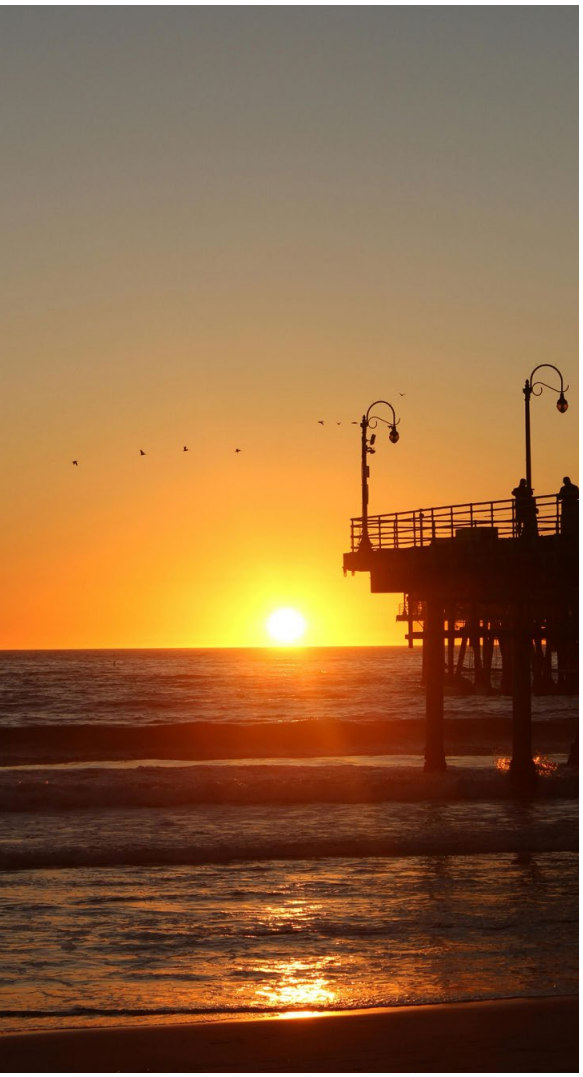
2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report reflects water quality testing conducted during 2024.



Presented By
City of La Palma
Community Development
& Public Works Department

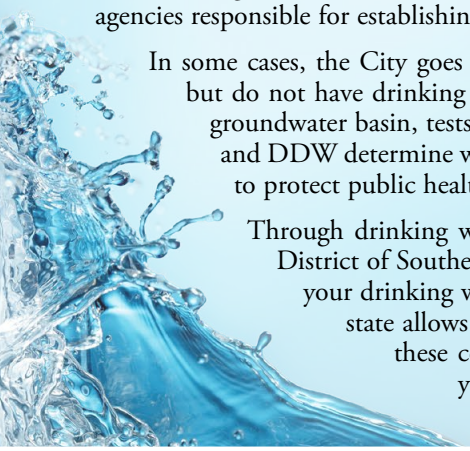
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시요.

Your 2025 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report, to their customers. This year's report covers drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2024. Your City of La Palma Community Development & Public Works Department 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, tests 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, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (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 contaminants. The state allows the City 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 DDW to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent surveys for MWDSC's source waters are the Colorado River Watershed Sanitary Survey—2020 Update and the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey—2021 Update. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater.

U.S. EPA also requires MWDSC to complete a source water assessment (SWA) that uses information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDSC completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of the Watershed Sanitary Surveys or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDSC at (800) CALL-MWD (800-225-5693).

Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City was completed in December 2002. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: body shops, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, electrical/electronic manufacturing, gas stations, historic gas stations, known contaminant plumes, machine shops, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, photo processing/printing, repair shops, sewer collection systems, and wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. 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. Further information and a summary of the assessments are available by contacting the City of La Palma at (714) 690-3310.

Sources of Supply

The City's water supply is groundwater managed by the OCWD and treated surface water from Northern California and the Colorado River managed by the MWDSC. OCWD's 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 County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. More than 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

Important Health Information

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

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 Community Development & Public Works Department at (714) 690-3310. 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. The city council meets on the first Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, located at 7822 Walker Street. 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.

Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant and seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. As water demand continues to increase statewide, we must be even more conscientious about our water supply and maximize the efficient use of this precious natural resource. OCWD and the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) work cooperatively to evaluate new and innovative water management and supply development programs, including water reuse and recycling, wetlands expansion, recharge facility construction, ocean and brackish water desalination, surface storage, and water use efficiency programs. These efforts are helping to enhance long-term countywide water reliability and water quality.

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

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. The City of La Palma 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 City of La Palma Community Development & Public Works Department at (714) 690-3310. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

La Palma 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, the City has determined that all service lines within the distribution system are lead-free. This includes all customer-owned service lines. For more information, please contact the Community Development & Public Works Department at (714) 690-3310.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

2024 City of La Palma 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 LA PALMA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY

	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	13	ND - 17	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	4	ND - 6.6	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.51	ND - 1.4	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (color units)	15*	10	ND - 12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1.1	1 - 2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.7	ND - 1.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; five locations are tested weekly 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	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.17	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Thirty residences were tested for lead and copper at-the-tap during 2024. Lead was detected in 3 homes; none exceeded the regulatory Action Level (AL). Copper was detected in 20 homes; none exceeded the AL. A regulatory AL is the concentration of a contaminant 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
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.7	0.5 - 1	2020
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	ND	ND - 0.6	2020
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5 - 0.7	2020
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6 - 1.5	2020
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	0.4	0.3 - 0.6	2020

2024 CITY OF LA PALMA DRINKING WATER QUALITY LOCAL GROUNDWATER

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radiologicals - Tested in 2024						
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	ND	ND - 1.1	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	7.4	5.2 - 9.9	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	ND	ND - 0.104	No	Oil Drilling Waste and Metal Refinery Discharge; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.44	0.44	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2023 and 2024						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	17	15 - 19	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	48	43 - 52	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	ND	ND - 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	480	458 - 501	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	50.2	43.8 - 56.5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	294	270 - 318	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.15	0.15	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2023						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	177	173 - 181	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	43	42 - 45	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	147	138 - 155	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.6	8.1 - 9.1	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.3	8.3 - 10	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	8	8	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.1	2 - 2.2	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	51	47 - 55	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; ND = not detected; NR = not required; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; * Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING

CHEMICAL	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	PHG	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.049	0.042 - 0.056	2020
Manganese (ppb)**	SMCL = 50	n/a	43.7	29.6 - 57.8	2020
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.15	0.14 - 0.16	2020

SMCL = Secondary MCL

** Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

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 (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 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).

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water

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

How Disinfection Works

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

Disinfection By-Products and Regulations

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

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

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

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

Important Considerations

- **Fish and aquatic pets:** Chloramines can be toxic to fish and should be removed from water used in aquariums.
- **Kidney dialysis patients:** Chloramines must be filtered from water used in dialysis treatment—consult your health-care provider.

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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For City of La Palma

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the third quarter of 2024, we did not monitor for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids 5 (HAA5s) from eight approved sampling sites and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

CONTAMINANT	REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	WHEN ALL SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN	WHEN SAMPLES WERE OR WILL BE TAKEN
THMs and HAA5s	Quarterly	8	First week of August 2024	November 1, 2024

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

We routinely collect quarterly disinfection byproduct samples (TTHMs and HAA5) at different locations throughout our water distribution system. During the third quarter of 2024, our staff failed to collect the required TTHM and HAA5 samples due to staff oversight, resulting in the absence of monitoring results for TTHM and HAA5 for the third quarter of 2024. We have reminded staff of all the required monitoring protocols for disinfection byproducts. For more information, please contact us at (714) 690-3310.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by City of La Palma. State Water System ID#: CA3010100

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 the 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

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 Edgar G. Dymally at (213) 217-5709 or edymally@mwdh2o.com.

Cross Connections

In cooperation with the DDW, the City of La Palma's major goal is to ensure the distribution of a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. To achieve this goal, a Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025, pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Cross-Connection Control Policy Handbook (CCCPH), 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)).

City of La Palma Community Development & Public Works Department
7822 Walker Street, La Palma, CA 90623
lapalmaca.gov/205/Water-Division