



2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Quality
Meets
State and Federal
Standards

As you read this report, you will find laboratory test results show that the City of Westminster's water system once again meets all the water quality standards put forth by the USEPA and the CDPH. Your drinking water has been tested more than 64,000 times last year for regulated and non-regulated contaminants.

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 all drinking water quality testing performed in calendar year 2013.**

The City of Westminster Water Division 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 constituents that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. In addition, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater

basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies imported treated surface water to the City, test for unregulated constituents in our water supply. Unregulated constituent monitoring helps USEPA and CDPH determine where certain constituents occur and whether new standards need to be established for those constituents.

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

The State allows Westminster 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.



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

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

Arabic

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

Korean

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。

Chinese

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Willie Cobar. Telefono: (714) 738-6862.

Spanish

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。

Japanese

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.

Vietnamese

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Paul Kalix at (714) 548-3699. To find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, contact the Westminster City Clerk's office at (714) 898-3311. The City Council meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the Council Chambers at 8200 Westminster Boulevard. We are also reachable by mail at the City of Westminster Water Division, 14381 Olive Street, Westminster, California 92683.

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

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

The City of Westminster's water supply is a blend of groundwater managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. Imported water is purchased from MWDSC by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), who distributes it to water agencies in Orange County. 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 border, and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean.

Westminster has 10 groundwater wells located throughout the City and three import water connections. Last year, on average, 68% of our drinking water was produced from our wells and 32% was imported.

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 countywide water reliability and water quality.

Westminster would consider future participation in the Ocean Water Desalination Program if costs of program participation and costs of water supplied by the Program were comparable to that of groundwater or imported water. More information from OCWD and MWDOC would be needed to determine how Westminster could be incorporated into the regional water system used for the delivery of desalinated water.

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:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

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.



Information the EPA Would Like You to Know

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 of Westminster Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home.

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 or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Chloramines

The City of Westminster imports treated drinking water from MWDC. Metropolitan treats its filtered surface water with chloramines, which are chemical disinfectants formed by combining chlorine with ammonia. Chloramines are effective killers of microscopic organisms that may cause disease and chloramines also help prevent re-growth of bacteria in the City's distribution system. Chloramines form

fewer disinfection byproducts than other disinfectants and have no odor when properly used.

People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment.

Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks, or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these chloramines are toxic to fish.

For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines, please call Paul Kalix at (714) 548-3699.



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.

USEPA/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).



How to Read Your Residential 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.

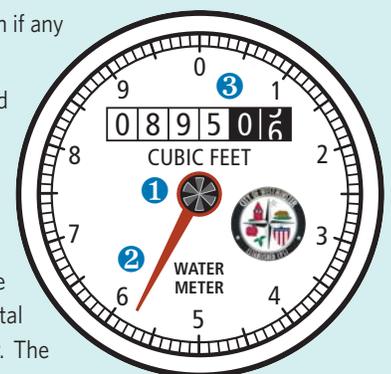
The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers (0895).

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 red or black triangular 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.

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.



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

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Groundwater Amount	Avg. Imported MWD Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Constituent
Radiologicals – Tested in 2011 and 2012							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	3	ND – 3	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	6.3	2	1.3 – 13	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Constituents – 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 – 4.4	No	Runoff or Leaching from 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
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.48	NR	0.41 – 0.54	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO ₃)	45	45	5.6	1.8	ND – 12	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.3	0.4	ND – 2.6	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2013							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	160	ND – 230	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	34	86	12 – 87	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	1	ND – 1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	<20	ND	ND – 27	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	590	890	410 – 920	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	74	190	36 – 200	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	360	540	250 – 590	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	<0.1	ND	ND – 0.3	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Constituents Requiring Monitoring – Tested in 2013							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	180	110	93 – 230	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<0.07	ND	ND – 0.38	n/a	Industrial Waste Discharge
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	0.14	ND – 0.14	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	71	60	40 – 120	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	54	53	ND – 140	n/a	Byproduct of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	Not Regulated	0.02	0.89	0.07	0.03 – 1.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.77	0.13	ND – 1.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	230	250	130 – 400	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	13	22	7.3 – 23	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	5.6	4.7	3.8 – 7	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	8.1	7.8 – 8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.9	4.2	1.9 – 4.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	35	84	32 – 87	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Strontium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	600	930	430 – 1,100	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	<0.3	2.5	ND – 2.7	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.08	2.8	1.4 – 4.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

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; 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 *Constituent 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 Constituent
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 constituents in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Chart Legend

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** 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, 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.

2013 City of Westminster Distribution System Water Quality

Aesthetic Quality	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Constituent
Color (color units)	15*	ND	ND – 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	ND	ND – 0.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Disinfection Byproducts**					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	47	ND – 48	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	16	ND – 14	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1	0.1 – 2.9	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts; fifteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Odor was not detected in any sample.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; **NTU** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected

*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities. **Disinfection Byproducts average values are based on a locational running annual average.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Constituent
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	2.0%	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.

Thông tin dưới đây rất quan trọng liên quan đến nước quý vị uống. Xin vui lòng tự chuyển dịch hoặc nói chuyện với người nào có thể thông dịch cho quý vị hiểu.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The City of Westminster monitors your drinking water on a regular basis. Laboratory test results from regular monitoring for specific contaminants indicate whether or not the drinking water meets very stringent health standards as prescribed in the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Chapter 15, "Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations" (Title 22). Coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. On January 2, 2013, the City of Westminster failed to analyze 23 of the 92 Coliform samples for the month of January. The City of Westminster did not complete all required testing in its self-subscribed Water Quality Monitoring Plan and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that week. Tests in the weeks prior and after have all met drinking water standards, and the Chlorine residuals in the water sampled that week indicate no Coliform was present. Westminster Water Division did not receive any customer calls relating to health problems as a result of drinking the water

during that time period. The Division collected 23 samples each calendar week in February 2013; totaling 92 samples. A check system has been implemented to ensure that all water samples have been picked up and delivered to the laboratory on the day of sampling.

Please share this information with all those who may drink or use this water, including those who may not have directly received this public notice (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, etc.). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. For additional water quality and testing information please visit The City of Westminster Water Quality Page at: www.westminster-ca.gov/depts/pw/water/customer_confidence/default.asp.

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 Constituent
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	0 / 44	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.12	0 / 44	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, 44 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2012

Lead was detected in 1 home and did not exceed the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 19 samples; none 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.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring

Constituent	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Chlorate (ppb)	n/a	50	31 – 68	2013
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	0.02	0.52	0.06 – 0.83	2013
Chromium, Total (ppb)	n/a	0.48	ND – 0.7	2013
Molybdenum, Total (ppb)	n/a	5.2	4.6 – 5.8	2013
Strontium, Total (ppb)	n/a	750	540 – 1,000	2013
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	n/a	3.3	3.1 – 3.6	2013

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.

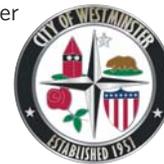


Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Westminster was completed in December of 2002 and is continuously being updated.

Westminster groundwater supply wells are considered most vulnerable to the following potential contaminant sources: gas stations, high density housing, dry cleaners, parks, and road right of ways.

You may request a summary or copy of this assessment by contacting Scott Miller, Water Superintendent, Westminster Water Division at (714) 548-3693.



It's Official: California is in a Drought



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

On January 17, 2014, Governor Jerry 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.



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. Many of them are eligible for rebates and you'll save many gallons of water per day.

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



. . . and 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

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.

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

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general, especially the drought and conservation.

Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: www.mwdh2o.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater

California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov

Water Conservation Tips & Rebate Information:
www.bewaterwise.com