

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH • 2026 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.



Message from the Director of Utilities

Providing safe, reliable drinking water is one of the most important services the City of Newport Beach Utilities Department delivers to our community. Since 1990, we have shared an annual Water Quality Report to keep residents informed about the quality of the water delivered to their homes.

I'm pleased to report that the water supplied to Newport Beach continues to meet all federal and state drinking water standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water.

Our team works year-round to monitor and protect the City's water supply. In addition to the required testing, the Utilities

Department also monitors certain unregulated chemicals to help federal and state agencies better understand potential contaminants and determine whether additional standards may be needed.

Since some contaminants remain stable over time, the State allows monitoring for certain substances less frequently than once per year. As a result, some of the data included in this report, while representative, may be more than a year old.

Our commitment remains the same: delivering safe, high-quality water and protecting Newport Beach's water supply for today and for the future.

— Mark Vukojevic, Utilities Director

Introduction

The City of Newport Beach's drinking water is continuously monitored from source to tap for both regulated and unregulated chemicals. Water quality testing is conducted by certified laboratories throughout the system, including at groundwater wells and within the basin, imported water connections, treatment plants, reservoirs and across the distribution system.



Sources of Supply

The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department manages the City's water sources. Our water is a blend of about 85% groundwater and 15% imported surface water. Newport Beach'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 composed of sand and gravel that acts as a natural water filter. The water is replenished from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, recycled water 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 supply homes and businesses with water. The imported surface water is primarily from the Colorado Aqueduct, with occasional contributions 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 outside water agencies, including the Mesa Water District and the 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 the Division of Drinking Water (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—2022 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update. Water from the Colorado River is considered 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. The United States EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a Source Water Assessment (SWA) using information collected during the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to assess the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and to determine whether additional 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) 225-5693.

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the City's drinking water sources 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 the 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 to everyone who has worked hard to conserve water during the many years of intermittent drought. The City of Newport Beach appreciates the community's continued commitment to using water wisely. Winter rains and prior year near-record-setting Sierra snowpack brought welcome relief to the state's multiyear drought.

While Newport Beach is fortunate to have a reliable groundwater supply, rainfall remains essential to recharge our groundwater basins and reservoirs to meet both current and future needs. Practicing water-wise habits should continue to be a part of everyday life.

We invite you to ride the wave to water savings by continuing to conserve water and reduce water waste in our beautiful community. It's the Newport Beach way of life. Visit 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 individuals, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, individuals with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals and infants, may be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice from their health-care providers about drinking water.

Guidelines from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on ways to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Chloramines

Imported and locally produced drinking water is treated with chloramines, a disinfectant that combines chlorine and ammonia. 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

Individuals using kidney dialysis machines should consult their health-care provider regarding appropriate water treatment. Chloramines are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Customers maintaining fishponds, 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 more information about this report or your water quality, please get in touch with the City of Newport Beach Utilities Department at (949) 644-3011.

City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month and are open to the public. Meetings take place in the Council Chambers at 100 Civic Center Drive. The public is welcome to attend and participate.

Newport Beach's Water Future

For many years, the City of Newport Beach and Orange County have benefited from an abundant supply of high-quality water. As water demands and availability evolve, it is important that we continue to use this valuable natural resource wisely and focus on efficiency.



Our partners at the Orange County Water District (OCWD) implement innovative water management and supply programs, including water recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, groundwater cleanup projects, storage programs and water education initiatives for both children and adults. Another key partner, the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC), provides rebates and incentives to promote water-use efficiency and offers educational programs for the community.

Together, these agencies work cooperatively with the City of Newport Beach and other regional water providers to study and strengthen water reliability throughout Orange County. These efforts support long-term water reliability and water quality, helping ensure a sustainable water future for Newport Beach and the region.

The City of Newport Beach Utilities Department, along with our local and regional partners, remains committed to investing in water management projects today to ensure a reliable, high-quality water supply for generations to come.

Cross Connections Contamination Prevention

The City's primary goal is to ensure a safe, potable water supply for 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 the Division of Drinking Water, a new Cross-Connection Control Management Plan and Handbook have been developed. The City has implemented this new plan, which replaced the 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. Use a certified filter to reduce lead exposure. You can also minimize the risk of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 United States 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 that there are no lead or galvanized pipes requiring replacement of any service lines in its distribution system, and it is in full compliance. A copy of the inventory and additional information is available on the City's website.



2025 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.

2025 CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH 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)	1.8	ND - 2.9	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	14	4.6 - 22	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	22	4 - 33	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*	1	ND - 1.4	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	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES	AL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.1	ND - 0.36	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND	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)

2025 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	ND	ND - 3.8	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND - 0.11	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.4	0.35 - 0.47	No	2025	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	1.5	ND - 3.3	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.5	ND - 3.3	No	2025	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	ND	ND - 1.7	No	2025	Industrial Waste Discharge
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	48	10 - 97	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	610	207 - 1,100	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	95	13.2 - 214	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000*	n/a	388	122 - 726	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 0.1	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	155	77.5 - 231	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	188	94.5 - 281	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	NL=1	n/a	0.15	0.12 - 0.18	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	74	17.1 - 148	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	232	47.5 - 475	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	14	2.8 - 28	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	12	2 - 27	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	7.7 - 8.2	n/a	2025	Acidity, Hydrogen Ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.1	1.6 - 5	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	42	26 - 59	n/a	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NL=50	n/a	3	ND - 8	n/a	2025	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).



2025 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 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)	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 as CaCO₃ (ppm)	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 as CaCO₃ (ppm)	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 (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 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 byproducts (DBPs) that 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
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