City of
BUENA PARK
Water Department

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

The City's water meets or exceeds all State and Federal water quality regulations.

WATER QUALITY is our top priority!

DATA FOR 2021

Your 2022 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, the Buena Park Water Department has been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2021 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Your City of Buena Park Water Department (City) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated imported surface water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water and the City for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Constant Monitoring Ensures Continued Excellence

Sources of Supply

Englebright Dam on the Yuba River

Orange County's water supplies are a blend of groundwater managed by OCWD and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via MWDSC. Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

OCWD and MWDOC work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term county-wide water reliability and water quality.

A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today. Your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

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 land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791

Immunocompromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk to infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water's Quality

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Mike McGee at (714) 562-3655.

The Buena Park City Council meets the Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month at the City Council Chambers in the City of Buena Park.

Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastro-intestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. MWDSC tested their source water and treated surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2021 but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The USEPA and the federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or online at www.epa.gov/safewater.

To Safeguard Against Issues that May Affect Your Health

We Comply with All State & Federal Water Quality Regulations

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by USEPA in

Chart Legend

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The charts in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Secondary MCLs:** Set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The charts in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **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.
- **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.

How are Contaminants Measured?

Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2021 City of Buena Park Drinking Water Quality
Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Groundwater Amount	Average Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2020 and 2021							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND	ND – 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.73	2	ND – 7.05	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals – Tested in 2021							
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	6	10	<0.5	ND	ND – 1.4	No	Discharge From Industrial Chemical Factories
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2021							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.141	ND – 0.21	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND	ND – 4.8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	0.111	ND – 0.111	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	ND	ND – 4.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.52	NR	0.43 – 0.88	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.6 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.99	ND	ND – 3.15	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	1.05	ND	ND – 3.15	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	<2	ND	ND – 3	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2021							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	141	ND – 210	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	37.3	96	21.7 – 97	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	<3	1	ND – 3	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND	ND – 37.1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	<1	2	ND – 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	622	958	523 – 965	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	82.2	214	57.6 – 215	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	394	597	334 – 597	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	<0.1	ND	ND – 0.1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2021							
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	178	125	124 – 185	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	<0.1	0.13	ND – 0.22	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	59.9	66	11.7 – 93.9	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	203	274	43 – 311	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	12	16	2.5 – 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	0.02	0.6	ND	ND – 1.74	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	13	25	3.3 – 26	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	<4	ND	ND – 4.6	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 6.5	n/a	<4	ND	ND – 5	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	8.1	7.8 – 8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.7	4.4	2 – 4.6	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	55.9	94	39.6 – 124	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.4	ND – 2.8	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	1.5	ND	ND – 4.2	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; ppt = parts per trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;
NR = not required to be tested; **ND**= not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes;
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal;
NL = Notification Level; **n/a** = not applicable; TT = treatment technique *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.03	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Runoff

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 Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique" (TT).
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.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Groundwater	Average Imported MWD Water	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromide (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.107	NR	0.059 – 0.175	2019
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	0.1	ND – 0.4	2019
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	14.7	1.7	ND – 44.5	2019
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered)(ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.13	NR	0.08 – 0.18	2019

SMCL = secondary MCL **Manganese was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City 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 at (800) 426-4791 or you may visit them online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water.

In December 2007, MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. MWDSC was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements.

Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water is available on these websites:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html

For more information about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at edymally@mwdh2o.com or call him at (213) 217-5709.

Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters.

The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2020 Update, and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey – 2016 Update.

Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

USEPA also requires MWDSC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed.

A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: body shops, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, electrical/electronic manufacturing, gas stations, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, photo processing/printing, repair shops, sewer collection systems, wastewater treatment and disposal facilities.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (714) 562-3655.

2021 City of Buena Park Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	28	ND – 35	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	9	ND – 14	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.63	ND – 2.4	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<3	ND – 60	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.2	ND – 2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; twenty locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Bacterial Quality (January-June 2021)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Percent Positive	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.0%	0	3.4%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Microbiological (July-December 2021)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Detections	Number of Months in Violation	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(a)	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2021.
Lead was detected in one home; none of which exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in fourteen homes, none of which exceeded the action level.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

In 2021, no school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.5	ND – 5.6	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.58	ND – 2.4	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.46	ND – 1.4	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.5	0.3 – 4.4	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	1.5	ND – 5.9	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.06	ND – 0.5	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.42	ND – 2	2019

We Appreciate All You Do to Save Water

Thank you! For all we've been through these many years of intermittent drought, the City of Buena Park Water Department extends its heartfelt thanks to all of you who have worked so hard to conserve water. When the seemingly impossible was asked of you — that you conserve 20% of our water at the height of the last drought — you not only met this goal, you exceeded it. And best of all, you continued to conserve water after the drought was officially declared to be over.

Now, as we potentially enter another year of drought, the City is in a better position than it has been in previous droughts. All because you, our citizens, take your responsibilities seriously. You know we live in an arid land, and you recognize water conservation has to be more than a passing passion — it must be a way of life.

As with all of you, it is our fondest hope we will escape another year of drought. But beyond our hopes, we have confidence the citizens of Buena Park will always know what to do to conserve their water.

City of Buena Park
Water Department
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This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who can assist you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (714) 562-3655.

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。