ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH · 2025 ANNUAL REPORT ON

Drinking Water Quality

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.

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department has provided an annual Water Quality Report to customers since 1990. This year's report covers drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2024. Your City of Newport Beach Utilities Department is proud to provide your drinking water while vigilantly safeguarding your water supply. 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, our groundwater and imported, treated surface water are tested for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps federal and state agencies determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established. 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, is more than a year old.

Introduction

The City of Newport Beach's drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated chemicals. Our drinking water quality testing programs are carried out by professional and certified laboratories. Testing is performed in our reservoirs and throughout our distribution system, at our groundwater wells and in the basin, from our imported water connections, and at the water treatment plants.

Sources of Supply

The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department manages the City's water sources. Our water is a blend of about 80 percent groundwater and 20 percent imported surface water. Newport's groundwater comes from four wells located in the City of Fountain Valley and is pumped to a reservoir in Newport Beach. The groundwater basin is actively managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD). Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer layered with sand and gravel that works as a natural water filter. The water is replenished 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 County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts pump from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses. The imported surface water is primarily from the Colorado Aqueduct and sometimes from Northern California's State Water Project. This water is managed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), treated at the Diemer Water Treatment Plant in Yorba Linda, and imported into Orange County by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC).

Some areas in the City of Newport Beach receive drinking water from an outside water agency, including Mesa Water District and Irvine Ranch Water District. Please check your water bill to confirm which water agency provides your drinking water and refer to its water quality report. You may also contact the City of Newport Beach Utilities Department for clarification on whether this water quality report pertains to the drinking water provided to your home or business.

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 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Santa Ana District, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (949) 644-3011.

Water Conservation

Thank you! For all we've been through during these many years of intermittent drought, the City of Newport Beach extends its heartfelt thanks to all of you who have worked so hard to conserve water. Winter rains and a near-record-setting Sierra snowpack were welcome relief to the state's multiyear drought. While our City is fortunate enough to have an ample groundwater source that we rely on for our water supply, we do need the recent rain to recharge our groundwater supply and reservoirs for our current and future needs. We still must practice water-wise habits as a way of life.

We invite you to ride the wave to water savings by continuing to conserve water and reduce water waste in our beautiful city. It's the Newport Beach way of life, after all. Check out watersmartnewport.org for tips, tools, and rebates to help you save.

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/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Chloramines

Imported and locally produced drinking water is treated with chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, as a disinfectant. Chloramines effectively eliminate bacteria and other microorganisms that may cause disease. Compared to chlorine alone, chloramines last longer in the distribution system, produce fewer disinfection by-products, and have little to no odor when used properly.

Precautions

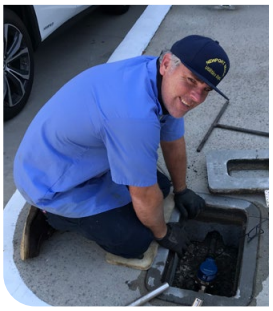
Kidney dialysis patients: Individuals using kidney dialysis machines should consult their health-care provider regarding appropriate water treatment.

Fish and aquatic life: Chloramines are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Customers maintaining fish ponds, tanks, or aquariums should adjust water treatment methods accordingly. For more information, visit epa.gov/dwreginfo/chloramines-drinking-water.

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

For information about this report or your water quality information in general, please contact the City of Newport Beach Utilities Department at (949) 644-3011. The City of Newport Beach Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month and are open to the public. Meetings are held at Council Chambers, 100 Civic Center Drive. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Newport Beach's Water Future



For years, the City of Newport Beach and Orange County have enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, as water demands and availability change, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource.

Our partners at OCWD implement and operate new and innovative water management and supply development programs. These include water recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, groundwater cleanup projects, storage programs, and water education programs for children and adults. Our other partner, MWDOC, offers rebates and incentives to promote water use efficiency and provides water education programs. Both agencies work cooperatively with the City of Newport Beach and other water agencies to complete studies to assess water reliability in Orange County. These efforts are helping enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality to establish a healthy water future for the City of Newport Beach and Orange County.

The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department and your local and regional water agencies are committed to making the necessary investments in new water management projects today to ensure an abundant and high-quality water supply for generations to come.

Cross Connections Contamination Prevention

The City's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. One component of this safety is our longstanding Municipal Code cross-connection control program, protecting against water contamination. In accordance with State DDW, a new Cross-Connection Control Management Plan and Handbook have been developed. This newer plan will be implemented by the City and will replace California Administrative Code title 17.

About Lead Plumbing Affecting Tap Water

No lead has been detected in the City's water system. If present, lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with older home plumbing. Elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. The City has determined there is no lead or galvanized requiring replacement of any service lines in its distribution system. You can help protect yourself by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a certified filter to reduce lead is also effective in reducing lead exposures. You can also 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory – None Found

To address the presence of lead in drinking water and reduce the potential for lead exposure, the U.S. EPA mandated that all public water systems create and maintain an inventory of service line materials. The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department completed its inventory in 2024 and has determined there are no lead or galvanized requiring replacement of any service lines in its distribution system and is in full compliance. A copy of the inventory and additional water quality information is available on the City's website.

2024 City of Newport Beach Utilities Division 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.

2024 CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	26	11 - 35	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	11	2.1 - 15	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.8	0.45 - 2.2	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	1	0.01 - 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	1	ND - 1.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Eight 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
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL	90TH PERCENTILE VALUE	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	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 2024. Lead was not detected in any home. Copper was detected in 6 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.

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?

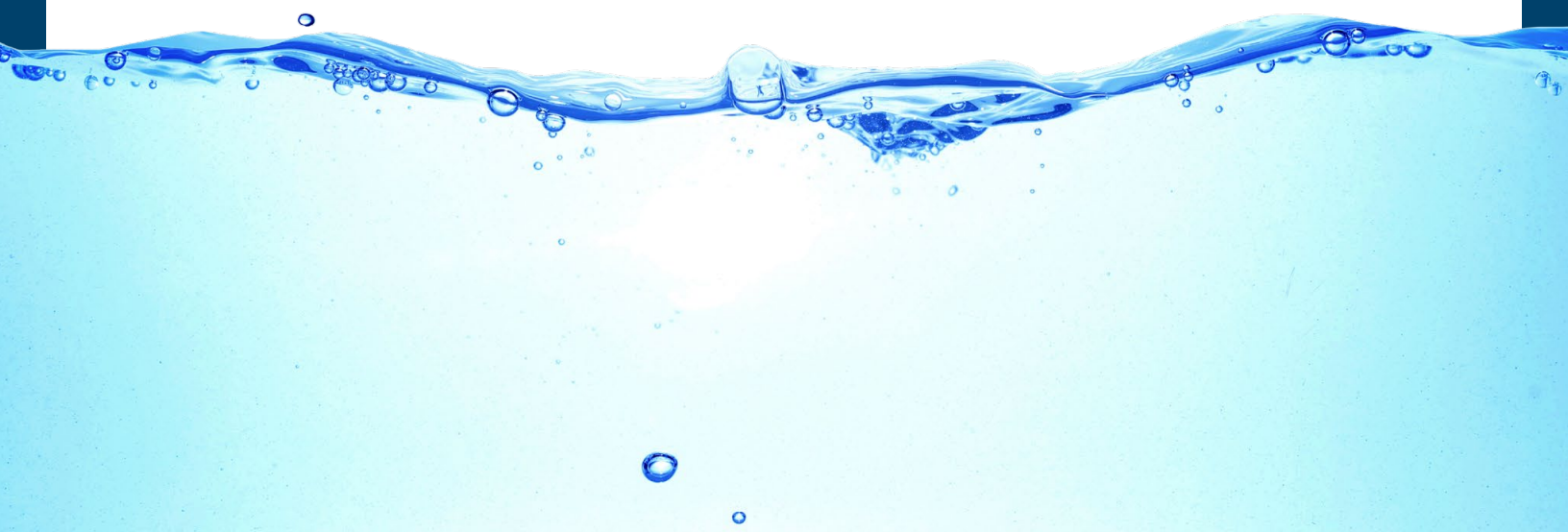
Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- 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)

2024 CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH WATER QUALITY (GROUNDWATER SOURCE)

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radiologicals							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	4.58	ND - 12.9	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.1	ND - 4.5	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.42	0.33 - 0.47	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	0.2	ND - 0.32	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.56	ND - 3.62	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.56	ND - 3.62	No	2024	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	ND	ND - 1.4	No	2024	Industrial Discharge
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	41	8.1 - 84	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	544	152 - 988	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	80	7 - 183	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	357	98 - 638	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 0.1	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	141	55.3 - 218	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	172	67 - 266	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.16	0.12 - 0.21	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	63	11.9 - 128	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	225	47.5 - 415	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	13	2.8 - 24	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	10.5	1.4 - 23.4	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.8 - 8.2	n/a	2024	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.8	1.5 - 4.6	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	38.1	19.1 - 52.5	n/a	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NL=50	n/a	3.8	ND - 8.9	n/a	2024	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; **MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level; **PHG** = California Public Health Goal; **NL** = Notification Level; **µmho/cm** = micromho per centimeter
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).



2024 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4	ND - 5	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 2024						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.124	0.124	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	104	93 - 116	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	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	979	888 - 1,070	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	224	196 - 253	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	621	556 - 686	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	114	105 - 123	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.14	0.14	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	58 - 78	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	270	235 - 305	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	26	22 - 29	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.4 - 5.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	103	90 - 116	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.4	2 - 2.5	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	0.06	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 CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Lithium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	22	ND - 36	2023

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the greatest public health advancements of the 20th century, significantly reducing the spread of waterborne diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. Today chlorine and chloramines are commonly used disinfectants to ensure safe drinking water.

How Disinfection Works

- Chlorine is added at the water source (groundwater wells or treatment plants) to kill harmful microorganisms.
- Residual chlorine remains in the distribution system to prevent bacterial growth in the pipes that carry water to homes and businesses.
- Chloramines, a combination of chlorine and ammonia, are also used as a disinfectant and help reduce certain by-products.

Disinfection By-Products and Regulations

While effective, chlorine and chloramines can react with naturally occurring materials in water, forming disinfection by-products (DBPs), which may pose health risks. The most common DBPs are trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).

To protect public health, the U.S. EPA regulates DBPs under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

- In 1979 the U.S. EPA set the maximum allowable total THM level at 100 parts per billion (ppb).
- In 2002 the Stage 1 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the limit to 80 ppb and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals.
- In 2006 the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule introduced further monitoring and control measures.
- Full compliance began in 2012.

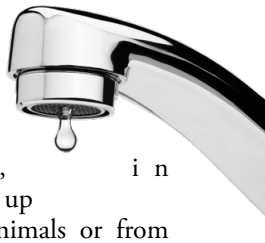
Your drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards, with rigorous monitoring in place. We regularly test for DBPs and adjust treatment methods to maintain a safe balance between disinfection and by-product control.

For more information on water quality and regulations, visit:

- **U.S. EPA water regulations:** epa.gov/sdwa
- **SWRCB:** waterboards.ca.gov

Your drinking water is treated, tested, and monitored to ensure it remains safe and reliable for you and your community.

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 the 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).

City of Newport Beach Utilities Department
100 Civic Center Dr. • Newport Beach, CA 92660