REGIONAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT RESUMES OPERATIONS
AFTER EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO STATE PIPELINE FINISHED

With emergency repairs completed on a state-operated pipeline, a regional water treatment plant serving southwest Riverside County returned to service this afternoon.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California shut down its Henry J. Mills Water Treatment Plant in Riverside Friday afternoon to allow the California Department of Water Resources to replace a leaking valve along the Santa Ana Valley Pipeline.

In response to the unplanned outage, Metropolitan joined with Eastern Municipal Water District and Western Municipal Water District in asking residents in the cities of Perris and Moreno Valley as well as a portion of southeast Riverside and nearby communities to immediately suspend outdoor watering and non-essential indoor water use during the repair.

“Southland consumers have once again responded to the call for conservation,” said Debra C. Man, Metropolitan assistant general manager and chief operating officer, after the Mills plant was put back into operation at 2 p.m.

“It would have been much more difficult to sustain supplies during this outage without the water-saving help of residents and businesses in the affected area. We truly appreciate everyone’s cooperation, including our fellow agencies who took immediate actions to halt outdoor irrigation and otherwise reduce demands,” Man said.

The 28-mile Santa Ana Valley Pipeline extends from DWR’s Devil Canyon Power Plant north of San Bernardino to Lake Perris, the terminal reservoir of the State Water Project’s east branch. Metropolitan shut down the Mills plant midday Friday a day after DWR reported the

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valve leak in the highly pressurized pipeline in the Lytle Creek area in Colton. The leak was detected soon after the 9- to 10-foot-diameter line was put back into service to make deliveries to the Mills plant.

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*The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a cooperative of 26 cities and water agencies serving nearly 19 million people in six counties. The district imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies, and helps its members to develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource-management programs.*