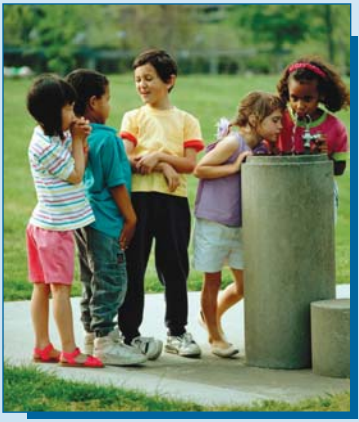
2010 Water Quality Report

City of Newport Beach Utilities Department

Your 2010 Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers calendar year 2009 water quality testing, and has been prepared in compliance with regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The re-authorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program. USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards.



The City of Newport Beach vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, the City of Newport Beach goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated contaminants that may have known health risks. For example, the Orange County Water District, which manages our groundwater basin, monitors our groundwater for unregulated pesticides, herbicides, and solvents.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.

The winter snow pack and recent rains have eased the state's water problems, but not solved them. Continued conservation and wise use of water remain the key to our water future.

What You Need to Know About Your Water, and How it May Affect You

Sources of Supply

Orange County's water supplies are a blend of groundwater managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD) and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

OCWD and MWDOC work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.

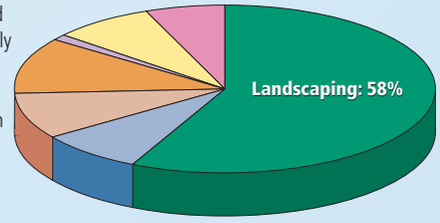
A healthy water future for Orange County rests on finding and developing new water supplies, as well as protecting and improving the quality of the water that we have today. Your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments today in new water management projects to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for our future.

The winter snow pack and spring rains have only temporarily eased the intensity of the state's drought. Reduced water allocations combined with judicially imposed environmental pumping restrictions from the State Water Project in northern California continue to affect southern California's water supply. Water conservation, both indoors and outdoors, has never been more important.

How Residential Water is Used in Orange County

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By cutting your outdoor watering by 1 or 2 days a week, you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Visit www.bewaterwise.com for water saving tips and ideas for your home and business.



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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report or your water quality information in general, please contact Gary Tegel, Water Quality Coordinator, at (949) 718-3412. The City of Newport Beach Council meetings begin at 7:00 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month and are open to the public. Meetings are held at the Council Chambers located at 3300 Newport Boulevard, Newport Beach. Matters from the public are heard at each meeting. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

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

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.

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.

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).

Everyone can do something to save water – use drought-tolerant plants; install synthetic turf; install a "smart" irrigation controller; purchase a water-efficient clothes washer; make sure your dishwasher is full before running it; or simply cut back on the water used for daily living: don't run the water while shaving or brushing teeth; take shorter showers; use a broom instead of a hose to clean driveways and sidewalks – the list is endless, and so much of it is very easy to do. Visit the websites listed on the next page for information on California's water supply situation and what you can do to preserve this precious resource.

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection was a major factor in reducing waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of drinking water treatment today.

Chlorine disinfection has almost completely eliminated from our lives the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. Chlorine is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Enough chlorine is added so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. A major challenge is how to balance the risks from microbial pathogens and DBPs. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule. In 2003, the USEPA proposed a Stage 2 regulation that will further control allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. This regulation was finalized by USEPA in January 2006 and preliminary studies to select Stage 2 DBP sampling locations in our distribution system started in 2008.

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, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 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

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 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, 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 guideposts and direction 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.

2009 City of Newport Beach Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	6.2	ND – 13	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	6.9	1.8 – 12	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	<2	ND – 2.6	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.12	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.36	0.33 – 0.43	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as NO_3)	45	45	6.8	ND – 18	No	2009	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.5	ND – 4.0	No	2009	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	58	28 – 88	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	725	430 – 1,040	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	119	45 – 202	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000*	n/a	465	224 – 730	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.2	No	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	176	124 – 232	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO_3)	Not Regulated	n/a	215	152 – 283	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<100	ND – 120	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	88	34 – 150	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	Not Regulated	n/a	277	101 – 480	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	3.8 – 26	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.8 – 8.1	n/a	2009	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.4	2.3 – 4.9	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	55	51 – 58	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<3	ND – 3.7	n/a	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **ND** = not detected; **n/a** = not applicable;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

2009 City of Newport Beach Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	30	ND – 57	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	7.4	ND – 19	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.6	0.1 – 3.0	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	<3	ND – 13	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	<0.1	ND – 3.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Twelve locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; thirty locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; **MRDLG** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal ; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units;
ND = not detected; **<** = detected but average is less than the reporting limit. *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Positive Samples	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5%	0	0.8%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.
The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.23	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5.0	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2009.
Lead was detected in 3 homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Copper was detected in 15 homes; none exceeded the 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.

from the CDPH, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Metropolitan 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.

There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1-800-232-4636
www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/

California Department of Public Health
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx

American Water Works Association:
www.awwa.org

City of Newport Beach:
www.newportbeachca.gov

For more information about Metropolitan's fluoridation program, please contact Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or at edymally@mwdh2o.com.

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 City of Newport Beach Utilities Department 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.

Chloramines

Newport Beach imports water from MWD which produces water that is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as its drinking water disinfectant. Chloramines are effective killers of bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Chloramines form less disinfection by-products and have no odor when used properly. People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment. Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquaria should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment, as these disinfectants are toxic to fish. For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines please call (949) 718-3412.

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 Newport Beach: www.newportbeachca.gov
Municipal Water District of Orange County: www.mwdoc.com
Orange County Water District: www.ocwd.com • Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: www.mwdh2o.com
California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater/
California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov
Water Conservation Tips: www.bewaterwise.com • www.wateruseitwisely.com • www.watersmartnewport.com

2009 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2008						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	5.6	3.8 – 9.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4.3	ND – 6.4	No	Decay of Man-made or Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	20	0.42	3.3	2.9 – 3.7	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2009						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.17	0.10 – 0.23	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.3	ND – 2.6	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.13	0.12 – 0.14	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	Control Range 0.7 – 1.3 ppm Optimal Level 0.8 ppm		0.8	0.7 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	1.7	0.9 – 1.9	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	0.4	ND – 0.4	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2009						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	170	100 – 230	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	97	89 – 99	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 – 2	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	1,000	880 – 1,100	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	240	190 – 250	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	610	530 – 640	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.04	0.04 – 0.05	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2009						
Alkalinity, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	120	98 – 120	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	130	120 – 140	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	56 – 75	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	280	240 – 300	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	14 – 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	27	23 – 29	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.8 – 8.0	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.8	4.3 – 5.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	98	86 – 100	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	TT	2.3	2.0 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.1	ND – 3.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; **ppm** = parts-per-million; **ppt** = parts-per-trillion; **pCi/L** = picoCuries per liter; **ntu** = nephelometric turbidity units; **µmho/cm** = micromhos per centimeter;
ND = not detected; **<** = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **(MCLG)** = federal MCL Goal;
PHG = California Public Health Goal; **n/a** = not applicable; **TT** = treatment technique *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Soil Run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil Run-off

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 contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Source Water Assessments

Imported (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

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

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for City of Newport Beach Utilities Department was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: Dry cleaners, gas stations, and known contaminant plumes.

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 Newport Beach Utilities Department at (949) 718-3412.

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

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

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