City of
LA HABRA
Water Division

2014 Water Quality Report

DATA FOR 2013

Your 2014 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. **This year's report covers calendar year 2013 drinking water quality testing and reporting.** Your City of La Habra Water Division (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 California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 California Domestic Water Company (Cal Domestic), which supplies the City with treated groundwater, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies treated imported surface water to the City, test weekly for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps USEPA and CDPH determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

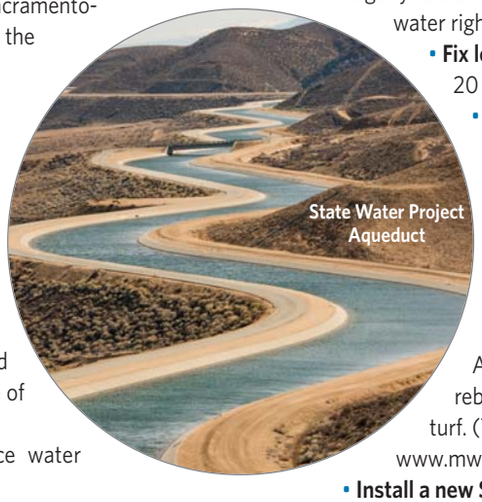
Through the drinking water quality testing programs carried out by Cal Domestic for our groundwater, MWDSC for imported surface water and the City for our water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents.

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.

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of surface water imported by MWDSC, and groundwater imported from Cal Domestic and three wells within the City. Cal Domestic water originates from the Main San Gabriel groundwater basin. MWDSC's imported water sources are the Colorado River and the State Water Project, which draws water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. City wells draw water from the La Habra Groundwater Basin.



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:

- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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 CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations 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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

Water Conservation: A Little Effort Can Save a Lot

The La Habra Water Division promotes the conservation of water to its residents so that the City can save this scarce resource and save the residents money in the process.

Water is brought to Southern California via large aqueduct systems that feed off of rivers from the Central Valley and the Colorado River. There are large costs involved in maintaining these systems and transporting the water over miles of deserts, valleys and mountain ranges. The MWDSC is the main supplier of this water and controls the vast network of aqueducts, pumping stations and filtration plants.

Local municipal water suppliers do have the ability to tap into underground aquifers, but this local supply of water is not enough to meet the demands of the residents; the more expensive "aqueduct" water must be used to meet the demand. For these reasons, it is recommended that you conserve water by reducing water waste. This will save you money as well.

To get you started, here are a few tips that will have you saving water right away.

- **Fix leaky faucets.** For every leak stopped, you can save 20 gallons of water per day.
- **Develop a watering schedule for your irrigation system.** To learn more, visit www.bewaterwise.com/calculator.html.
- **Use native plants in your landscaping.** Planting and maintaining beautiful California native and water-friendly plants can save between 1,000 and 1,800 gallons per month.
- **Install a high efficiency toilet or clothes washer.** A temporary rebate program is still available. Other rebates are also available for sprinklers and artificial turf. (To learn more about these programs, visit www.mwdoc.com/Water_Use_Efficiency.html.)
- **Install a new Smart Sprinkler Controller.** These new controllers figure out the right amount of water for your landscape based on information about your plants and garden environment. These new controllers may save up to 40 gallons per day. A temporary rebate program is still available. (To learn more, visit www.mwdoc.com/Water_Use_Efficiency.html.)

MWDSC has its own water conservation website. To find out more information on water saving plants and other useful tips, visit www.bewaterwise.com.

Conservation Tips for Inside Your Home

Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes
Saves up to 50 gallons per week

Fix household leaks promptly
Saves up to 20 gallons per day

Spend only 5 minutes in the shower
Saves up to 8 gallons each time

Turn off the water while you brush your teeth
Saves up to 2.5 gallons per minute

Buy water-saving devices like high-efficiency toilets and clothes washers. You'll save many gallons of water per day, and many of them are eligible for rebates. To learn more, check on www.bewaterwise.com.

Talk to your family and friends about saving water. If everyone does a little, we all benefit a lot.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Brian Jones, Water and Sewer Manager, at (562) 383-4170.

The La Habra City Council meets at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Mondays of each month in the Council Chambers at 201 East La Habra Boulevard. Public attendance and participation is encouraged and welcomed.

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

Important Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

Issues in Water Quality that Could Affect Your Health

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, the MWDSC joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the CDPH, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWDSC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Project water to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. 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.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

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

California Department of Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

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

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH 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:

- **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.

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)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and CDPH 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 chart in this report includes 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.

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

2013 City of La Habra Drinking Water Quality
Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Groundwater Amount	Avg. Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Organic Chemicals – Tested in 2013							
Tetrachloroethylene, PCE (ppb)	5	0.06	0.22	ND	ND – 8	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Trichloroethylene, TCE (ppb)	5	1.7	0.38	ND	ND – 15	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Radiologicals – Tested in 2005-2013							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	9.1	3	ND – 13	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	NR	ND	ND – 4	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.3	2	ND – 3.6	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2013							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.16	ND – 0.23	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	2	ND – 2.8	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	31	ND	ND – 0.13	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.44	NR	0.31 – 0.55	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		NR	0.8	0.7 – 1	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	4.1	1.8	ND – 21	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	1.1	0.4	0.4 – 4.3	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	<4	ND	ND – 3.2	No	Industrial Waste Discharge
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2013							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	160	ND – 230	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	140	86	19 – 200	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	1	ND – 1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Iron (ppb)	300*	n/a	<100	ND	ND – 110	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits; Industrial Wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	22	ND	ND – 31	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
MBAS – Surfactants (ppb)	500*	n/a	14	ND	ND – 110	No	Municipal and Industrial Waste Discharge
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1.8	3	1 – 4	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,100	890	470 – 1,600	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	190	190	41 – 360	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	730	540	280 – 1100	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.21	ND	ND – 0.4	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2013							
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	280	110	93 – 340	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	390	0.14	ND – 0.58	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	44	60	ND – 67	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	290	250	190 – 410	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	15	11 – 24	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	31	22	11 – 50	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.5	8.1	7.3 – 8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.6	4.2	3.5 – 5.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	150	84	15 – 200	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	NR	2.5	2.2 – 2.7	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	<3	ND	ND – 3.2	n/a	Naturally-occurring; Industrial Waste Discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;
NR = not required to be tested; **ND** = not detected; **NL** = Notification Level; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level;
(MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **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	0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 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 Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	1	n/a	0.2	ND – 0.59	2013
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	120	63 – 150	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	n/a	0.02	1.1	ND – 2.2	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.2	ND – 5.4	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	19	2 – 29	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	710	490 – 1,300	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	1.7	ND – 5.1	2013

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, (800) 426-4791, or on the web at: http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm.

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time (7 a.m. to 1 p.m. in California).

How to Read Your Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the black numbers (0895).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

❶ **Low-Flow Indicator** ~ The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

Conservation Tips for Outside Your Home

Water your lawn 1 to 2 days a week instead of 5 days a week
Saves up to 840 gallons per week

Check your sprinkler system for leaks, overspray and broken sprinkler heads and repair promptly
Saves up to 500 gallons per month

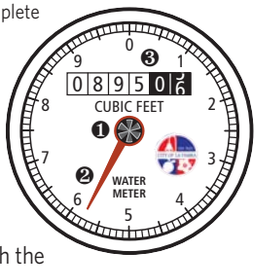
Install a smart sprinkler controller that adjusts watering based on weather, soil type, amount of shade and plant type
Saves up to 40 gallons per day

Use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks
Saves up to 150 gallons each time

Water your plants in the early morning or evening to reduce evaporation and ineffective watering due to wind
Saves up to 25 gallons each time

Additional water saving steps and devices are also available, and some of these are eligible for substantial rebates. Consider replacing your lawn with drought tolerant plants, synthetic turf, or permeable hardscape. Or add rotating sprinkler nozzles, a weather-based controller, or a drip line to enhance your automated irrigation system. And mulch. Hundreds of gallons a year can be saved by simply using organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation.

Further conservation ideas, and complete rebate information, are available on the web at www.bewaterwise.com.



❷ **Sweep Hand** ~ Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.

❸ **Meter Register** ~ The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 89,505 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. A good place to begin your own research is the City of La Habra website:
www.lahabracity.com
In addition to extensive information about your local water and the support and services we offer, you'll find links for many other local, statewide, and national resources.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

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

In 2012, MWDSC submitted to CDPH its updated Watershed Sanitary Surveys for the Colorado River and State Water Project, which include suggestions for how to better protect these source waters. Both source waters are exposed to stormwater runoff, recreational activities, wastewater discharges, wildlife, fires, and other watershed-related factors that could affect water quality.

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 (213) 217-6850.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2010 by City Staff. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants not detected in the water supply: body shops, gas stations, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, repair shops, and sewer collection systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department of Public Health Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701.You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (562) 383-4170.

2013 City of La Habra Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	38	ND – 33	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	14	ND – 8.9	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.98	ND – 2.2	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1.75	1 – 4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	0.21	ND – 0.4	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids, and thirty monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2013.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	1.5%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5% 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.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

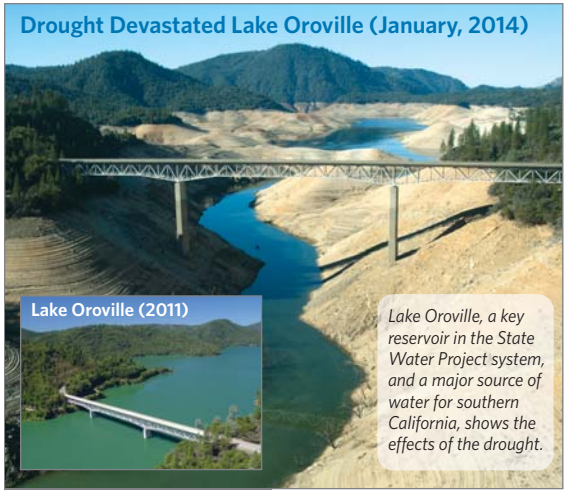
	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	6.2	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.25	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2012.
Lead was detected in 5 homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). Copper was detected in 19 homes; none exceeded the copper AL.
A regulatory action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	800	n/a	82	59 – 120	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	n/a	0.02	1.7	0.47 – 2.3	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.8	0.66 – 4.1	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	9.5	1.9 – 24	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	n/a	650	480 – 950	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	50	n/a	2.1	0.98 – 3.9	2013

Drought Devastated Lake Oroville (January, 2014)



Lake Oroville, a key reservoir in the State Water Project system, and a major source of water for southern California, shows the effects of the drought.

It's official: California is in a drought.

2013 was the driest year on record, and as dry conditions continue, some regions throughout the state are being severely impacted.

On January 17, 2014, Governor Brown declared a drought emergency and asked that all Californians voluntarily reduce their water use by 20%. While there is no immediate danger of water supply interruptions here in Orange County, we must use our water supplies as efficiently as possible because we don't know how long the drought will last.

Southern California is well-prepared and in better shape than many of those in other parts of the state because we made investments for dry periods like this. Over the past 20 years, we have invested more than $15 billion in water storage and infrastructure improvements that will help sustain us now, and will help ensure reliability in the future. The drought is a serious reminder that we must continue to invest in water infrastructure and reliability projects.

City of La Habra
Water Division
201 E. La Habra Boulevard
La Habra, California 90633-0337

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PRINTED WITH SOY INK

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para mas información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Customer Service Representative. Telefono: (562) 905-9792.

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。

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

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。