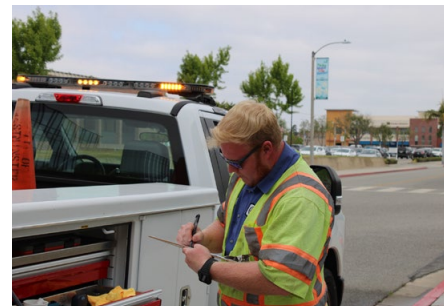


# 2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Spanish and Vietnamese translations of this report can be found at  
<https://www.westminster-ca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-quality-and-pressure/water-quality-report>.

La versión en español de este reporte se puede encontrar en  
<https://www.westminster-ca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-quality-and-pressure/water-quality-report>.

Bản dịch tiếng Tây Ban Nha và tiếng Việt của báo cáo này có thể được tìm thấy tại  
<https://www.westminster-ca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-quality-and-pressure/water-quality-report>.

## 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 all drinking water quality testing performed in 2024. The City of Westminster Water 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 constituents that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. In addition, 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 constituents in our water supply. Unregulated constituent monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain constituents occur and whether new standards need to be established for those constituents.

Through drinking water quality compliance testing programs carried out by OCWD for groundwater, MWDSC for treated surface water, and the Westminster Water Division for the water production and distribution system, your drinking water is constantly monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The state allows Westminster 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.

## Source Water Assessment

### Imported (MWDSC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDSC is required by SWRCB 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 utilizes 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 Survey 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 of Westminster was completed in December 2002 and is continuously being updated. Westminster groundwater supply wells are considered most vulnerable to the following potential contaminant sources: gas stations, high-density housing, dry cleaners, parks, and road rights-of-way. You may request a summary or copy of this assessment by contacting Roberto Anaya, Water Production Supervisor, (714) 548-3694.

## Sources of Supply

The City of Westminster's water supply is a blend of groundwater managed by the OCWD and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River. Imported water is purchased from MWDSC by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDSC), which distributes it to water agencies in Orange County. Groundwater comes from a natural underground aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, and imported water. The groundwater basin is 350 square miles and lies beneath north and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean.

Westminster has nine groundwater wells located throughout the City and three import water connections. On average, 85 percent of our drinking water is produced from our groundwater wells and 15 percent is imported, but for 2024, Westminster pumped 100 percent groundwater.



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

If you have questions about this report, please contact Westminster Water Division at (714) 548-3687. To find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, contact the Westminster City Clerk's office at (714) 548-3237. The City council meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Council Chambers, 8200 Westminster Boulevard. We are also reachable by mail at the City of Westminster Water Division, 14381 Olive Street, Westminster, CA 92683.

## Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has benefited from an abundant, high-quality water supply. As statewide water demand increases, it is essential to use this precious natural resource efficiently and invest in long-term water sustainability.

The OCWD and MWDOC work collaboratively to develop and implement innovative water management and supply programs, including:

- Water reuse and recycling
- Wetlands expansion and recharge facility construction
- Groundwater cleanup projects
- Ocean and brackish water desalination
- Surface water storage and stormwater capture
- Water-use efficiency programs and incentives

These initiatives are enhancing countywide water reliability and water quality while ensuring a sustainable water future for generations to come.

### Commitment to Water Sustainability

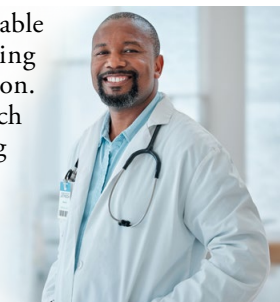
Your local and regional water agencies are making necessary investments today to develop new water supplies, protect existing resources, and improve water quality. For more information on water conservation, projects, and sustainability efforts, visit:

- Orange County Water District: [ocwd.com](http://ocwd.com)
- Municipal Water District of Orange County: [mwdoc.com](http://mwdoc.com)

Together, we can ensure an abundant and reliable water supply for Orange County's future.

## 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 and Prevention (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).



## About Lead in Tap Water

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, 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. Westminster Water Division 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 Westminster Water Division at (714) 548-3687. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Lead Service Line Inventory

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Through completing a historical records review and field investigations, Westminster has determined it has no lead or galvanized lines requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. For more information visit <https://www.westminster-ca.gov/departments/public-works/water-division/water-quality-and-pressure>.

## Where Can You Learn More?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about drinking water quality and water issues in general. Some good sites to begin your research are:

- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: [mwdh2o.com](http://mwdh2o.com)
- California Department of Water Resources: [water.ca.gov](http://water.ca.gov)
- The Water Education Foundation: [watereducation.org](http://watereducation.org)

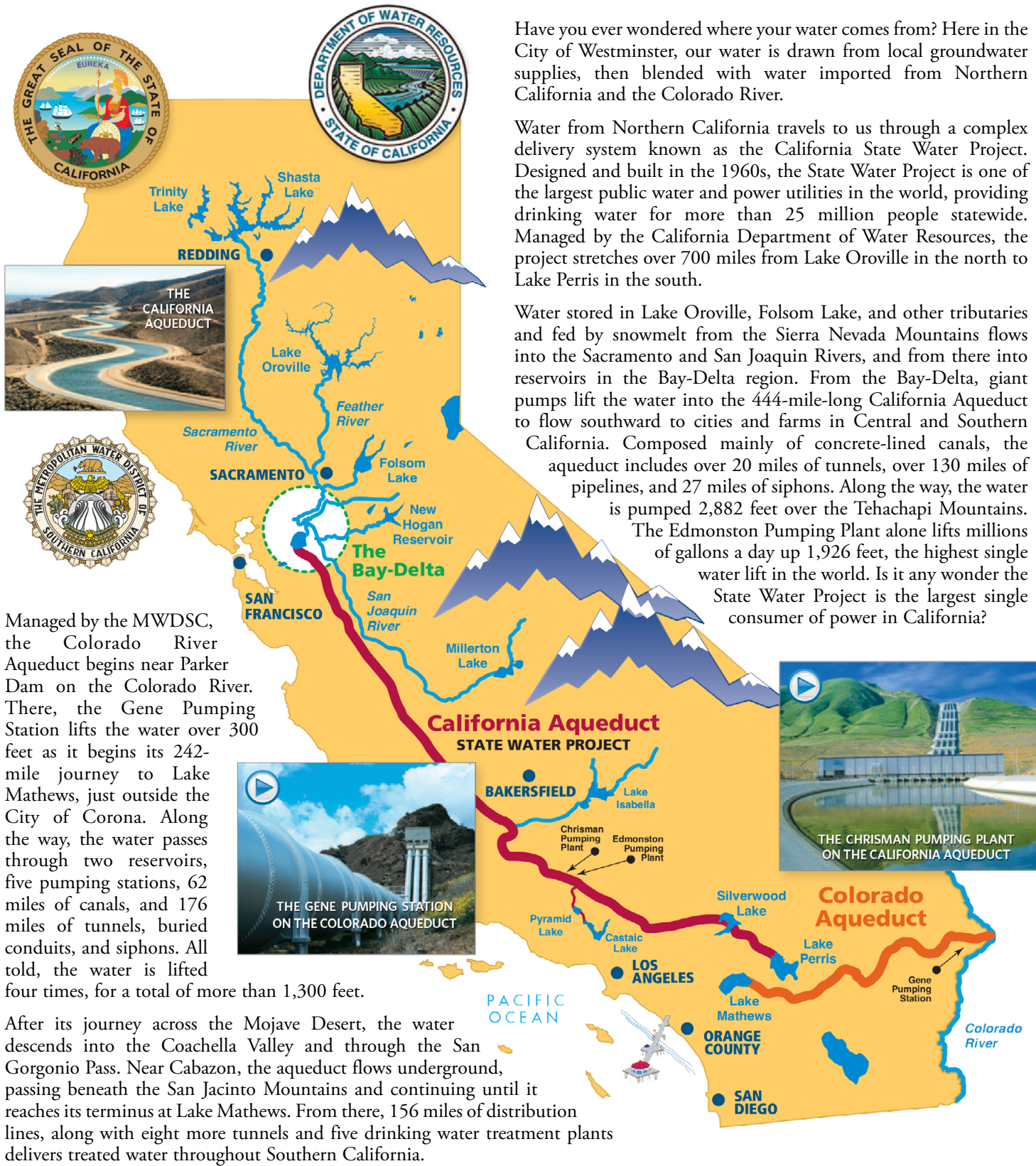
To learn more about water conservation and rebates:

- [bewaterwise.com](http://bewaterwise.com)
- [ocwatersmart.com](http://ocwatersmart.com)

To see the aqueducts in action, check out these two videos:

- Wings Over Water: [youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU](https://youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU)
- Wings Over the Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct: [youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4](https://youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4)

# Where Does Our Water Comes From? And How Does it Get to Us?



Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Here in the City of Westminster, our water is drawn from local groundwater supplies, then blended with water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River.

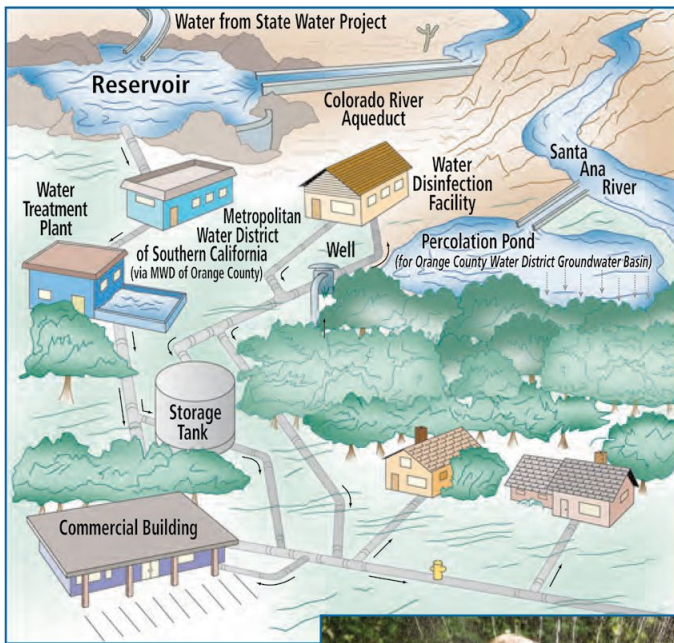
Water from Northern California travels to us through a complex delivery system known as the California State Water Project. Designed and built in the 1960s, the State Water Project is one of the largest public water and power utilities in the world, providing drinking water for more than 25 million people statewide. Managed by the California Department of Water Resources, the project stretches over 700 miles from Lake Oroville in the north to Lake Perris in the south.

Water stored in Lake Oroville, Folsom Lake, and other tributaries and fed by snowmelt from the Sierra Nevada Mountains flows into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and from there into reservoirs in the Bay-Delta region. From the Bay-Delta, giant pumps lift the water into the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct to flow southward to cities and farms in Central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the aqueduct includes over 20 miles of tunnels, over 130 miles of pipelines, and 27 miles of siphons. Along the way, the water is pumped 2,882 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains. The Edmonston Pumping Plant alone lifts millions of gallons a day up 1,926 feet, the highest single water lift in the world. Is it any wonder the State Water Project is the largest single consumer of power in California?

Managed by the MWDSC, the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet as it begins its 242-mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way, the water passes through two reservoirs, five pumping stations, 62 miles of canals, and 176 miles of tunnels, buried conduits, and siphons. All told, the water is lifted four times, for a total of more than 1,300 feet.

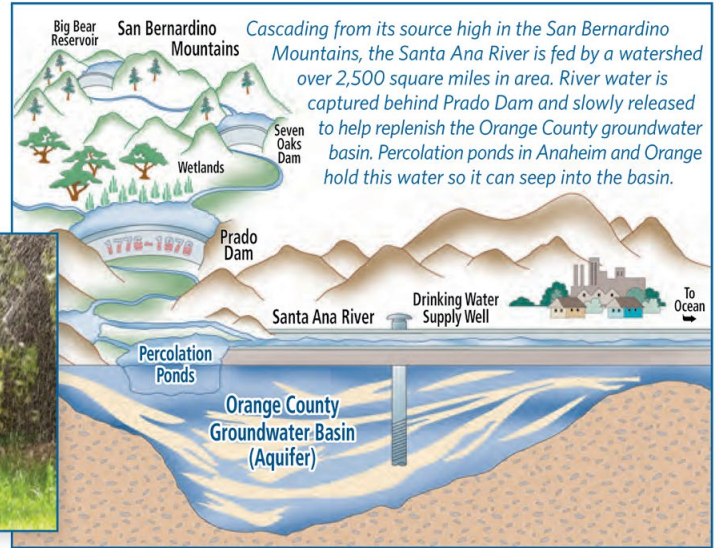
After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Gorgonio Pass. Near Cabazon, the aqueduct flows underground, passing beneath the San Jacinto Mountains and continuing until it reaches its terminus at Lake Mathews. From there, 156 miles of distribution lines, along with eight more tunnels and five drinking water treatment plants delivers treated water throughout Southern California.





## How Does Our Water Get to Us?

Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in Southern California, it is distributed to individual agencies and municipalities throughout the Southland by the MWDSC. The OCWD, which manages the quality and supply of groundwater beneath the county, ensures the quality and supply of groundwater throughout its service area. The City of Westminster Water Division sits atop the county aquifer and draws some of its water from this local source.



The City of Westminster Water System Management vigorously works to ensure the safety of your drinking water and, in conjunction with the MWDSC and OCWD, continuously monitors the water to verify adherence with drinking water regulations.



## 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:

- 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.

## Diemer Plant Overview

### Your Water: Always Available, Always Assured

The Diemer Water Treatment Plant, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, is a critical part of Orange County's water supply. It processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day—enough to fill the Rose Bowl every four hours.

### Where Your Water Comes From

The Diemer plant treats a blend of water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. Spanning 212 acres, it is one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. and provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply.

### Ensuring Water Quality and Safety

Water from the Diemer plant meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. Constant testing is conducted throughout the distribution network to ensure safety from the plant to your tap. The OCWD also monitors groundwater wells by testing for hundreds of compounds, far beyond the requirements of state and federal regulations. This rigorous surveillance and testing ensure compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, guaranteeing high-quality, reliable water for all residents.

Your drinking water is safe, clean, and always available—from treatment to tap.

# 2024 City of Westminster Water 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 WESTMINSTER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Aesthetic Quality</b>					
<b>Odor</b> (threshold odor number)	3*	0.9	ND - 1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (ntu)	5*	0.1	ND - 0.3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts **</b>					
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b> (ppb)	80	2	ND - 2	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> (ppb)	60	0	ND	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
<b>Chlorine Residual</b> (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.79	0.35 - 1.3	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts; twenty-five locations are tested monthly for color, odor, and turbidity. Color was not detected in 2024. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; \* Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities. \*\* Disinfection Byproducts average values are based on a locational running annual average.

## 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
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	15	0.2	0	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.18	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2024. Lead was detected in two samples, none exceeded the regulatory action level (AL). Copper was detected in twenty samples; none exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

## UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
<b>Bromochloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.33	ND - 1.7	2020
<b>Bromodichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 2.1	2020
<b>Chlorodibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.3	ND - 1.3	2020
<b>Dibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 0.9	2020
<b>Dichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	0.49	ND - 2.8	2020
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb)	SMCL = 50	n/a	3.97	ND - 12.8	2020
<b>Trichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.5	ND - 2.5	2020

SMCL = secondary MCL



## 2024 CITY OF WESTMINSTER DRINKING WATER QUALITY LOCAL GROUNDWATER

CONSTITUENT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE LOCAL GROUNDWATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
<b>Radiologicals - Tested in 2023</b>						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 4.54	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5.75	2.13 - 9.17	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b>Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2022, 2023, and 2024</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	ND	ND - 2.5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.47	0.39 - 0.52	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	1.19	ND - 2.15	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	2.12	ND - 5.47	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	2.12	ND - 5.47	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	1.6	ND - 4.2	No	Industrial Discharge
<b>Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2022, 2023, and 2024</b>						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	600	42.2	11.6 - 73.9	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	636	391 - 870	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	79.3	35.2 - 137	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	399	244 - 578	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 0.15	No	Soil Runoff
<b>Unregulated Constituents - Tested in 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024</b>						
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	175	153 - 198	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm) **	Not Regulated	n/a	0.12	0.035 - 0.313	n/a	Refinery Discharge
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	75	40 - 112	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Not Regulated	n/a	243	134 - 363	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Lithium (ppb) ***	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	ND - 9.2	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	13.3	8.1 - 20.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND - 5.1	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Hexane Sulfonic Acid (ppt) ***	NL = 3	n/a	ND	ND - 5	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt)	NL = 6.5	1	ND	ND - 5.4	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluoro Octane Sulfonic Acid (ppt) ***	NL = 6.5	1	ND	ND - 5.3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt) ***	NL = 5.1	0.007	ND	ND - 4	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	7.9 - 8.1	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.1	2.1 - 4.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	37.3	31.4 - 46.3	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
TOC (Unfiltered) (ppm) **	Not Regulated	n/a	0.12	0.07 - 0.23	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; ppt = parts-per-trillion; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; TOC = Total Organic Carbon; TT = treatment technique \* Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard. \*\* Bromide and TOC (Unfiltered) were included as part of the Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). \*\*\* Constituent is included as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5).

## Drinking Water Definitions

### What are water quality standards?

What are water quality standards? Drinking water standards established by the 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 (PDWS):** 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)

## 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](http://waterboards.ca.gov/pfas)
- Orange County Water District: [ocwd.com/what-we-do/water-quality/pfas](http://ocwd.com/what-we-do/water-quality/pfas)
- U.S. EPA: [epa.gov/pfas](http://epa.gov/pfas)



### City of Westminster Water Division

14381 Olive St. • Westminster, CA 92683  
(714) 548-3687 • [www.westminster-ca.gov](http://www.westminster-ca.gov)

## Cross Connections

In cooperation with the DDW, City of Westminster's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. For the City of Westminster to achieve this goal, a Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025. The City of Westminster's CCCMP was developed pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPC), which replaced California Administrative Code title 17, sections 7583 through 7605 and applies to all California public water systems, as defined in California's Health and Safety Code (CHSC, section 116275(h)).



## Nitrate Advisory

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

