

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

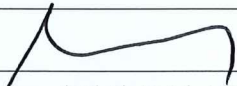
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Water System Name: | City of Garden Grove |
| Water System Number: | 3010062 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/26/25 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name: Cody Nicolae | Title: Water Quality Supervisor |
| Signature:  | Date: 08/01/2025 |
| Phone number: (714) 741-5399 | |

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.ggcity.org/ccr
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☒ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☒ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons:* Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.ggcity.org/ccr
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.ggcity.org/ccr
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

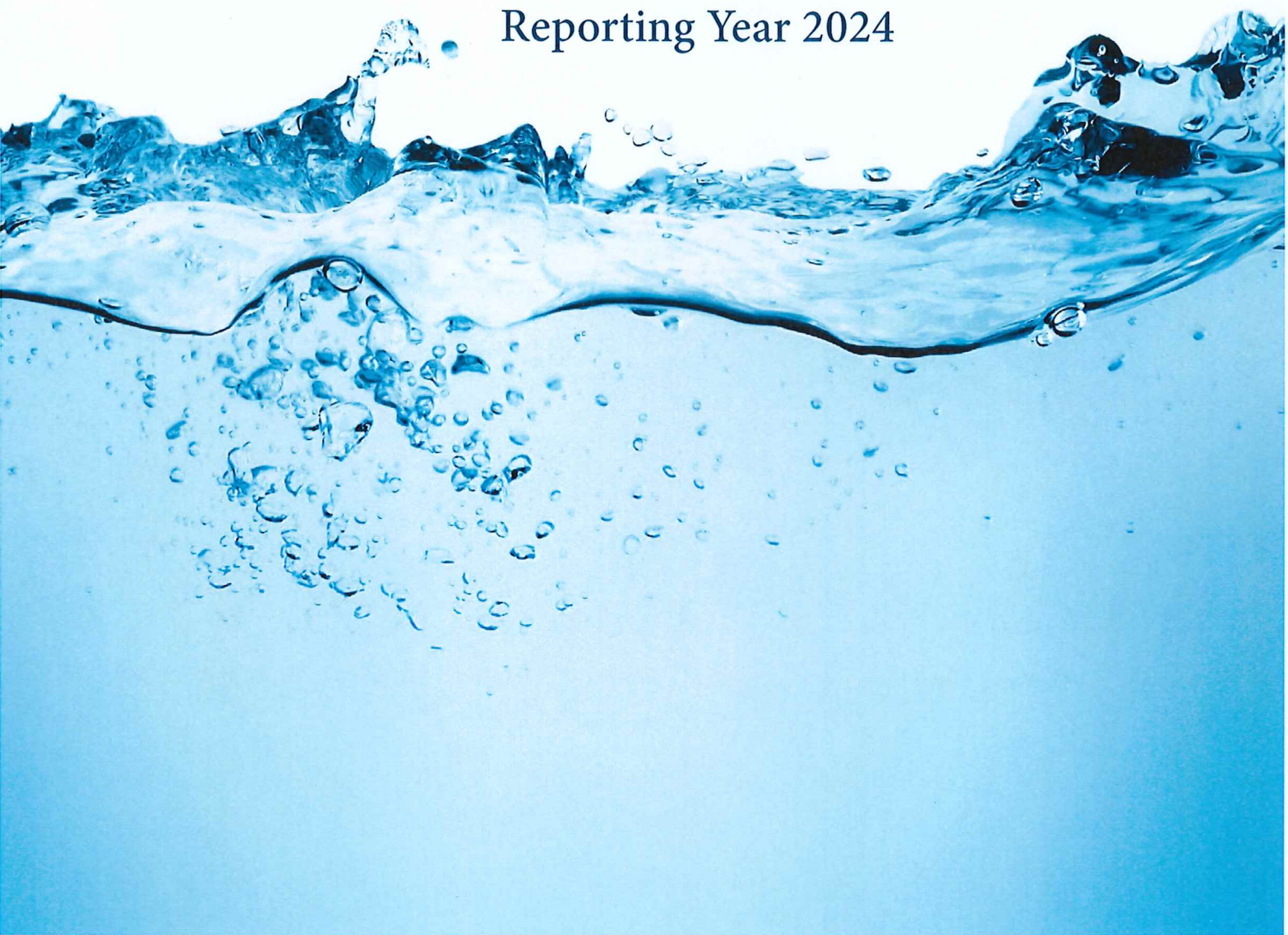
| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CUSTOMERS CAN REQUEST A HARD COPY OF THE CCR BY CALLING OR |
| EMAILING A REQUEST. THE CCR IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT OUR CITY FACILITIES. |
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*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification
requirement of
section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.*

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented by
**City of Garden
Grove**

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

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

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

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

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers 2024 drinking water quality testing and reporting. The City of Garden Grove Water Services Division vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the quality standards required by federal and state regulatory agencies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Division of Drinking Water (DDW) are the agencies responsible for establishing and enforcing drinking water quality standards.

In some cases, the City goes beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. For example, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which supplies imported, treated surface water to the City, test for unregulated chemicals in our water supply. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals to protect public health.

Through drinking water quality testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water, and the City for the water distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

Source Water Assessment

Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in 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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 2 MacArthur Place, Suite 150, Santa Ana, CA 92707. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting the City at (714) 741-5395.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of mostly groundwater from 11 wells in the Orange County groundwater basin and surface water imported by MWDSC. Imported water sources are the State Water Project from Northern California and the Colorado River Aqueduct. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir managed by the OCWD that stretches from the Prado Dam across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as the El Toro Y.

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



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

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

Quality Water is Our Priority

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

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

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

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

About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. Garden Grove is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the Garden Grove water quality staff at (714) 741-5395. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Service Line Inventory

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



2024 City of Garden Grove Drinking Water Quality

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

2024 CITY OF GARDEN GROVE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

| | MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG) | AVERAGE AMOUNT | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | MCL VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | 7 | ND - 28 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | 12 | ND - 26 | No | Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection |
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) | (4 / 4) | 0.77 | 0.08 - 2.8 | No | Disinfectant Added for Treatment |
| Aesthetic Quality | | | | | |
| Color (color units) | 15* | 0.92 | ND - 1 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | 0.92 | ND - 1 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (ntu) | 5* | 0.15 | ND - 0.32 | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

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

LEAD AND COPPER ACTION LEVELS AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS

| | ACTION LEVEL (AL) | PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL | 90TH PERCENTILE VALUE | SITES EXCEEDING AL / NUMBER OF SITES | AL VIOLATION? | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0.2 | ND<5 | 0 / 50 | No | Corrosion of Household Plumbing |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.11 | 0 / 50 | No | Corrosion of Household Plumbing |

Every three years, at least 50 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2022. Lead was detected above the reporting level in 1 sample, but did not exceed the lead Action Level. Copper was detected above the reporting level in 32 samples, but none of the samples exceeded the copper Action Level. A regulatory Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water Definitions

What are water quality standards?

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

The tables in this report show the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary drinking water standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory action level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a water quality goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices.

The tables in this report include three types of water quality goals:

- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by U.S. EPA.
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Public health goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

How are contaminants measured?

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

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

2024 CITY OF GARDEN GROVE GROUNDWATER QUALITY

| CHEMICAL | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | AVERAGE AMOUNT | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | MCL VIOLATION? | MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Radiologicals | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 15 | (0) | ND | ND - 4.8 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 20 | 0.43 | 8.2 | 5.9 - 10 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Inorganic Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND - 4.7 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 1 | 2 | ND | ND - 0.13 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb) | 10 | 0.02 | 1.3 | 0.19 - 2 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.45 | 0.4 - 0.51 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 3.2 | 0.52 - 4.2 | No | 2024 | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N) | 10 | 10 | 3.2 | 0.52 - 4.2 | No | 2024 | Fertilizers, Septic Tanks |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 6 | 1 | 1.7 | ND - 3.4 | No | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Secondary Standards* | | | | | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 72 | 26 - 116 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Odor (threshold odor number) | 3* | n/a | ND | ND - 1 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µmho/cm) | 1,600* | n/a | 821 | 513 - 1,040 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500* | n/a | 113 | 59 - 144 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1,000* | n/a | 516 | 300 - 662 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Turbidity (ntu) | 5* | n/a | ND | ND - 0.3 | No | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Unregulated Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Alkalinity, total as CaCO ₃ (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 190 | 171 - 218 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NL = 1 | n/a | 0.1 | ND - 0.25 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 98 | 59 - 117 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (grains per gallon) | Not Regulated | n/a | 18 | 11 - 22 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃) | Not Regulated | n/a | 316 | 189 - 374 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Lithium (ppb) ¹ | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | ND - 11 | n/a | 2024 | Various Natural & Man-made Sources |
| Magnesium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 18 | 10 - 21 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | ND - 15 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (ppt) ¹ | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | ND - 15 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt) | NL = 500 | n/a | ND | ND - 3.3 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (ppt) ¹ | NL = 500 | n/a | ND | ND - 2.7 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt) | NL = 3 | n/a | 3 | ND - 11 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (ppt) ¹ | NL = 3 | n/a | ND | ND - 9.6 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | ND - 8.1 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (ppt) ¹ | Not Regulated | n/a | ND | ND - 5.4 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (ppt) | NL = 6.5 | 1 | 4.7 | ND - 18 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (ppt) ¹ | NL = 6.5 | 1 | 4 | ND - 19 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octanoic acid (ppt) | NL = 5.1 | 0.007 | ND | ND - 8.9 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoro octanoic acid (ppt) ¹ | NL = 5.1 | 0.007 | ND | ND - 8.1 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt) | Not Regulated | n/a | 3.7 | ND - 9.8 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (ppt) ¹ | Not Regulated | n/a | 2.9 | ND - 8.6 | n/a | 2024 | Industrial Discharge |
| pH (pH unit) | Not Regulated | n/a | 7.9 | 7.7 - 8.1 | n/a | 2024 | Acidity, hydrogen ions |
| Potassium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 3.9 | 2.6 - 5.2 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | Not Regulated | n/a | 53 | 35 - 89 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Vanadium, Total (ppb) | NL = 50 | n/a | 1.9 | ND - 3.8 | n/a | 2024 | Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge |

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

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

2024 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

| CONSTITUENT | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | AVERAGE AMOUNT | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | MCL VIOLATION? | TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 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) treatment-related | 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 (ppm as CaCO ₃) | Not Regulated | n/a | 114 | 105 - 123 | n/a | Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits |
| Boron (ppm) | NL = 1 | 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 (ppm as CaCO ₃) | 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 (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) | TT | 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 CONSTITUENTS REQUIRING MONITORING

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

NL = Notification Level

Drinking Water Contaminants

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.



Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



PFAS Advisory

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

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

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

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

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

Cross Connections

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



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

Drinking Water Fluoridation

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

Additional Information

For more details on water fluoridation, please visit:

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

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

Cryptosporidium

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

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





Dear Resident:

Your 2025 City of Garden Grove Water Consumer Confidence Report will be available July 1, 2025. This year's report contains information about the source and quality of your drinking water. To view the report, visit ggcity.org/ccr. Please note, Adobe Acrobat Reader must be installed onto your computer to view the report. If you would like the report mailed to you, call (714) 741-5395 or email wqdata@ggcity.org.

Sincerely,

City of Garden Grove
Water Services Division



Estimado Residente:

El 2025 Informe sobre la Confianza del Consumidor de Agua de la Ciudad de Garden Grove estará disponible el 1 de julio del 2025. Este informe contiene noticias sobre las fuentes y calidad de su agua potable. Favor de mirar el 2025 Informe en el sitio de web: www.ggcity.org/ccr. Se necesita tener Adobe Acrobat Reader instalado en su computadora para ver el informe. Si Ud. prefiere una copia impresa del Informe, favor de llamar al (714) 741-5395 o mandar un correo electrónico al: wqdata@ggcity.org y le mandaremos una copia por correo.

Muchas gracias,
La División de Servicios de Agua de Garden Grove



Kính gửi cư dân:

Bản Báo Cáo Cẩn Mật cho Người Tiêu Thụ Nước của Thành Phố Garden Grove 2025 sẽ có sẵn vào ngày 1 tháng 7, 2025. Báo cáo năm nay bao gồm các thông tin về nguồn và chất lượng nước uống của quý vị. Hãy truy cập vào www.ggcity.org/ccr để xem Bản Báo Cáo Cẩn Mật cho Người Tiêu Thụ.

Quý vị cần có Adobe Acrobat Reader cài đặt trên máy vi tính của quý vị để xem bản báo cáo.

Nếu quý vị muốn có bản in của báo cáo gửi đến quý vị, xin vui lòng gọi (714) 741-5395 hoặc email wqdata@ggcity.org.

Thành thật cảm ơn,
Dịch Vụ Nước của Thành Phố Garden Grove



주민 여러분:

2025년 가든 그로브시 수도 소비자 신뢰 보고서가 2025년 7월 1일 준비됩니다.

이 보고서에는 귀하의 식수에 대한 물의 원천과 품질에 관련된 정보가 들어있습니다. www.ggcity.org/ccr 로 들어가서 2025년 소비자 신뢰 보고서를 보십시오. 귀하의 컴퓨터에 Adobe Acrobat Reader 를 설치되어야 본 보고서를 보실 수 있습니다.

프린트된 보고서를 우편으로 받아보시기를 원하시면, (714) 741-5395 로 전화하시거나, 또는 wqdata@ggcity.org 로 이메일로 연락하십시오.

감사합니다,
가든 그로브시 수도 서비스



List of locations where the CCR is posted

13802 Newhope St, Garden Grove, CA 92843 (Garden Grove Public Works Department)

- a. Administration Office
- b. Bottom of the stairs at the main entrance
- c. Water Analyst's office

11222 Acacia Pkwy, Garden Grove, CA 92840 (Garden Grove City Hall)

- a. 1st floor
- b. 2nd floor (Front desk and water billing)
- c. 3rd floor

11300 Stanford Ave, Garden Grove, CA 92840

- a. Community Meeting Center
- b. H. Louis Lake Senior Center



THE 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT IS OUT NOW

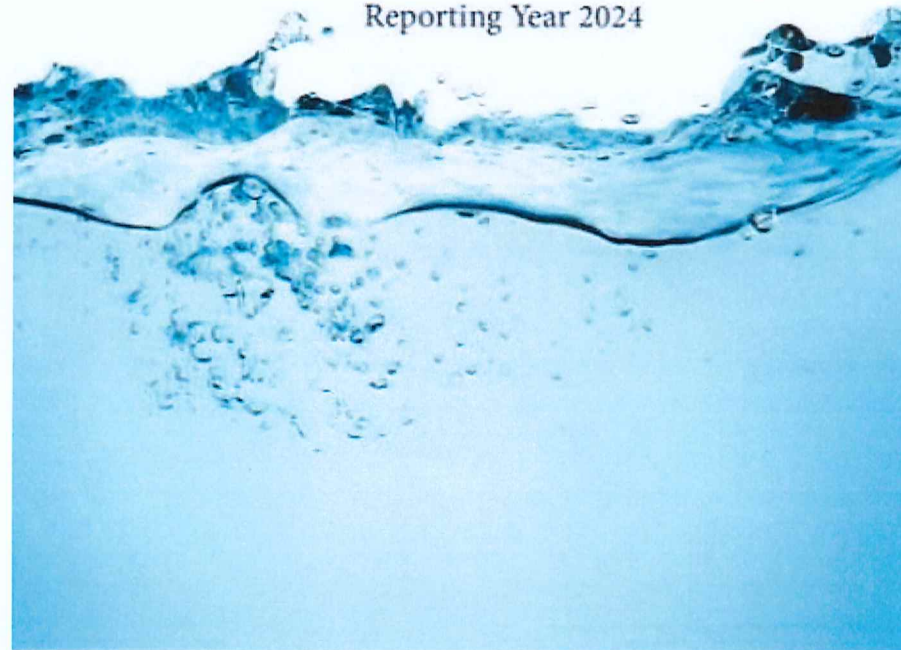
Each year, the City produces an annual report, available in multiple languages, that provides important information about your local drinking water.

Learn how we safeguard #GardenGrove's water supply and ensure it meets federal and state quality standards at gocity.org/water-quality.

#GG1956 #watersupply #drinkingwater Garden Grove Public Works Department

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented by
City of Garden
Grove

This report contains important information
about your drinking water. Therefore, it is
good to talk with someone who understands it.

Use before, continue information important
water to you people. Therefore, it is better to
talk to people who know.

이 보고서는 지수에 관한 중요한 정보가
포함되어 있습니다. 따라서, 누구와도
이제부터는 사람이 잘 아는 사람과

Use before, continue information important
water to you people. Therefore, it is better to
talk to people who know.



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Comment as Garden Grove City Hall

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented by
City of Garden
Grove

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

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

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

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



gardengrovecityhall



gardengrovecityhall THE 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT IS OUT NOW

Each year, the City produces an annual report, available in multiple languages, that provides important information about your local drinking water.

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#GG1956 #watersupply #drinkingwater

4w

View insights

Boost post



Liked by stmorrissenlondyn and 6 others

June 26



Add a comment...



City of Garden Grove
@CityGardenGrove

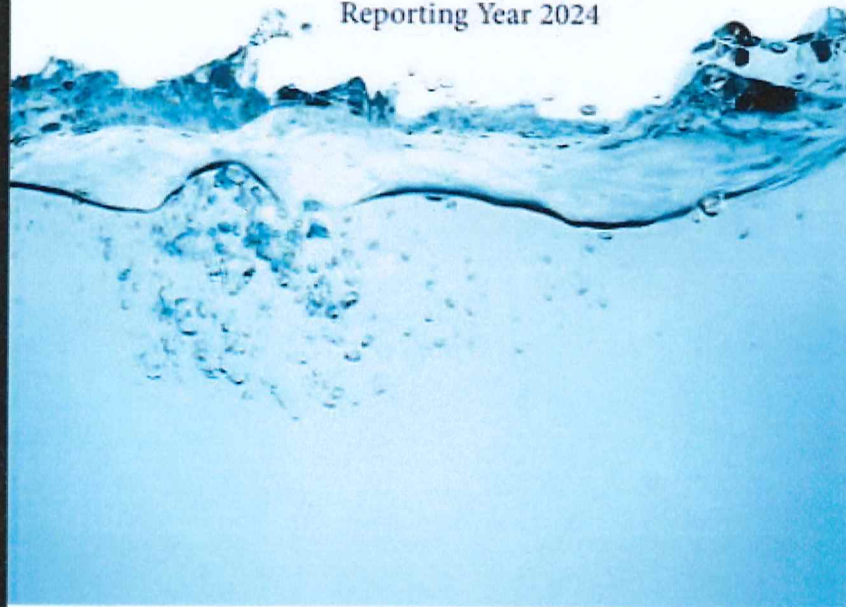


💧 The 2025 Water Quality Report is now available (in multiple languages) which provides important information about your local drinking water.

Learn how we safeguard #GardenGrove's water supply and ensure it meets federal and state quality standards at ggcity.org/water-quality.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



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