a thriving community like Anaheim. At Anaheim Public Utilities, our employees work every day to deliver high quality water at affordable prices, understanding the importance of the water we all depend on.

In 2025, we were able to tap into our local groundwater basin to serve over 80% of our customers with highly purified drinking water. With nine groundwater treatment plants fully operational, the synthetic chemicals that have made their way in the aquifer are being removed which restored access to a sustainable water supply that we rely on to serve our customers.

While state and local water supplies are in good condition, we shouldn't relax our long-term commitment to conservation as a way of life. That's why we have incentive programs for residents, schools, and businesses to change out thirsty lawns for drought tolerant landscaping, as well as many other water efficient resources to help save both indoor and outdoor water use.

For assistance or information on rebates and water saving programs, please contact us at 714-765-3300 or visit anaheim.net/utilities. We look forward to supporting you in using water wisely and keeping Anaheim's water system strong for years to come.

Sincerely,

DUKKU LEE
General Manager

ANAHEIM'S SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Anaheim's water supply is a blend of groundwater and imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River. Groundwater is managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and is a low cost resource that replenishes a 350 square mile basin with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, recycled water, and imported water. Imported water resources are accessible through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Anaheim has the ability to purify untreated water that is lower in cost than fully treated water from MWD. Having multiple water sources ensures Anaheim can continue supplying safe and reliable water. Each source is tested to make sure we continue to supply the highest quality water.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Drinking water standards established by the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

MCL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the public health goals (PHGs) or maximum contaminant levels goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MRDL MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

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.

PDWS PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

TT TREATMENT TECHNIQUE

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NL NOTIFICATION LEVEL

The level above which a water agency is required to notify its governing body if an unregulated contaminant is found in its drinking water.

WATER QUALITY GOAL

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the U.S. EPA and California EPA have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

MCLG MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL

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.

MRDLG MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL

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.

PHG PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL

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.

2026
CITY OF ANAHEIM WATER QUALITY

(BASED ON 2025 DATA)

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Groundwater Average	Lenain Average	MWD Average	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIOLOGICALS								
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	7.7	3.3	1.0	ND - 12	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	(0)	0.6	5.5	ND	ND - 5.5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50 (a)	(0)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 6.0	2025	Decay of natural or human-made deposits
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	6	10	0.1	ND	ND	ND - 2	2025	Industrial discharge
Trichloroethene (ppb)	5	1.7	0.2	ND	ND	ND - 3.4	2025	Industrial discharge
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.1	0.1	ND - 0.2	2025	Water treatment chemical
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	0.3	2.1	ND	ND - 2.5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	26	150	130	ND - 150	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3 - 0.8	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; industrial discharge; water additive
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2.6	ND	ND	ND - 5.1	2025	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	2.7	ND	ND	ND - 5.1	2025	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	1.1	ND	ND	ND - 3.1	2025	Rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, and fertilizers
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Bromate (ppb)	10 (RAA) (d)	0.1	n/a	7	2.7	ND - 24	2025	Water disinfection byproduct
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	31 - 32	2025	Water disinfection byproduct; industrial discharge
SECONDARY STANDARDS*								
Aluminum (ppb)	200* (b)	600	ND	76	77	ND - 200	2025	Water treatment chemical
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	89	100	92	46 - 138	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	15*	n/a	ND	3	1	ND - 3	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	1000*	300	ND	1.5	ND	ND - 1.5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500	n/a	ND	51	ND	ND-51	2025	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	50* (b)	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.3	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	2	ND	ND - 2	2025	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	ND	1.7	ND	ND - 1.7	2025	Industrial discharge
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	868	1000	871	552 - 1050	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	131	250	179	73 - 250	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichlorodifluoromethane	NL = 1000	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.5	2025	Industrial discharge
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	557	640	541	338 - 784	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.1	0.4	ND	ND - 0.4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

2026
CITY OF ANAHEIM WATER QUALITY

(BASED ON 2025 DATA)

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Groundwater Average	Lenain Average	MWD Average	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
UNREGULATED COMPOUNDS								
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	NL=1	n/a	ND	n/a	n/a	ND - 1.1	2025	Industrial discharge
Bicarbonate (as HCO3) (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	228	190	n/a	137 - 271	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL=1,000	n/a	150	n/a	130	ND - 260	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	94	74	56	43 - 112	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	Not Regulated	0.02	0.69	ND	ND	ND - 1.9	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Lithium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	55	35	22 - 61	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; electronics; pharmaceuticals
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	28	22	9.1 - 28	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.5 - 8.5	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.1	6.4	4.4	3.1 - 6.4	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	66	98	89	43 - 103	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	186	150	109	93 - 222	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	17	14	9 - 25	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	316	298	235	162 - 431	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.2	2.8	2.5	ND - 3.2	2025	Erosion of natural deposits and various human-made sources
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.2	0.06	n/a	ND - 0.3	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NL=50	n/a	3.2	2.5	ND	ND - 5.0	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt)	NL = 500	RL = 5000	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.4	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	ND	ND	ND - 17	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluoro heptanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND	ND	ND - 2.8	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt) (c)	NL = 3.0	RL = 10	2.1	ND	ND	ND - 13	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.2	ND	ND	ND - 8.8	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (ppt)	NL = 4.0	RL = 40	4.1	ND	ND	ND - 29	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluorooctanoic acid (ppt) (c)	NL = 4.0	RL = 10	2.3	ND	ND	ND - 10	2025	Industrial waste discharge
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.6	ND	ND	ND - 13	2025	Industrial waste discharge

ppm = parts-per-million; **ppb** = parts-per-billion; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **NL** = notification level; **n/a** = not applicable; **RAA** = Running Annual Average; **ND** = not detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **MCLG** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **RL = Response Level** - wells above the RL were removed from service
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; OOS = out of service; TT = treatment technique; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).
(a) **Gross Beta MCL**: DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern. The official MCL is '4 millirem/year (approximately 200 pCi//L) annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ.
(b) **Aluminum and Manganese Secondary MCL:** The aluminum and manganese secondary MCLs are calculated on a RAA. The RAA for MCL compliance was below the MCL.
(c) Response levels are calculated on a RAA. The RAA remained below the response level.
(d) **Bromate:** The Bromate MCL is calculated on a RAA. The RAA for MCL compliance was below the MCL.

2026
CITY OF ANAHEIM
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

(BASED ON 2025 DATA)

Turbidity - treatment plant combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurement	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	1 NTU	Lenain = 0.50 NTU	2025	Soil run-off
	1 NTU	MWD = 0.06 NTU	2025	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	Lenain = 99%	2025	Soil run-off
	95%	MWD = 100%	2025	Soil run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in the City of Anaheim's and MWD treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique". A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Contaminant
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS				
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (a)	80	Highest LRAA = 77	15 - 93	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	Highest LRAA = 13	4.2 - 18	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.1	ND - 3.9	Disinfectant added for treatment
AESTHETIC QUALITY				
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.07	ND - 0.15	Erosion of natural deposits

Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are tested quarterly at 12 locations. Chlorine residual disinfectant levels are tested weekly at 51 locations.
Color, odor, and turbidity are tested monthly at 12 locations. **MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **LRAA** = Locational Running Annual Average;
ND = not detected; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (color, odor, clarity).
(a) Total trihalomethanes are evaluated using a LRAA (running average). None of the LRAA values exceeded the MCL.

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND<5	0 / 51	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0 / 51	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2025. Lead was detected in zero samples; and none exceeded the action level. Copper was detected in 16 samples; and none exceeded the action level. The regulatory action level is the concentration which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the homes tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The City of Anaheim complied with the lead and copper action levels. The City of Anaheim conducted an inventory of service line materials and found no known lead service lines.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER

THE EPA WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW

"As water travels over the surface of 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 animal or human activity. All 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. State Board Regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at water.epa.gov/drink or by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **800-426-4791.**"

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, such as 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, that 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, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

ABOUT LEAD IN TAP WATER

THE EPA WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing.

Anaheim Public Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Anaheim Public Utilities at **714-765-4557**.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Anaheim Public Utilities has completed a service line inventory and no lead service lines were found. Information about the inventory is available at anaheim.net/674/Lead-Anaheim-Water.

NOTICE FOR
IMMUNOCOMPROMISED PEOPLE

THE EPA WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW

"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 U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from water.epa.gov/drink or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800-426-4791.**"

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For Anaheim Public Utilities

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the third quarter of 2025, one water sample for haloacetic acids was not collected from a distribution sampling site; as a result, we cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. While the quarterly sample was not collected in the required time frame, samples taken both prior to and after the required sample period met the water quality standards.

What Should I Do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What Happened? What is Being Done?
Anaheim Public Utilities uses chlorine to disinfect the water served to our customers. When chlorine is added to drinking water, it can form a group of disinfection by-products called haloacetic acids. A sample was not collected from one distribution sampling site in September 2025. Upon realizing the oversight, a sample was collected from the site in October 2025, which confirmed the results were within allowable limits. We have updated internal procedures to improve sample accounting.

For more information, please contact Anaheim Public Utilities at 714-765-3300 or 201 S. Anaheim Blvd., Anaheim, CA 92805.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Anaheim, State Water System ID# CA3010001. Distributed April 23, 2026.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

GROUND WATER ASSESSMENTS

Anaheim has completed source water vulnerability assessments of areas around each well and around the Walnut Canyon Reservoir, which provides imported water to the Lenain Water Treatment Facility. As in any urban area, Orange County's groundwater is considered potentially vulnerable to contamination from sources such as gas stations, dry cleaners, and industrial activities. These water sources are tested throughout the year to ensure the supplied water remains safe.

To help prevent surface contamination of our wells, we seal the upper 400 to 500 feet of the well casing. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 605 W. Santa Ana Boulevard, Building 28, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the Division of Drinking Water – Sanitary Engineer at 714-558-4410 or Anaheim Public Utilities, Environmental Services at 714-765-4117.

IMPORTED WATER ASSESSMENT

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) updated its source water assessment of the Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2016. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation contamination, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD by phone at 213-217-6850.

2026
CITY OF ANAHEIM LEADERSHIP

CITY COUNCIL

Led by a mayor, the seven-member council represent our 350,000 residents city-wide. Our leaders identify community needs in their respective district – and mayor at large – to establish city policy and help us deliver safe and reliable service to those we serve.

ASHLEIGH E. AITKEN, Mayor

CARLOS A. LEON, Mayor Pro Tem, District 2

RYAN BALIUS, District 1

NATALIE RUBALCAVA, District 3

NORMA CAMPOS KURTZ, District 4

KRISTEN MAAHS, District 5

NATALIE MEEKS, District 6

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

The Public Utilities Board members are appointed by City Council to represent the community's interests, review operating and financial practices, and conduct public hearings.

JOHN SEYMOUR, Chairperson, District 6

ANH PHAM, M.Ed., Vice-Chairperson, District 2

SHASHI H. KEWALRAMANI, At Large

IVAN CASTILLO, District 1

ALBERT MCMENAMIN, District 3

TALAB IBRAHIM, District 4

MITCH LEE, District 5

PUBLIC UTILITIES MANAGEMENT

With the support of city leadership, the Anaheim Public Utilities management team develops strategy to support safe and reliable water and power for the Anaheim community. Anaheim Public Utilities employees work diligently to operate, maintain, improve infrastructure, implement programs to educate our community, and continue to provide sustainable, safe, and low cost energy and water.

DUKKU LEE, General Manager

JANET LONNEKER, Assistant General Manager, Electric Services

BRIAN BEELNER, Assistant General Manager, Finance & Energy Resources

CRAIG PARKER, Assistant General Manager, Water Services

MELINDA AVELINO-WALKER, General Services Officer

For information about this report or your water quality in general, please call **714-765-3300,** or feel free to e-mail us at waterquality@anaheim.net. You may also address water quality and other utility issues by attending a Public Utilities Board meeting, typically scheduled for 5 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 201 South Anaheim Boulevard, Anaheim, California.

Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to learn more about the potential health effects of contaminants listed in this report, visit water.epa.gov/drink or call their hotline at **800-426-4791**.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact **Anaheim Public Utilities** at **714-765-3300** for assistance in translation.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **Anaheim Public Utilities** a **714-765-3300** para asistirlo en español.

هذا التقرير يحتوي على معلومات هامة بالنسبة لمياه الشرب. لمزيد من المعلومات او للحصول على مساعدة باللغة العربية،
يرجى التواصل مع Anaheim Public Utilities (هيئة مرافق اناهيم العامة) على الرقم
714-765-3300

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。 如需廣東話垂詢, 請聯絡 **Anaheim Public Utilities 714-765-3300**。

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下电话联系 **Anaheim Public Utilities** 以获得中文的帮助: **714-765-3300**。

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 **Anaheim Public Utilities 714-765-3300** 로 문의 하시기 바랍니다.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Anaheim Public Utilities** o tumawag sa **714-765-3300** para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **Anaheim Public Utilities** tại **714-765-3300** để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng

ANAHEIM
PUBLIC UTILITIES