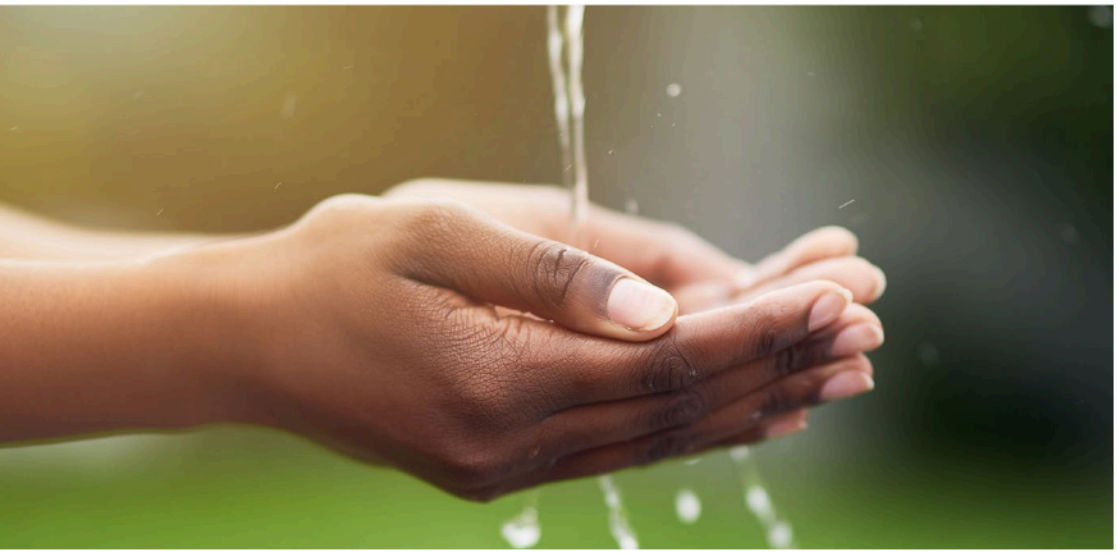
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



GARDEN GROVE

Presented by
City of Garden Grove

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

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Traducirlo, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

이 보고서에는 식수에 관한 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 번역해 보세요, 아니면 이해해주는 사람이랑 얘기해봐

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Dịch nó, hoặc nói chuyện với người hiểu nó

Your 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 2025 drinking water quality testing and reporting. The City of Garden Grove Water Services 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 (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) 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 chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, 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 chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water, and the City for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The state allows us 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 a year old.

Source Water Assessment

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update. 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. U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses 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 the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in March 2003. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: known contaminant plumes, historic agricultural activities and application of fertilizers, and parks. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: confirmed leaking underground storage tanks, dry cleaners, gas stations, and photo processing/printing. A copy of the complete assessment is available at State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (714) 741-5395.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of mostly groundwater from 9 wells in the Orange County groundwater basin and surface water imported by MWDSC. Imported water sources are the State Water Project from Northern California and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir managed by the OCWD that stretches from the Prado Dam across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as the El Toro Y.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. EPA and state drinking water health standards. The City vigilantly safeguards its water supplies, and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to federal and state standards.

We Invite You to Learn More About Your Water's Quality

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact the water quality staff at (714) 741-5395. Public Garden Grove City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in Council Chambers at the Community Meeting Center, 11300 Stanford Avenue. Contact our city clerk's office, Garden Grove City Hall, 11222 Acacia Parkway, or call (714) 741-5040 for information about city council meetings. Please feel free to participate in these meetings

Quality Water is Our Priority

Turn the tap and the water flows, as if by magic. Or so it seems. The reality is considerably different. Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers is a scientific and engineering feat that requires considerable effort and talent to ensure the water is always there, always safe to drink. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment and distribution operators must be licensed.

Our licensed water professionals have an understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind every drop.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Garden Grove has completed the lead service line initial inventory (LSLI) required by U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. The deadline for the LSLI was October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Garden Grove has determined it has no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement in its distribution system. This includes any privately or customer-owned service lines. For more information, please visit https://ggcity.org/pw/water-quality.

About Lead in Tap Water

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. Garden Grove is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Garden Grove water quality staff at (714) 741-5395. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

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. U.S. EPA/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).

2025 City of Garden Grove Drinking Water Quality

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

2025 CITY OF GARDEN GROVE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.9	0.2 - 2.8	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	8	ND - 9.9	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	16	ND - 36	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	ND	ND - 1.5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; thirty-three locations are tested each month for color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.13	ND - 0.23	0 / 51	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND<5	ND - 8.3	0 / 51	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, at least 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2025. Lead was detected above the reporting level in 1 sample, but did not exceed the lead Action Level. Copper was detected above the reporting level in 26 samples, but none of the samples exceeded the copper 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.

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

Drinking water standards established by U.S. EPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water.

The tables in this report show 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a water quality goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW 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 tables in this report include 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 U.S. EPA.
- **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 EPA.

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)

2025 CITY OF GARDEN GROVE GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 3.8	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	8.2	5.9 - 10	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND - 3.7	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND - 0.12	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	10	0.02	1.3	0.19 - 2	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.46	0.41 - 0.55	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	2.9	0.43 - 4	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	2.9	0.43 - 4	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	1.7	ND - 3.2	No	2025	Industrial Discharge
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	71	22 - 115	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND - 3	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND - 1	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	797	490 - 999	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	114	55 - 144	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	508	310 - 646	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 0.3	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	184	170 - 207	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL = 1	n/a	0.1	ND - 0.24	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	92	58 - 105	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	11 - 20	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	303	187 - 346	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lithum (ppb)[1]	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 11	n/a	2025	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	17	10 - 19	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 12	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt)[1]	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 15	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt)	NL = 500	n/a	ND	ND - 3.8	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt)[1]	NL = 500	n/a	ND	ND - 2.7	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 3	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt)	NL = 3[2]	n/a	3.7	ND - 11	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt)[1]	NL = 3[2]	n/a	ND	ND - 9.6	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated[2]	n/a	ND	ND - 8.7	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt)[1]	Not Regulated[2]	n/a	ND	ND - 5.4	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (ppt)	NL = 6.5[2]	1	6.1	ND - 19	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (ppt)[1]	NL = 6.5[2]	1	4	ND - 19	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro octanoic acid (ppt)	NL = 5.1[2]	0.007	ND	ND - 9	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro octanoic acid (ppt)[1]	NL = 5.1[2]	0.007	ND	ND - 8.1	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.7	ND - 17	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt)[1]	Not Regulated	n/a	2.9	ND - 8.6	n/a	2025	Industrial Discharge

2025 CITY OF GARDEN GROVE GROUNDWATER QUALITY CONTINUED

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.8 - 8.1	n/a	2025	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.8	2.6 - 4.9	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	53	36 - 86	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium, Total (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	2.2	ND - 3.8	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts per trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; PHG = California Public Health Goal; µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

[1] Constituent is part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR 5)

[2] Effective October 29, 2025, the NLs for perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctanoic acid, and perfluoro octane sulfonic acid were revised to 3.0 ppt, 4.0 ppt, and 4.0 ppt, respectively; a NL of 1000 ppt was established for perfluorohexanoic acid.

2025 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CONSTITUENT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 2025						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND - 6	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2025						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.058	ND - 0.082	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.13	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	2.4	ND - 8.4	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2025						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	58	ND - 82	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	92	84 - 99	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	873	759 - 987	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	182	146 - 218	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	545	465 - 625	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2025						
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	108	93 - 122	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.13	0.13	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	56	44 - 68	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	236	191 - 280	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	11 - 16	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	22	19 - 25	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.3	8.2 - 8.3	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.3	3.8 - 4.8	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	88	78 - 97	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	n/a	2.4	1.6 - 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; TT = treatment technique; * Chemical is regulated by a secondary standard.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT DIEMER FILTRATION PLANT	TREATMENT TECHNIQUE	TURBIDITY MEASUREMENTS	TT VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Turbidity - combined filter effluent				
1) Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.05	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than or equal to 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 chemicals in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly. NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING

CONSTITUENT	NL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	21	ND - 35	2023

NL = Notification Level

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 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, 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 that 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

PFAS Advisory

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of human-made chemicals that have been used in various consumer products since the 1940s due to their resistance to heat, water, oils, and stains. These chemicals are prevalent in the environment and have been detected in water supplies nationwide. Studies suggest that exposure to certain PFAS may pose health risks. The U.S. EPA and DDW have established health-based advisories for PFAS. If PFAS levels exceed these guidelines, water agencies must notify their governing bodies and take necessary actions, such as removing affected sources from service or implementing treatment solutions.

To address PFAS contamination, water providers have conducted testing and taken proactive steps to ensure safe drinking water.

Regulatory actions: The U.S. EPA announced final National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for six PFAS in April 2024. Public water systems are required to monitor these substances, with full reporting and compliance expected by 2027.

For more details on PFAS regulations and water safety, visit:

- California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: waterboards.ca.gov/pfas
- Orange County Water District: ocwd.com/what-we-do/water-quality/pfas
- U.S. EPA: epa.gov/pfas

Cross Connections

The SWRCB updated the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH) on July 1, 2024. More information about the City of Garden Grove's Cross-Connection Control (CCC) Plan is available at https://ggcity.org/pw/cross-connections-faqs.

GARDEN GROVE

City of Garden Grove, Water Services Division
(714) 741-5395 • https://ggcity.org/pw/water

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945 to help prevent tooth decay. As of today, the majority of public water suppliers in the country, including the MWDSC, fluoridate their water. MWDSC began adding fluoride in December 2007, complying with all provisions of California's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are regulated in California and limited to a maximum of 2 parts per million (ppm). Some local groundwater supplies naturally contain fluoride, but they are not supplemented with additional fluoride.

Additional Information
For more details on water fluoridation, please visit:

- **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** cdc.gov/fluoridation or (800) 232-4636
- **State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water:** waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html
- **American Dental Association:** ada.org
- **American Water Works Association:** awwa.org

For specific inquiries about MWDSC's fluoridation program, please contact MWDSC directly at (800) 225-5693.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that originates from animal and human waste and may be present in surface water. When ingested, it can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. In 2024 the MWDSC tested for Cryptosporidium and did not detect its presence in any water after it had been treated. If Cryptosporidium is ever detected in drinking water, it is effectively removed through a combination of sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The U.S. EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provide guidelines on how to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information, contact the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit epa.gov/safewater.