

2026 WATER QUALITY REPORT

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
ABOUT YOUR WATER

| Water Quality is our
TOP PRIORITY



TESTED. TRUSTED. LAGUNA.

Introduction

Laguna Beach County Water District (LBCWD) is pleased to distribute this report to its water customers. It provides important information about where your water comes from and the work we perform each day to ensure the water delivered to your tap meets all federal and state drinking water standards.

The tap water that comes out of your faucet has to meet rigorous federal and state regulatory standards; otherwise, we wouldn't be able to deliver it to you. Our annual Water Quality Report shares details about the water you receive. You can see for yourself that we are meeting or even exceeding standards required to maintain water quality. Take a look inside for details on water sources, the constituents found in the water, and how you can have confidence in the quality of your water. The LBCWD is committed to safeguarding its water supply and ensuring that your tap water is safe to drink. We also strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water supply.

Looking Forward: Building Drought-Resilient, High-Quality Water Supplies

For more than a century, LBCWD has made safe, reliable water its top priority. That commitment continues in 2026 as LBCWD looks ahead to the challenges of a changing climate and the need for long-term water reliability across California.

Today, water agencies throughout the state are preparing for reduced snowpack, more intense drought cycles, and increased pressure on imported supplies. In response, LBCWD is taking proactive steps to diversify where its water comes from and reduce reliance on sources that are vulnerable to climate impacts. This forward-looking approach ensures that our community remains well-prepared, no matter what the future brings.

As LBCWD expands and diversifies future water sources, water quality remains the foundation of everything we do. Every supply—existing or emerging—is rigorously tested, treated, and monitored to ensure it meets or exceeds stringent state and federal drinking water standards. LBCWD continues to invest in advanced monitoring and modern treatment technologies so that every drop delivered to homes, schools and businesses remains safe, clean, and dependable.

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2025. LBCWD vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. Through drinking water quality testing programs, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for constituents that are both regulated and unregulated. The State allows water agencies to monitor for some constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of the data, through representative, is more than a year old. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW), are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

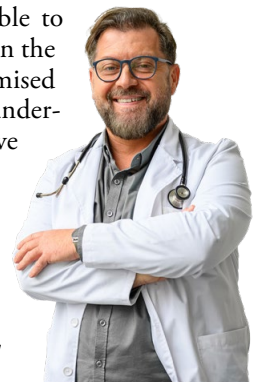
Our mission today is the same as it has been for generations: to protect public health and provide high-quality water through careful planning, innovation, and responsible stewardship. By investing in resilient supplies, strengthening regional partnerships, and embracing long-term planning, LBCWD is building a water future that is reliable not only for today, but for the generations to come.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is surface water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC). MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta

Important Health Information

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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Lead And Copper Service Line Inventory

For information on LBCWD's lead and copper service line inventory, please visit <https://www.lbcwd.org/your-water/water-quality>.

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

If you have any questions about this report, please contact LBCWD at [lbcwd.org](https://www.lbcwd.org). The website also provides the dates and times of the monthly Water District Commission Meetings, which are held at 306 Third Street in the City of Laguna Beach. Community participation in these meetings is welcomed.

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—2022 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.

The U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a 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 the Watershed Sanitary Survey and the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

About Lead in Tap Water

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. LBCWD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact LBCWD at (949) 464-3117. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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 by-products 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

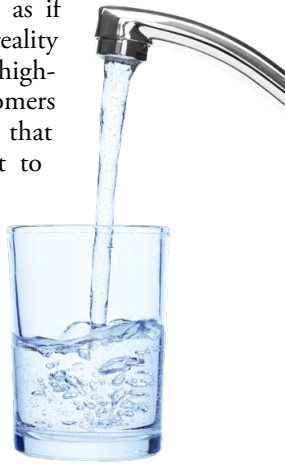
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



Quality Water is Our Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed. LBCWD licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:



- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

Climate Change & Drinking Water

Climate change is influencing water resources across the country through shifting weather patterns, stronger storms, droughts, and rising temperatures. These environmental changes can directly affect drinking water supplies and treatment operations. Drought conditions can reduce available surface water and groundwater supplies, making water conservation increasingly important. Intense rainfall and flooding can overwhelm treatment plants, increase runoff of contaminants into source waters, and damage infrastructure.

Customers can play an important role in mitigating the impact of climate change by practicing conservation, reporting leaks promptly, and supporting local water protection initiatives. Small changes at home can make a significant difference in maintaining reliable supplies during periods of stress.

Climate resilience is becoming a key part of water system planning nationwide. By working together, communities and water providers can ensure safe, reliable drinking water now and for future generations.

Cross Connections

Cross-connections pose a significant risk to drinking water systems because they allow contaminants to enter distribution lines through backpressure or backsiphonage. A cross-connection occurs wherever a drinking water line is directly linked to water sources of uncertain quality. Common household risks include garden hoses, outdoor taps, and improperly installed plumbing fixtures that can draw in chemicals or pollutants.

To protect the water supply, LBCWD requires approved backflow prevention devices and works with device owners to ensure they are tested annually. The LBCWD also surveys facilities to identify and eliminate potential cross-connections.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact LBCWD at (949) 464-3117.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945 to help prevent tooth decay. As of today, the majority of public water suppliers in the country, including the MWDSC, fluoridate their water. MWDSC began adding fluoride in December 2007, complying with all provisions of California's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are regulated in California and limited to a maximum of 2 parts per million (ppm).

Additional Information

For more details on water fluoridation, please visit:

- **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** cdc.gov/fluoridation or (800) 232-4636
- **State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:** waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html
- **American Dental Association:** ada.org
- **American Water Works Association:** awwa.org

For specific inquiries about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact MWDSC directly at (800) 225-5693.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that originates from animal and human waste and may be present in surface water. When ingested, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In 2025 the MWDSC tested their treated surface waters for Cryptosporidium and did not detect its presence. If Cryptosporidium is ever detected in drinking water, it is effectively removed through a combination of sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on how to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit epa.gov/safewater.



2025 Laguna Beach County Water District Drinking Water Quality

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

2025 LAGUNA BEACH COUNTY WATER DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.87	0.23 - 2.35	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	28	12 - 22	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	55	16 - 45	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1	ND - 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	ND - 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	ND	ND - 0.32	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; twelve 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).

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.12	ND - 0.77	0 / 34	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	ND	0 / 34	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 2023. Lead was not detected in any homes. Copper was detected in 10 homes; none exceeded the regulatory 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.

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

The tables 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** are 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 that, 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, U.S. EPA 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 tables 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 U.S. EPA.
- **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 EPA.

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)

2025 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CONSTITUENT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 2025						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND - 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2025						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.058	ND - 0.082	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.13	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2.4	ND - 8.4	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2025						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	58	ND - 82	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	92	84 - 99	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	873	759 - 987	No	Substances that form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	182	146 - 218	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	545	465 - 625	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2025						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO₃ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	108	93 - 122	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	44 - 68	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	236	191 - 280	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	11 - 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	19 - 25	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	88	78 - 97	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	1.6 - 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = Parts Per Billion; **ppm** = Parts Per Million; **pCi/L** = PicoCuries Per Liter; **µmho/cm** = Micromhos Per Centimeter; **ND** = Not Detected; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; (**MCLG**) = Federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **n/a** = Not Applicable; **TT** = Treatment Technique;

* Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.05	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 chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly. **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	22	ND - 47	2025

Naturally Occurring Bacteria

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we tested many water samples for coliform bacteria. In that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulations require that public water that tests positive for coliform bacteria must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.

PFAS Advisory

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of human-made chemicals that have been used in various consumer products since the 1940s due to their resistance to heat, water, oils, and stains. These chemicals are prevalent in the environment and have been detected in water supplies nationwide. Studies suggest that exposure to certain PFAS may pose health risks. The U.S. EPA and the DDW have established health-based advisories for PFAS. If PFAS levels exceed these guidelines, water agencies must notify their governing bodies and take necessary actions, such as removing affected sources from service or implementing treatment solutions.

To address PFAS contamination, water providers have conducted testing and taken proactive steps to ensure safe drinking water.

Regulatory actions: The U.S. EPA announced final National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for six PFAS in April 2024. Public water systems are required to monitor these substances, with full compliance expected by 2029.

For more details on PFAS regulations and water safety, visit:

- California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: waterboards.ca.gov/pfas
- Orange County Water District: ocwd.com/what-we-do/water-quality/pfas
- U.S. EPA: epa.gov/pfas

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the greatest public health advancements of the 20th century, significantly reducing the spread of waterborne diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. Today chlorine and chloramines are commonly used disinfectants to ensure safe drinking water.

How Disinfection Works

- Chlorine is added at the water source (groundwater wells or treatment plants) to kill harmful microorganisms.
- Residual chlorine remains in the distribution system to prevent bacterial growth in the pipes that carry water to homes and businesses.
- Chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, are also used as a disinfectant and help reduce certain by-products.

Disinfection By-Products and Regulations

While effective, chlorine and chloramines can react with naturally occurring materials in water, forming disinfection by-products (DBPs), which may pose health risks. The most common DBPs are trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

To protect public health, the U.S. EPA regulates DBPs under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

- In 1979 the U.S. EPA set the maximum allowable total THM level at 100 parts per billion (ppb).
- In 2002 the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the limit to 80 ppb and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals.
- In 2006 the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule introduced further monitoring and control measures.
- Full compliance began in 2012.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards, with rigorous monitoring in place. We regularly test for DBPs and adjust treatment methods to maintain a safe balance between disinfection and by-product control.

Your drinking water is treated, tested, and monitored to ensure it remains safe and reliable for you and your community.

Laguna Beach County Water District

306 Third Street • Laguna Beach, CA 92651

(949) 494-1041 • CustomerService@lbcwd.org

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

该报告包含有关您的饮用水的重要信息。翻译一下，或与理解它的人交谈

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Dịch nó, hoặc nói chuyện với người hiểu nó

이 보고서에는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역해 보세요, 아니면 이해해주는 사람과 얘기해봐

برش الہایم لودہ تاملوعم یلع یرقتال اذہ یوتحي
امہ جرت. کب فصاخال
للذمہ یف صخش عم ثدحتال وأ

このレポートには、飲料水に関する重要な情報が含まれています。それを翻訳して、またはそれを理解している人に相談してください