



CITY OF CERES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2014 Annual Report



*City of Ceres
"Together We Achieve"*

With water quality being our top priority the City of Ceres is pleased to distribute this year's Consumer Confidence Report to our residents. This report provides important information about where your water comes from and the work the water division performs every day to assure that the water delivered to your tap exceeds all current water quality standards for drinking water. It also provides data about what is in your water and how the water quality results compare to federal and state standards. In an effort to ensure the water quality, water employees take samples of the water throughout the city on a weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual schedule depending on the contaminant. As well, employees flushed all 217 dead ends in the water system and exercised 1,125 water main valves. The annual well pump efficiency test was performed on all domestic wells and 6 fire hydrants were replaced or repaired.



During the 2014 calendar year residents received 2.4 billion gallons of water respectively from 15 groundwater wells. This was delivered through the water distribution system which contains more than 154 miles of pipeline that moves the groundwater from the Sub basin below the City to your tap. The City also drilled two new test holes with the intent of bringing two more groundwater wells on-line; one at Riverview Park and the other site next to the Whitmore Mansion in an effort to address future water supply and demand challenges.

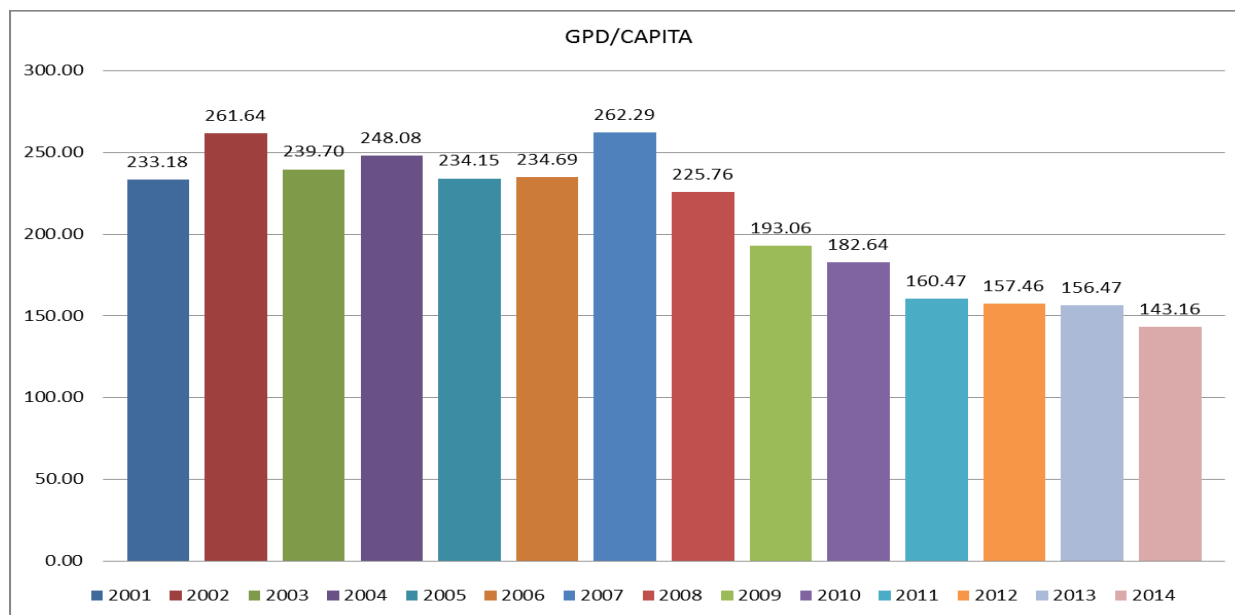
The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. However, due to the current drought conditions that our city and state faces we continue to ask our residents to conserve water. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us in track to meet and surpass our 2015 and 2020 set water reduction goals in our 2010 Urban Water Management Plan. Nevertheless, as we enter another dry year we know there is more work to be done on the local and state level to secure and sustain a reliable water source for all Californians. For a complete list of water restrictions, programs and rebates the City of Ceres offers our residents, please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html. For conservation tips and information at the state level please visit the Save our Water website at <http://saveourwater.com/>



The City has partnered with neighboring cities Modesto and Turlock to form the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority (SRWA) to develop a future potable water supply plan from Turlock Irrigation District. This alliance is noteworthy because the amount of groundwater in storage in each basin is dependent on the precipitation, recharge and the total extraction of water from all the wells within the system. The groundwater management plan will be designed for the political, institutional, legal and technical specifics of the basin, which can help everyone, maintain the quality and quantity of the groundwater supply. This alliance will help the City plan additional programs that will lead to more efficient management.

While the changes in water quality standards are resulting in less water and or more expensive measures needed to assure a safe and reliable drinking water supply the City has taken extensive measures to address these circumstances. One element has been an increased focus on water conservation efforts to assist in meeting future demands while tackling water quality

issues. Through modern technology, incentives and education in the form of outreach, the City and our residents have lowered the gallons per capita per day as noted earlier from peaks as high as 262 gallons per day (gpd) in 2007 to the lowest to date level of 143 gpd in 2014. The bar graph below illustrates the gradual reduction in gallons per day per capita between the years of 2001 to 2014 from annual resident's water usage.

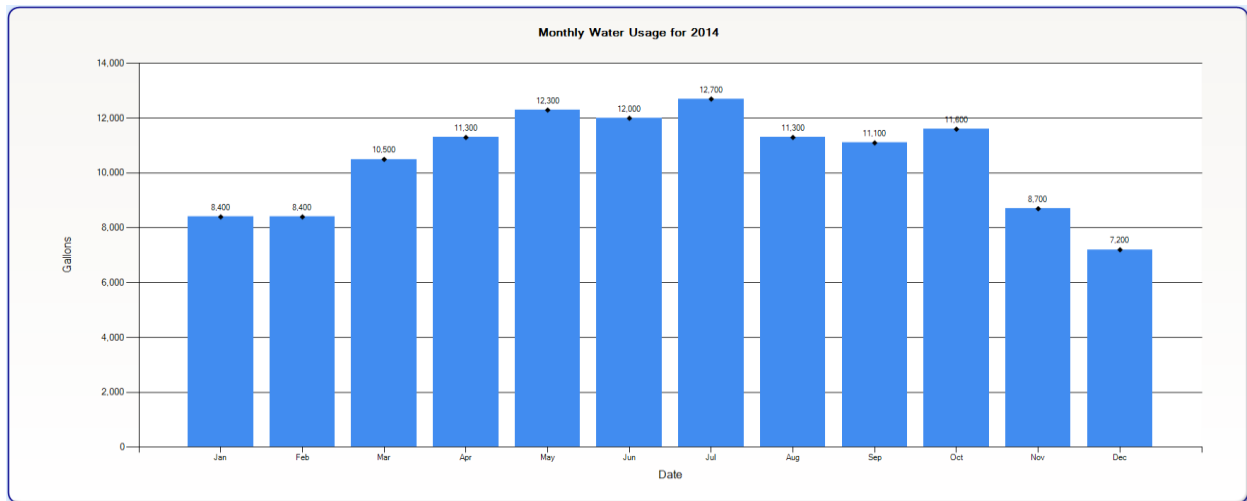


Current technology offered by the City includes an online database titled the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal; which was successfully implemented in 2011. This custom built data base enables Ceres residents the ability to create a personal account to view and monitor their own water consumption. Once residents are in the system they can receive usage reports, high consumption alerts, view water usage targets and get information on rebate programs and home surveys offered by the City. Additionally, residents can sign up for leak alerts via email or text message. The portal is live and updated daily with the previous day's usage and allows the resident to view their water usage on an hourly, daily, monthly and yearly base. This differs from your monthly bill which only lists your total water consumption for the month.

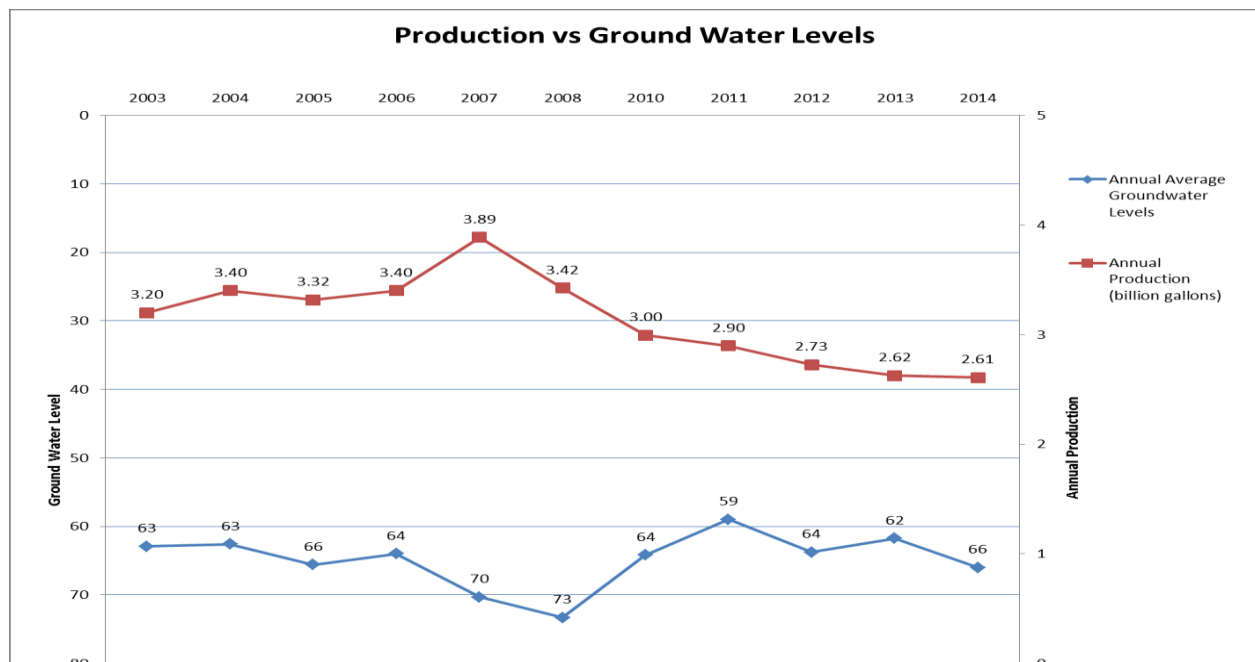
Other features include several viewing options such as, a side by side comparison of their water consumption from previous time frames. The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water usage. Residents continue to comment on how surprised they were to see the total amount of water used on their irrigation system. The



chart below displays the usage for an internal account during the 2014 calendar year. We currently have roughly 10% of City water customers signed up for the portal and encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free portal account. To create your account you will need your account number listed on your utility bill, the user name and password is created by the resident. To foster the most relevant information within our region the portal continues to be updated to promote water conservation and can be accessed via the internet at the following link: <http://meterportal.ci.ceres.ca.us/>.



To be in compliance with State of California mandates the City of Ceres has become a fully metered system on all water service connections. This mandate has helped the City of Ceres stay on track with the 20X2020 Water Conservation Plan which was finalized in February of 2010. The legislation sets a road map for meeting the conservation goal of a 20% reduction in statewide per capita water use by 2020 at the local level. As the increase in water demands increase due to growth in population and economic development; the stresses on the available water supplies will increase. The current drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply, quality and devastating effects to the state and the valley's agricultural economies. Environmentally sound strategies to meet future water supply and quality are crucial to protecting and restoring the groundwater levels in the Turlock Sub-Basin, which is where the City's groundwater is pumped from. The chart below indicates the annual production levels in billion gallons compared to the ground water levels. With a few exceptions during peak years of 2007 and 2008, the water table has remained relatively stable.



To educate the public on watering rules, regulations, and programs the City of Ceres offers, we have increased our customer service field employees from one to two full time employees that monitor the outdoor watering schedule. The City has also increased our outreach with classroom presentations and a strong presence at local events covering the topic of water efficient equipment and water conservation practices. This has aided the City in a decrease in water wasting and an increase in public awareness and rebate applications; which currently includes \$75.00 per replacement of inefficient water equipment with either a high efficiency washing machine and or an ultra low flow toilet. Most residents are astonished to learn that older residential toilets use 3 to 5 gallons per flush (gpf) of water. While a high efficiency toilet utilizes only 1.28 gpf. By making this simple change each resident could save about 38 gallons of water each day! As well, a standard top-loading washing machine uses 40 gallons of water per load in comparison to a high efficiency washing machine that uses approximately 15 gallons of water per load. By replaces these two items residents will see a significant difference in their water and heating bills. During the 2014 calendar year the City granted 142 rebates, 18 of which were for washing machines and 124 were for toilets. If you are interested in further information on the rebate program offered to our residents please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html>

Water Conservation Facts and Tips

After three dry years and a fourth year on the horizon California's water supply is stretched thin. In order to protect all our water supply it's time for everyone to increase water conservation to help communities around the state hit hard by the drought and to stretch our region's water supplies. Water Conservation is an overall approach to using resources wisely to help us fill the needs of our residents, businesses, and aquatic life. It is also the reduction in waste of water to protect availability in the future while optimizing the efficient use of supply. Across the state and within our City, we have diverse needs and goals; we must find a way to share limited and fluctuating supplies. Thankfully, saving water is easier than you might think. A few simple changes done every day can make a big difference.



- Did you know that by turning off the water while you brush your teeth you'll save up to 4 gals of water a minute which adds up to 200 gals a week for a family of four.
- Reducing your shower time to 5 minutes can help save up to 1,000 gals of water a month.
- Retrofitting your shower head with a reduced water flow shower head of 1.75 gals per minute will help you save up to 20% in your bathroom water usage and heating bill.
- Sweeping your driveway & sidewalk rather than using a hose will save you as much as 100 gals.
- Run only full loads in the dishwasher & washing machine to save up to 1,000 gals of water monthly.
- Fix leaking toilets & faucets, faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check a toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring or dye tablets into the tank and wait 10 to 15 minutes. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, you have a leak.
- Don't use the toilet as a trash can, this can waste 30 gallons of water every month.
- Run only full loads in the dishwasher and washing machine. This could save you an additional 1,000 gallons of water every month.

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Change
YOUR Clocks

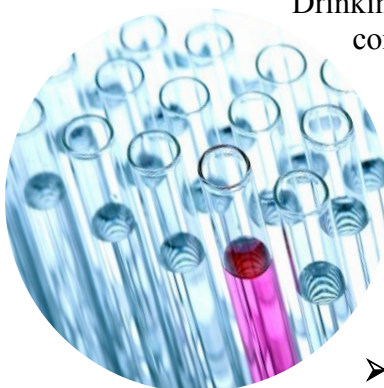
Check
YOUR Sprinklers

The graphic features the text "Change YOUR Clocks" in a blue, sans-serif font. Below it, "Check YOUR Sprinklers" is written in a larger, bold, blue, sans-serif font. A yellow alarm clock with a white face and black hands is positioned to the right of the word "Check". The clock is surrounded by blue, radiating lines, suggesting it is ringing. The entire graphic is set against a white background with a green grassy border at the bottom.

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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<u>No watering is allowed between 12:00 p.m. (noon) to 7:00 p.m.</u>	<u>Odd Address</u>	<u>No watering allowed</u>	<u>Even Address</u>	<u>Odd Address</u>	<u>No watering allowed</u>	<u>No watering allowed</u>	<u>Even Address</u>
<u>Odd</u> addresses end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 <u>Even</u> addresses end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8							

What's In Our Water?



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 1-800-426-4791*. The source of drinking water in the City of Ceres is solely supplied from groundwater pumped from our City managed wells. **Contaminants that may be present in our water include:**

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

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the City of Ceres, 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 guide posts and direction for water managements practices. In addition, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as individuals 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Listed at the end of this report is a chart that includes different types of water quality goals and definitions, such as:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

- **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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
- **Not Applicable (NA):** Means that there currently is not a numeric standard for that substance.
- **Not Detected (ND):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affects taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Treatment Techniques (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminants are measured in:

- parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$)
- parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
- picocuries per liter (pCi/L)



1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

TCP, or 1,2,3-trichloropropane, which was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950s to the 1980s, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. TCP levels in drinking water are currently unregulated, but the State Water Resources Control Board is in the process of developing a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCP. The State of California has adopted a Public Health Goal for TCP of 0.0007 ug/L. The average TCP level detected in City water in 2014 was 0.171 ug/L. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the PHG over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City is examining TCP treatment alternatives.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The USEPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Please note that the confirmed highest arsenic level found in the City water supply in 2014 was 11 ug/L with an average arsenic level of 5.60 ug/L.

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. If it is ever 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 1-800-426-4791 between 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California.

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection reduces waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of our drinking water treatment today. Chlorine disinfection which is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well) has almost completely eliminated the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. The "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. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied disinfection byproducts (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 Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rules.

Nitrate

In 2014, the average nitrate level found in the City water supply was 24.70 mg/L. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of blood to carry oxygen in infants, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. Please note that the confirmed highest nitrate level found in the City water supply during the calendar year of 2014 was 41 mg/L.

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Although, the City of Ceres is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials that were used in the plumbing of older homes. Elevated levels of lead in drinking water can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water from your tap for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about levels of lead in your water you can find information on testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Since 1993, the City had been required to sample the tap water every three years at various locations. This sampling requires homeowners; to take a sample of their tap water first thing in the morning before any other use. The samples are then collected and analyzed for lead and copper.

The major sources of Lead and Copper in drinking water are corrosion of household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits. Copper enters the water (“leaches”) through contact with the plumbing. Copper leaches into water through corrosion – a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. Copper can leach into water primarily from pipes, but fixtures and faucets (brass), and fittings can also be a source. The amount of copper in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water’s acidity and its temperature. Elevated levels of copper and lead can result in health problems. In 2014, the drinking water in 30 homes throughout the City of Ceres service area were tested for lead and copper contamination. The results of the 2014 Lead and Copper are as follows:

COMPOUND	LIMIT	90 TH PERCENTILE
LEAD	15 µg/l	0.002 µg/l
COPPER	1300 µg/l	0.22 µg/l

Source Water Assessment

The City of Ceres drinking water source assessment and the vulnerability summary was completed in 2010 and then updated in 2013 with the addition of the two new wells in Smyrna Park. If you would like to review these reports, please contact the Public Works office located at 2220 Hackett Road Ceres, CA. 95307 or you may call the office during regular business hours 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at (209) 538-5732 to schedule an appointment to review these documents.

About Our Exceedances

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected in recent years. In 2014, Arsenic in the drinking water exceeded the MCL of 10 ug/L at a level of 11 ug/L. However, this result is not a violation due to the fact that the current requirements call for a weekly monitoring on Arsenic for a monthly average which is under the MCL limits. Contamination of a drinking water source by arsenic can result from either natural or human activities. Arsenic is an element that occurs naturally in rocks and soil, water, air, plants, and animals. For instance, volcanic activity, the erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90% of the arsenic used by industry in the United States is currently used for wood preservative purposes, arsenic is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals and semi-conductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases.

In 2014, Gross Alpha in the drinking water exceeded the MCL of 15 pCi/L at a level of 28.95 pCi/L. However, this result is not a violation due to the fact that the current requirements call for a 4 quarter average which we have not reached to date. Approximately 80% of our exposure to radioactivity is natural and another 20% is from manmade sources, although more frequent use of diagnostic imaging involving radiation (x-rays, CT scans) is increasing exposure from this source. We are exposed to naturally occurring radiation for example from radon gas emanating from rocks and soil, and cosmic radiation from space. We also carry small amounts of potassium-40 in our bodies from the foods containing potassium. When a well exceeds a certain level of detected Gross Alpha Activity, the well water is tested for Uranium. If the detected level of a water source is below the Gross Alpha and Uranium MCL, then the water source is considered safe and is left in service.

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We routinely perform additional monitoring for contaminants that could pose health concerns. As water travels through the aquifer over geological formations, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Chemical	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiologic Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No more than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.001	0 to 1	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	12.15	0 to 28.95	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	9.13	2.3 to 12	2014	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.60	2.7 to 11	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2,000.00	117.71	69 to 190	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.09	0.054 to 0.12	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO ³ (mg/l)	45	45	24.70	4.4 to 41	2014	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	2.10	<2.0 to 2.7	2014	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Lead (ppb)	AL 15	0.2	1.43	1 to 8.2	2014	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	0.018	<0.010 to 0.069	2014	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	1.33	<0.50 to 3.4	2014	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	500	n/a	111.86	30 to 240	2014	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	1	1 to 1	2014	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	5.33	ND to 42	2014	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	ND	ND	2014	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	n/a	719.71	510 to 1010	2014	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	14.71	3.8 to 25	2014	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1,000	n/a	490	360 to 610	2014	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.13	<0.10 to 0.2	2014	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 - 8	n/a	7.91	7.73 to 8.08	2014	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Copper (ppm)	AL 1.3	1.3	0.10	0.017 to 0.45	2014	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	161.43	140 to 200	2014	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO ³ (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	156.57	76 to 300	2014	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	91.57	46 to 140	2014	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ug/L)	n/a 5ppt NL	0.0007	0.171	0.0050 to 1.000	2014	n/a	Historical application of soil fumigants
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	3.13	<2.0 to 9.3	2014	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60	n/a	1.29	<1.0 to 2.7	2014	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.63	0.1 to 1	2014	No	Used to disinfect drinking water

Questions about your water?

Contact us for answers. For information or concerns about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Jeremy Damas at (209) 538-5717, or send an email to Jeremy.damas@ci.ceres.ca.us. You may also address your concerns at the regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held at City Council Chambers at 2701 Fourth Street, Ceres. City Council meeting are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Monday of each month (unless the Monday is a holiday, then the meeting will be held on Tuesday). Please feel free to participate in these meetings. The City firmly believes in the public's right to know as much as possible about the quality of their drinking water and the health of their watershed. Your input and concerns are very important to us. For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the Internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites – both local and national – to begin your own research are:

City of Ceres: www.ci.ceres.ca.us

Rebates for City of Ceres residents: <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/213a.html>

Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management:

www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

www.epa.gov/safewater/

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

Water Conservation Tips: www.bewaterwise.com
www.wateruseitwisely.com

For information on water and energy efficient products:
www.energystar.gov

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

ال شرب مياه ب لادكم عن هامة معلومات ي تضمن ال تقرير ر هذا

ي فهم شخص مع ال تحدث أو وت رجم ته

Arabic

この報告はあなたの飲用水についての重要な情報を含んでいます。

それを翻訳するか、あるいはそれを理解している誰かと話してください。

Japanese

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que comprende.

Spanish

这份报告包含有关你的喝酒水的重要信息。

翻译它，或跟理解它的某人讲话。

Chinese

이 보고서에는에 대한 중요한 정보를 물었습니다.

번역하거나 다른 사람과 이야기를 이해하고 이었습니다.

Korean

یہ ود آ شام یندی آب در ب اره مهمی اطلاعات حاوی گ زارش این

یہ باشد فہم قابل کہ کہ سی با زدن حرف یا، است ت رجمہ

Persian