



2023 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 2022



Your 2023 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 2022 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

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



Englebright Dam on the Yuba River

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 highquality 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.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal 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 2022 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.

Immunocompromised People and Their Water

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.

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.



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 ($\mu g/L)$
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

2022 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 202	0, 2021, and 2	2022					
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	6	ND - 9	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	3.7	2	ND – 7.1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Chemicals – Tested i	n 2022						
1,1-Dichloroethene (ppb)	6	10	<0.5	ND	ND - 0.7	No	Discharge From Industrial Chemical Factorie
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested	in 2022						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.14	ND - 0.21	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposit
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND	ND - 4.8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	0.11	ND - 0.11	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.52	NR	0.4 - 0.88	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.91	ND	ND – 2.3	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	0.91	ND	ND – 2.3	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	<2	ND	ND – 2.7	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Secondary Standards* – Test	ed in 2022						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	140	ND – 210	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposit
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	38	101	22 - 104	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (Color Units)	15*	n/a	<3	1	ND – 5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND	ND – 37	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3*	n/a	<1	3	ND – 3	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	624	988	523 - 1,010	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	82	221	58 – 229	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	389	628	310 - 648	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	<0.1	ND	ND - 0.15	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tes	ted in 2022						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	183	126	125 – 188	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	58	68	11 – 82	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	203	278	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	0.61	ND	ND – 1.6	n/a	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)	NL = 3	n/a	<4	ND	ND – 3.5	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 6.5	n/a	<4	ND	ND – 4.5	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.1	8.1	7.9 – 8.3	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.7	4.6	2 - 4.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	98	40 - 124	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.5	ND – 2.6	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 Disch

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).

Low furbinity in Metropontains treated water is a good indicator or effective intration, Findation streatment technique (11). 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	0.11	NR	0.059 – 0.18	2019
Germanium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	NR	0.1	ND - 0.4	2019
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	15	1.7	ND – 45	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.



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 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

2022 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	33	ND – 39	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection		
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	10	ND – 14	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection		
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.9	ND – 2.8	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment		
Aesthetic Quality							
Color (Color Units)	15*	45	ND – 125	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits		
Odor (Threshold Odor Number)	3*	1	ND - 2	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	2.2	ND - 7.9	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits		
ended an ended being an							

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; n/a = not applicable

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90 th 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.

Lead was detected in one nome; none of which exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in fourteen nomes, none of which exceeded the action leve A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other reguirements that a water system must follow.

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

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.

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 – 2021 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.

Every Drop is Golden...

"And it never failed that during the dry years the people forgot about the rich years, and during the wet years they lost all memory of the dry years. It was always that way." ~ JOHN STEINBECK, 1952

Torrential rains. A Sierra snowpack over 200% of normal. Blizzards in Southern California! For those of us weary of drought, this Winter's storms were a welcome relief. But gratifying as the season proved, it does not spell the end of drought. For even with full reservoirs and slowly

replenishing aquifers, the cyclical nature of California's water fortunes, coupled with our arid climate, guarantees a return to drought in years to come.

Much has changed since Steinbeck's day. Water conservation has become a way of life. No longer seen as a temporary patch for times of drought, conservation's role as protector of our shared waters is engrained in our behavior. We recognize it doesn't mean we must use less water, only that we not waste the water we have. By saving water today, we ensure we'll have it tomorrow — for every drop is golden!

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 dồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn dễ này.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هــامـة عـن نـوعـيـة مـاء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث المقرمات جيداً. المعلومات جيداً.



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City of Buena Park Water Department 6650 Beach Boulevard Buena Park, California 90620

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와 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。