Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year’s report covers calendar year 2010 drinking water quality testing and reporting. The City of Garden Grove Water Service 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 (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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 USEPA and CDPH 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 of Garden Grove Water Service Division 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 one year old.
What You Need to Know About Your Water, and How it May Affect You

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of mostly groundwater from 12 wells in the Orange County groundwater basin and also surface water imported by MWSDC. MWSDC’s imported water sources are a blend of State Water project water from northern California and water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) that stretches from the Prado Dam and fans 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 USEPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Garden Grove vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level 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.

Basic Information About 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 land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. In December 2007, MWSDC joined a majority of the nation’s public water suppliers in adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from the CDPH, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWSDC adjusted the natural fluoride level in imported treated water from the Colorado River and State Project water to the optimal range for dental health of 0.7 to 1.3 parts per million. Our local water is not supplemented with fluoride. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 parts per million.

For Your Information...

Disinfection: Water provided by the City of Garden Grove contains chlorine used for disinfection and chloramines used by MWSDC, also for disinfection purposes. Customers on kidney dialysis should consult their physicians.

Fish or Amphibians: If you have fish or amphibians, make sure to remove any chloramines and chlorine before changing or adding water to the tanks. Remember, allowing drinking water to stand will not remove chloramines. Consult your local aquarium store for products that will remove the disinfectants.

Hot Water Heaters: Many odor complaints may be traced to the home’s hot water heater. Remember to follow manufacturer’s instructions and flush hot water heaters regularly. This will flush out any sediments that may have accumulated, provide good water turnover to maximize water quality, and help keep your unit in good working order.

Point of Use or Home Water Filtration Units: Be vigilant in changing or cleaning any filters or media on your home units. Always follow the manufacturers instructions. Remember, the water is only as clean as the filter allows. Improperly maintained filters can deliver very poor quality water.
The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

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 who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

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. MWTD tested its source water and treated surface water for Cryptosporidium in 2010, but did not detect it. If it ever is detected, Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows 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 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, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, 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 guidance and post-positions for water management practices. The chart in this report includes 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 USEPA.
- 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

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 (800) 426-4791 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time (6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California).

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of 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. The Garden Grove Water Services Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate Advisory

At times, nitrate in your tap water may have exceeded one-half the MCL, but it was never greater than the MCL of 45 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

What is a Water Quality Goal?

Chemical MCL PHG, or MCLG (ppm) Average Amount Range of Detections MCL Violation? Typical Source of Contaminant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radioflicts – Tested in 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta Radiation (pCi/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (pCi/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Compounds – Tested in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG, or MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL Violation?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum (ppm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.17 0.07 – 0.23 No Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2.3 ND – 2.8 No Erosion of Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.11 ND – 0.12 No Erosion of Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.4 – 1.0 No Water Additive for Dental Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (ppm)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>93 83 – 93 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color (color units)</td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>1 1 – 2 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor (threshold odor number)</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>2 2 No Naturally-occurring Organic Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)</td>
<td>1.60*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>970 460 – 1,000 No Substances that Form Ions in Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>230 160 – 240 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>590 470 – 610 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (ntu)</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>0.04 0.03 – 0.16 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>PHG, or MCLG</th>
<th>Average Amount</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>MCL Violation?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>110 67 – 120 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boron (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>120 120 – 130 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>66 51 – 70 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>270 92 – 300 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness, total (grains/gal)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>16 5.4 – 18 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>27 22 – 28 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (units)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7.9 7.5 – 8.0 No Hydrogen Ion Concentration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>4.7 3.9 – 4.8 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>95 78 – 95 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (ppm)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>2.2 1.9 – 2.3 No Various Natural and Man-made Sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium (ppb)</td>
<td>Not Regulated</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>3.0 ND – 3.3 No Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2010 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Turbidity – combined filter effluent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>Treatment Technique</th>
<th>Turbidity Measurements</th>
<th>TT Violation?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Highest single turbidity measurement</td>
<td>0.3 NTU</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil Runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indicator 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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

The Tank House, the City’s original Water Department building.
Nitrate in your drinking water in 2010 ranged from non-detect to 29 mg/L. The following advisory is issued because in 2010 we recorded nitrate measurements in the drinking water supply which exceeded one-half the nitrate MCL.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L 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. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 Garden Grove:** [www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us](http://www.ci.garden-grove.ca.us)
- **Municipal Water District of Orange County:** [www.mwdcom](http://www.mwdcom)
- **Orange County Water District:** [www.ocwd.com](http://www.ocwd.com) • **Water Education Foundation:** [www.watereducation.org](http://www.watereducation.org)
- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:** [www.mwdh2o.com](http://www.mwdh2o.com)
- **California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management:** [www.cdph.ca.gov/certl/cdrinkingwater](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certl/cdrinkingwater)
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:** [www.epa.gov/safewater/](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/)
- **California Department of Water Resources:** [www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)
- **Water Conservation Tips:** [www.bewaterwise.com](http://www.bewaterwise.com) • **[www.waterseitwisely.com](http://www.waterseitwisely.com)**

### 2010 City of Garden Grove Groundwater Quality

#### Radiologicals
- **Uranium (pCi/L):**
  - MCL: 20
  - PHG: 0.43
  - Average Amount: 8.9
  - Range of Detections: 4.5 – 12
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

#### Inorganic Chemicals
- **Arsenic (ppb):**
  - MCL: 10
  - PHG: 0.004
  - Average Amount: <2
  - Range of Detections: ND – 2.8
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Barium (ppm):**
  - MCL: 2
  - PHG: 2
  - Average Amount: 0.43
  - Range of Detections: 0.39 – 0.51
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Fluoride (ppm):**
  - MCL: 45
  - PHG: 45
  - Average Amount: 14
  - Range of Detections: ND – 29
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2010
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Fertilizers, Septic Tanks

- **Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm as N):**
  - MCL: 10
  - PHG: 10
  - Average Amount: 3.2
  - Range of Detections: ND – 6.6
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2010
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Fertilizers, Septic Tanks

#### Secondary Standards *
- **Chloride (ppm):**
  - MCL: 500
  - PHG: 67
  - Average Amount: 22 – 95
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm):**
  - MCL: 1,600
  - PHG: 799
  - Average Amount: 503 – 975
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Sulfate (ppm):**
  - MCL: 500
  - PHG: 117
  - Average Amount: 48 – 167
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Total Dissolved Solids (ppm):**
  - MCL: 1,000
  - PHG: 493
  - Average Amount: 308 – 590
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2010
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

#### Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring
- **Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO3):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 180
  - Average Amount: 156 – 196
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO3):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 230
  - Average Amount: 190 – 239
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Boron (ppm):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: <100
  - Average Amount: ND – 170
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Calcium (ppm):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 93
  - Average Amount: 55 – 113
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 300
  - Average Amount: 180 – 367
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Hardness, total (grain/gal):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 18
  - Average Amount: 11 – 21
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Hexavalent Chromium (ppb):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 1.0
  - Average Amount: ND – 2.0
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Magnesium (ppm):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 17
  - Average Amount: 10 – 21
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **pH (pH units):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 8.0
  - Average Amount: 7.8 – 8.3
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Potassium (ppm):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 3.3
  - Average Amount: 2.5 – 4.1
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Sodium (ppm):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: 47
  - Average Amount: 32 – 71
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

- **Vanadium (ppb):**
  - MCL: Not Regulated
  - PHG: <3
  - Average Amount: ND – 4.7
  - Range of Detections: No
  - MCL Violation?: No
  - Most Recent Sampling Date: 2009
  - Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of Natural Deposits

#### Groundwater Assessment
An assessment of the drinking water sources for City of Garden Grove Water Services Division was completed in December 2002. 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 Department of Public Health Office of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 28 Civic Center Plaza Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City of Garden Grove Water Services Division at (714) 741-5395.
This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. For more information call Water Services at (714) 741-5395.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Bản báo cáo có những chỉ tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhõi người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.