

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM 2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?



Your tap water comes from 2 sources: groundwater and surface water. We pump groundwater from local, deep wells. We also use Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) surface water from both the Colorado River and the State Water Project in northern California. These water sources supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater and MWD's surface water supplies is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Department of Public Health (Department) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

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, including 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the Department prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- www.epa.gov/OGWDW (USEPA's web site)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (Department of Public Health web site)

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

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

Source Water Assessment

MWD completed an assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies in 2002. Colorado River supplies are considered most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

The Norwalk Municipal Water System conducted its Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection reports in 2003. Wells were considered to be potentially vulnerable to petroleum and chemical processing and had moderate effectiveness against VOC intrusion. For additional information or to request a copy of the Source Assessment, please contact Adriana Figueroa at (562) 929-5700 x 5915.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Noel Ford at (562) 929-5599.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket – save 400 to 600 gallons per month with fewer flushes
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month

Visit us on the web at: www.ci.norwalk.ca.us

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM 2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	0.8 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
INORGANICS Sampled from 2005 to 2007 (b)							
Aluminum (mg/l)	ND	ND	0.08	ND-0.14	1	0.6 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/l)	0.7	ND-1.4	ND	ND-2.8	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Barium (mg/l)	0.06	0.06	ND	ND	1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.31	0.3-0.31	0.15	0.13-0.18	2.0	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (mg/l as NO3)	3.4	3.4	0.53	ND-1.1	45	45 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) Analyzed 4 consecutive quarters every 4 years (results are from 2004 to 2007) (b)							
Gross Alpha (d)	5.5	ND-12	ND	ND-7.2	15 (f)	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	NA	NA	ND	ND-6.4	50 (f)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium 228	0.1	ND-0.53	ND	ND	5	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	4.92	4.1-6.9	0.47	ND-1.9	20 (f)	0.5 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE % POSITIVE	RANGE % POSITIVE			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0%	0%	5%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria	0%	0%	0%	0%	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (g)					
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
AVERAGE	RANGE				
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	14.2	ND-45.2	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	4.72	ND-15.3	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TURBIDITY					
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
AVERAGE	RANGE				
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	0.1-1	TT	-	Soil runoff
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	1.31	0.20-2.2	4.0 (h)	4.0 (i)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS					
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PRIMARY MCL	MCLG or PHG		
90%ile	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL				
Copper (mg/l)	0.22 (j)	0	1.3 AL	0.17 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	6.1 (j)	0	15 AL	2 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled from 2005 to 2007 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.0	12	12.1	11.9-12.3	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Aluminum (µg/l) (k)	ND	ND	73	ND-140	200	600 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, surface water treatment process residue
Chloride (mg/l)	75.5	75-76	78.3	40-101	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (color units)	0.38	ND-7.5	2	1.0-2.0	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (umhos/cm)	1100	1100	676.3	414-893	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/l)	50	ND-100	ND	ND	300	-	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Langlier Index (corrosivity) (SI)	NA	NA	0.26	0.08-0.45	Non-corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Manganese (µg/l)	2.1	ND-4.2	ND	ND	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	ND	ND	1.67	1.0-2.0	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	200	200.0	116.7	46-179	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	705	700-710	391	248-519	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	0.05	0.03-0.07	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	MCLG or PHG	
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Color (color units)	<3	<3-5	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2004 to 2006 (b)

	GROUNDWATER		MWD'S SURFACE WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Alkalinity (mg/l)	225	220-230	88	76-103
Boron (µg/l)	NA	NA	150	130-200
Bromate (µg/l)	NA	NA	6.3	3.4-10
Calcium (mg/l)	130	130	37	23-55
Magnesium (mg/l)	26	26	17.3	11.0-23.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (ng/l)	NA	NA	1	ND-3.0
Perchlorate (µg/l)	ND	ND	ND	ND
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.5-7.6	8.2	8.2-8.3
Potassium (mg/l)	4.7	4.7	3.4	2.7-3.9
Sodium (mg/l)	53.5	53-54	71	50-83
Total Hardness (mg/l)	420	420	164	112-201
Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	NA	NA	2.2	2.2
Vanadium (µg/l)	NA	NA	3.2	3.1-3.3

FOOTNOTES

- (a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs).
- (b) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.
- (c) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (d) Gross alpha standard also includes Radium-226 standard.
- (e) Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (f) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
- (g) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (h) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- (i) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- (j) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (k) Aluminum has primary and secondary standards.

ABBREVIATIONS

- ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
- mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
- µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
- ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)

DEFINITIONS

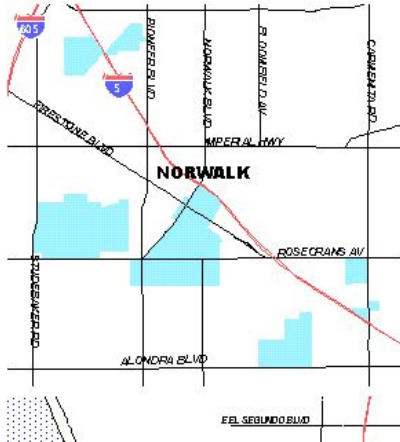
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Special note on Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot taste, see or smell, and is a known human carcinogen. It is found throughout the country. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering and other household activities. Radon entering the home through tap water is a small source compared to radon entering the home through soil. If you are concerned about radon in your home, an easy and inexpensive test can show you how much radon is in your home's indoor air. There are simple and inexpensive ways to fix your home if the level of radon in air is 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) of air or higher. For additional information, call your State radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

EL SISTEMA MUNICIPAL DE AGUA DE NORWALK

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR de 2007

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.



¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua que Tomo?

Su agua de la llave proviene de 2 fuentes: de las aguas naturales (subterránea) y de aguas superficiales (de los ríos). Bombeamos aguas naturales de profundos pozos locales. También usamos agua superficial de la agencia Metropolitan Water District del Sur de California (MWD) importada del Río Colorado y del proyecto State Water Project del Norte de California. Estas dos fuentes de agua nos abastecen en las áreas de servicio que se muestran en el mapa adjunto. Este reporte informa sobre la calidad de nuestra agua subterránea y el abastecimiento del agua superficial del MWD.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se

nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, el Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores de la Salud Pública (Departamento) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como el USEPA'S. Historicamente, los estandares de California han sido más estrictos que los federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante *Maximos* (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto Mi Informe de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requireren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primer columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentración promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hallan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas de el MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realizen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto periodo. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluye ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura aplicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para asegurarse que el agua potable sea saludable, la USEPA y el Departamento impone reglamentos que limitan las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que los sistemas públicos de agua proveen. Los reglamentos de Departamento también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada la cual debe proveer la misma protección a la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- www.epa.gov/OGWDW (el sitio Web del USEPA)
- www.cdph.ca.gov (sitio Web de Departamento de Salud Pública)

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

El distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California completo una valoración de su abastecimiento del Río Colorado y del Proyecto de Agua del Estado en el 2002. El abastecimiento del Río Colorado es considerado más vulnerable a la recreación, al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la creciente urbanización en la cuenca, y aguas residuales. El Proyecto de abastecimiento de agua del Estado es considerado más vulnerable al agua que corre de la ciudad después de una tormenta, a la fauna, la agricultura, la recreación, y aguas residuales. Teléfono el distrito Metropolitano de agua del Sur de California para un copie de una valoración al (213) – 217-6850.

El Sistema Municipal del agua de Norwalk condujo sus informes del gravamen y de la protección de la fuente del agua potable en 2003. Los pozos eran considerados ser potencialmente vulnerables al petróleo y al producto químico que procesaban y tenían eficacia moderada contra la intrusión de VOC. Para la información adicional o solicitar una copia de la Evaluación de la Fuente, por favor póngase en contacto con Adriana Figueroa en (562) 929-5700 x 5915.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

Se le invita al público a asistir a las juntas del Consejo Municipal el primer y tercer martes de cada mes a la 6:00 p.m.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Noel Ford (562) 929-5599.

Algunas extremidades provechosas de la conservación del agua

- Fije los grifos agujereados en su hogar - excepto hasta 20 galones de diario para cada escape parado
- No utilice su tocador como un cenicero o wastebasket - excepto 400 a 600 galones por mes con menos los rubores
- Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua aterrice en su césped/jardín, no la acera/la calzada - excepto 500 galones por mes

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM
12700 NORWALK BLVD
NORWALK, CA 90650

NORWALK MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM 2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para obtener una copia en Español, llame a (562) 929-5599

Daimntaw tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

这份有关你的食水报告, 内有重要资料和信息, 请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

この情報は重要です。翻訳を依頼してください。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

이 안내는 매우 중요함니다. 이 안내를 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

