

**Even the Smallest
Things can Make a
Difference**



ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES

2004 Water Quality Report



Marcie L. Edwards

Marcie L. Edwards
General Manager,
Anaheim Public Utilities

LETTER FROM THE GENERAL MANAGER

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

DEAR ANAHEIM WATER USER:

At Anaheim Public Utilities, we recognize that even the smallest things can make a difference.

For example, the youngsters pictured throughout this report are winners from our annual Water Conservation Poster Contest. We honor the role their individual contributions play in building community awareness of the importance in making the most efficient uses of our water resources.

By paying attention to detail, we continue to deliver water to homes and businesses in our community that is superior to the quality standards set by California and the United States government to protect our health. You will see evidence of our attention to detail in the tables of this report. The individual averages and ranges shown are the result of more than 35,000 tests for over 100 substances, the vast majority of which are not found in our water.

I urge you to take a little time from your busy schedule to read this Water Quality Report. If you have questions or concerns, please contact a member of our water quality team at **765-4556**.

Poster Contest Winners

Allison Cheung (front cover)
Katie Krebs
Julia & Eunice Song
August Gweon
Juan & Melissa Viana
Cynthia Toon
Tiffany Shu (back cover)

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca del agua potable de Anaheim.
Para obtener un informe de la calidad del agua en espanol, llame por favor al **765-4151**.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人替你翻译及解释清楚。

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다. 본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

A NOTE FROM THE U.S. EPA

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (U.S. EPA) REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE IN ALL WATER QUALITY REPORTS FOR ALL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800/426-4791**.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

- inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- pesticides and herbicides, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff 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 U.S. EPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.



Small tips that can make a difference

- Install a low-flow shower-head and time your shower to keep it under five minutes. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the toilet bowl, you have a leak. It's easy to fix, and you can save more than 600 gallons a month.

EVEN THE SMALLEST THINGS CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT



PARTICIPATE IN ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES' HOME INCENTIVES PROGRAM.

You can receive rebates for purchasing and installing high-efficiency appliances and conservation measures including clothes washers, refrigerators, dishwashers, room and central air conditioners, high-performance windows and several other items. These appliances and measures can help you save water and electricity, not to mention significant dollars on your future utility bills. To receive a program application or to confirm appliance eligibility, call 939-9020.

WE CAN HELP YOU MAKE SURE YOUR LANDSCAPING RECEIVES JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF WATER.

We encourage you to participate in Anaheim's new SmarTimer Rebate Program that pays rebates for replacing your automatic sprinkler system timers with new state-of-the-art "smart" timers. These "smart" timers use actual weather data to automatically adjust your irrigation system so that it delivers the right amount of water every time. For more information, call toll free 866/846-3725 or visit www.utilityrebates.com/mwdoc.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES' HOME UTILITY CHECK-UP PROGRAM.

Have our trained specialist conduct a free customized survey of your home's water and energy use. If needed, the specialist will install free water-saving devices including low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators and new toilet flappers. At the same time, our specialist will evaluate your electric use, make recommendations on how you can save electricity and money and provide you with up to five energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps. To schedule a home survey at your convenience, call 939-9020.

Small tips that can make a difference

- o Try to do one thing each day that will result in saving water. Don't worry if the savings is minimal. Every drop counts. Every person can make a difference.
- o Fix leaky faucets right away. A small drip can waste 70 gallons of water a day, and more than 1,000 gallons a day can pour through an opening of one-sixteenth inch.

Small tips that can make a difference

- o Raise the lawn mower blade to at least three inches. Longer grass encourages the roots to grow deeper, shades the root system and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn.
- o Do not use running water to thaw meat or other frozen foods. Defrost food overnight in the refrigerator or use the defrost setting on the microwave.

DO YOU FIX THAT TOILET LEAK OR REPLACE IT WITH A NEW ULF MODEL?

You can fix that leak or, better yet, consider an upgrade to a new 1.6 gallon ultra-low-flush model and receive a \$50 rebate (on a maximum of three toilets per household). Of course, stopping the leak is the first priority. However, if your toilet was manufactured prior to 1992, your best move for the long-term is to replace that old, inefficient toilet now. For additional information and a program application, call the Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Rebate Program toll free at 800/954-4344.

COMPLETE OUR ONLINE HOME UTILITY CHECK-UP IN THE QUIET AND RELAXED ATMOSPHERE OF YOUR OWN HOME.

Once you submit your completed survey, we will perform an analysis based on the information you provide to us and our records of your actual water and electric use during the most recent 12 months. You will receive a report containing easy-to-read graphs and charts of your utility use, as well as recommendations on ways to conserve with some simple and easy-to-implement measures. You also will receive specific recommendations about where you may be able to take advantage of one or more of our incentive programs. Our Advantage Services programs are designed to help offset your cost of making efficiency improvements to your home or investing in high-efficiency appliances. Go to www.anaheim.net. Click on Public Utilities under City Departments. Click on Advantage Services, click on Residential Savings and then Online Home Utility Check-up.



ANAHEIM WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The source of your water depends on where you live or work in Anaheim. For example, customers located south of the 91 and east of the 55 freeways generally receive water imported from Northern California or the Colorado River. Throughout the rest of Anaheim, your water primarily comes from our wells, is imported or, in some areas, is a blend of local well and imported water. Anaheim has the flexibility to deliver imported water to all areas of its community depending upon system operating requirements. In 2004, about 67 percent of Anaheim's water supply was pumped from the local groundwater basin, which is managed by the Orange County Water District. Groundwater requires little, if any, treatment because it is filtered as it seeps through hundreds of feet of soil, sand and rock. Anaheim wells draw this naturally filtered water from as deep as 1,500 feet. Anaheim Public Utilities purchased the remaining 33 percent of its water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California, which imports surface water to the Southern California Coastal Plain from Northern California and the Colorado River. Unlike groundwater, regulations require that surface water be treated before entering a drinking water system. Treatment of Colorado River water is accomplished at Anaheim's own Lenain Water Treatment Plant, while MWD's Robert B. Diemer Filtration Plant in Yorba Linda treats a blend of Northern California and Colorado River water before it enters Anaheim's water system. All three water sources must meet the same high standards for quality set by state and federal agencies.



Small tips that can make a difference

- Turn off the water while shaving or brushing your teeth and save over 7,000 gallons per year.
- Wash clothes only when you have a full load and save up to 600 gallons each month or consider purchasing a new water-efficient clothes washer that will save up to 20 gallons per load.

Small tips that can make a difference

- When landscaping, consider using native and California friendly plants that are adapted to our semiarid climate. This can reduce outdoor water use by as much as 50 percent.
- Adjust your watering schedule to the season. Water your summer lawn every third day and your winter lawn every fifth day.

NEW WELLS IN ANAHEIM

Anaheim continues to construct new deep production wells. One new well was placed in service during 2004, and two others are under construction. These wells allow Anaheim to continue to tap into deeper, high quality aquifers and retire older, relatively shallow wells. This is one of our major, ongoing efforts to ensure that Anaheim residents receive reliable supplies of quality water in the decades to come.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

In December 2002, Anaheim completed source water assessments of our water supplies, including the areas around each well and Walnut Canyon Reservoir (which provides water to the Lenain Treatment Plant) to determine if there were any potentially contaminating activities present. Like any urban area, Orange County's groundwater is considered to be vulnerable to contamination from businesses such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners and various industrial activities. In order to prevent surface contaminants from entering our wells, we seal the upper 400 to 500 feet of the well. Though considered "vulnerable" by state standards, very few of our wells contain any contaminants. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Health Services office located at 28 Civic Center Plaza, Room 325, in Santa Ana. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting DHS Sanitary Engineer Anthony Nhan at 567-7261 or Anaheim's Environmental Services Specialist Suzanne Wilson at 765-4112.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE FOLLOWING GLOSSARY IS PROVIDED TO DEFINE TERMINOLOGY USED IN THE WATER QUALITY REPORT:

Average: Refers to the annual average of all tests for a particular substance.

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 Goal (PHG) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer'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. EPA.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected by analytical procedures.

NS: No standard.

<: Less than.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units; a standard unit of measure for turbidity.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): A standard unit of measure for water analysis. It is roughly equivalent to one drop in 10,000 gallons.

Parts Per Million (ppm): A standard unit of measure for water analysis. It is roughly equivalent to one drop in 10 gallons.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): Measurement of radioactivity in water. Roughly equivalent to ppb.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface 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.

Range: Refers to the range between the lowest and highest values of a specific substance measured throughout the course of the year.

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 substances that could affect aesthetic aspects of water quality, such as odor, taste and appearance, but do not affect health.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABOUT THE WATER QUALITY REPORT

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS, MONITORS FOR MORE THAN 100 POSSIBLE SUBSTANCES IN ITS DRINKING WATER. WHILE THE VAST MAJORITY OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES WERE NOT FOUND IN ANAHEIM'S WATER, PER REGULATION, THIS REPORT ONLY PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE SUBSTANCES THAT WERE DETECTED. THIS REPORT COVERS THE 12-MONTH PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 2004, THROUGH DEC. 31, 2004.

PRIMARY STANDARDS Inorganic contaminants

Inorganic Substance	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
Aluminum Aluminum has a secondary MCL of 200 ppb	ppb	1000	600	ND-79	ND	154-311	240	ND	ND	Residue from water treatment process; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	50	4	ND-2.7	ND	ND-2.4	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	1000	2000	ND-115	ND	114-144	125	ND	ND	Discharge from oil and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.13-0.50	0.33	0.31-0.42	0.38	0.14-0.20	0.18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	1.4-6.8	3.9	ND	ND	ND-0.77	0.5	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	(50)	ND-7.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from refineries or livestock lots; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	Distribution System - 90th percentile = 0.22 None of the 51 sites surveyed were above the action level						Internal corrosion of household pipes; erosion of natural deposits

In lieu of MCLs for copper, the State requires that 90 percent of water samples obtained from customers' taps contain less than 1.3 ppm of copper. Anaheim's most recent surveys indicated that 90 percent of Anaheim's samples contained less than 0.22 ppm of copper, meaning Anaheim's water is significantly below the State's action levels. Copper has a secondary MCL of 1 ppm. Copper sampling was conducted in 2003.

Organic chemical contaminants

Organic Substance	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	ND-0.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	0.8	ND-3.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Clarity (combined filter effluent turbidity)

	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	NTU	TT=5	NS	NA		0.18		0.10		Soil runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	NTU	TT=95%	NS	NA		100%		100%		Soil runoff

Microbiological contaminants

	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Distribution System	
				Range	Avg
Total coliform bacteria	Percent positive samples per month	5%	(0)	0-0.50%	0.04%

Radioactive contaminants

Radionuclides	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
Gross Alpha particle activity	pCi/L	15	NS	4.3-12.4	9.1	ND-4.5	3.9	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta particle activity	pCi/L	50	NS	6.6-9.5	8.0	ND-4.6	ND	ND-5.9	4.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	pCi/L	5	NS	ND-3.2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	3.8-12.4	8.6	3.3-4.5	4.0	ND-2.6	ND	Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclide monitoring was conducted from 2002 through 2004

SECONDARY STANDARDS

	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	35-120	86	83-102	90	76-110	87	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	units	15	NS	ND-4	ND	ND-1	ND	1-3	2	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	units	3	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	*	*	Naturally occurring organic materials
* MWD has developed a flavor profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrence. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6058.										
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NS	624-1050	934	942-1030	990	644-877	749	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	81-183	146	227-291	252	92-194	138	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	NS	346-652	550	596-652	632	370-521	435	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Additional Parameters

	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells		Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant		MWD Diemer Treatment Plant		Typical Sources of Contaminants
				Range	Avg	Range	Avg	Range	Avg	
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	63-126	100	77-93	86	31-48	40	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NS	13-25	20	30-35	32	15-22	19	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium	ppm	NS	NS	2.7-12	4.7	4.8-7.9	6.6	3.0-4.0	3.5	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	pH units	NS	NS	7.0-8.3	7.8	7.8-7.9	7.9	8.1-8.2	8.2	Acidic or basic contaminants
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	40-105	73	72-88	80	74-94	80	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	152-214	192	114-118	116	76-98	89	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NS	211-417	333	278-292	286	139-210	179	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	grains/gal.	NS	NS	12-24	19	16-17	17	8.1-12	10	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Chemical Monitoring Rule

	Units	State MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Anaheim Wells Range	Anaheim Wells Avg	Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant Range	Anaheim Lenain Treatment Plant Avg	MWD Diemer Treatment Plant Range	MWD Diemer Treatment Plant Avg	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Boron	ppb	AL=1000	NS	ND-300	170	110-120	115	130-140	140	Erosion of natural deposits and industrial waste
Chromium-6	ppb	NS	NS	ND-3.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, chrome plating and erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	ppb	AL=6	6	ND-5	ND	ND-5	ND	ND	ND	By-products of munitions, fireworks and rocket fuel manufacturing
Vanadium	ppb	AL=50	NS	ND-8.7	4.1	ND-3.4	ND	ND	ND	Industrial waste

Unregulated chemical monitoring was conducted from 2002 through 2004

Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals

	Units	State MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Anaheim Distribution System Range	Anaheim Distribution System Highest Running Annual Avg	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of 12 distribution system samples taken quarterly.	ppb	80	NS	ND-68.0	27.9	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of 12 distribution system samples taken quarterly.	ppb	60	NS	ND-27.9	9.9	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual Compliance is based on a calculated running annual average of 49 distribution system samples taken weekly.	ppm	[4]	[4]	ND-4.2	1.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

OTHER WATER QUALITY ISSUES

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES BELIEVES THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER SIGNIFICANT WATER QUALITY ISSUES, SO WE ARE INCLUDING INFORMATION ON PERCHLORATE, NITRATE, HARDNESS, ADVICE FOR PEOPLE WITH WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS, ALUMINUM AND TASTE.

PERCHLORATE

Perchlorate, a by-product of aerospace, munitions, fireworks and flare manufacturing, has been found in the Colorado River and groundwater throughout the nation, including Southern California. State and federal agencies have been studying perchlorate and possible health effects from drinking water that contains trace levels of this contaminant. Last year, the California Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Public Health Goal of 6 parts per billion for perchlorate and recently announced that this level is consistent with a 2005 report issued by the National Academy of Sciences. While a Public Health Goal represents the level of a contaminant in drinking water where there is no expected health risk, it is not a drinking water standard. The California Department of Health Services is currently working on establishing the drinking water standard, or Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

All of Anaheim's source waters are below the Public Health Goal for perchlorate, and only three wells out of 25 had perchlorate above the analytical detection limit. Anaheim will continue to monitor the perchlorate levels in its wells and the development of the MCL to ensure your water meets all standards.

You are invited to visit our water quality Web page at www.anaheim.net, which includes a section on frequently asked questions about perchlorate. The page is updated as new information becomes available and contains links to other perchlorate-related Web sites.

NITRATE

Nitrate at levels above 10 ppm (as nitrogen) in drinking water is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water interfere with the capacity of an infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. In 2004, nitrate levels in Anaheim's groundwater averaged 3.9 ppm and never exceeded 6.8 ppm, while only trace amounts were found in our imported water.

HARDNESS

Hardness refers to the amount of minerals in water, and there's just no way around it, Anaheim, and most of Southern California, has hard water. Hard water means there are more minerals in the water, but it does not mean the water is unsafe to drink. In fact, hard water actually helps supplement your body's need for calcium and magnesium. The downside to hard water is it leaves mineral deposits on pipes, appliances and dishes and requires more soap when cleaning. Some homeowners and businesses install water softeners to reduce hardness. There is a wide variety of water-softening treatment systems available so you need to do your homework to determine the best fit for your needs. Anaheim's water quality Web page at www.anaheim.net has links to information on water-softening systems and other important information.

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 undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **800/426-4791**. This issue applies to both tap and bottled water.

ALUMINUM

There is a secondary standard for aluminum of 200 parts per billion, which was set to avoid discoloration of water. During portions of the year, water from Lenain Treatment Plant exceeded the secondary standard, however it is unlikely that the varying levels were enough to cause a perceptible change in color. In addition, the amount of aluminum in the water did not come close to the health-based standard of 1,000 parts per billion. We are working to reduce the aluminum to levels that are consistently below the secondary standard.

TASTE

Survey after survey finds that most people say they do not like the taste of their tap water. Thus, the sales explosion in the multibillion dollar bottled water industry. Yet, taste test after taste test indicates that most people cannot detect the difference between tap and bottled water despite the fact that bottled water costs about 600 times more. Visit our water quality Web page to see what we are doing to deliver great tasting water.

VISIT OUR WEB SITE

Anaheim's water quality Web page is continually being updated with important information on a range of water quality issues. Check it out at www.anaheim.net by clicking on Public Utilities under City Departments, click on Water Services and then click on Water Quality.

ABOUT YOUR UTILITY

For more than a century, Anaheim Public Utilities has served the community with reliable, low-cost water and electric service. Residents continue to enjoy the lowest electric rates in Orange County.

Anaheim's water system and Fire Department are rated "Class 1" by the Insurance Services Office. This achievement, which is earned by only a few cities in the United States, demonstrates the reliability and effectiveness of Anaheim's water system.

Anaheim customers can choose from a variety of Advantage Services to help lower water and electric utility costs. These Anaheim-specific programs include rebates and other incentive programs, grants, educational seminars and workshops, customized audits and much more. Anaheim Public Utilities remains Anaheim focused and continues to find progressive ways to add value to the community and meet customers' needs.

Anaheim Public Utilities serves one of the nation's premier municipalities. As the oldest city in Orange County, Anaheim covers 50 square miles and is home for more than 340,000 residents. Annually, the City of Anaheim also welcomes millions of visitors, truly making it where the world comes to live, work and play.

ANAHEIM PUBLIC UTILITIES INVITATION

Anaheim's Public Utilities Board meets at 3 p.m. on the first Thursday of each month. The Board meets at City Hall West, located at 201 S. Anaheim Blvd. on the 11th Floor. The public is invited and may address the Board regarding water quality or other Anaheim Public Utilities matters. For more information about Anaheim's water quality, contact a member of our staff at **765-4556**.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

Stephen Faessel, Chairperson
John Elwell, Vice Chairperson
Marcia Garten, Board Member
Charles Peltzer, Board Member
Paul Rich, Board Member
Lon Cahill, Board Member
Doug Clark, Board Member

CITY COUNCIL

Curt Pringle, Mayor
Richard Chavez, Mayor Pro Tem
Bob Hernandez, Council Member
Lorri Galloway, Council Member
Harry S. Sidhu, P.E., Council Member
David M. Morgan, City Manager