

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Data Collected in 2024



Presented By
City of Seal Beach

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you need help understanding it, please have it translated or speak with someone who can assist you.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si necesita ayuda para entenderlo, por favor hágalo traducir o hable con alguien que pueda ayudarle.

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 drinking water quality testing and reporting for 2024. Your City of Seal Beach Utilities Division remains committed to safeguarding the water supply, and as in previous years, the water delivered to your home meets or exceeds the quality standards set 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) establish and enforce drinking water quality standards. To ensure safe drinking water, these agencies regulate the presence of contaminants in public water systems.

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

Through comprehensive water quality compliance testing, your drinking water is continuously monitored from source to tap for regulated and unregulated constituents. The City of Seal Beach Utilities Division, the Orange County Water District (OCWD), which manages the groundwater basin, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC), which provides treated, imported surface water to the City from the Colorado River and State Water Project, go beyond what is required by testing for unregulated chemicals that may have known health risks but do not have drinking water standards. Unregulated chemical monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and DDW determine where certain chemicals occur and whether new standards need to be established for those chemicals.

The City of Seal Beach remains dedicated to transparency, safety, and the continued delivery of high-quality drinking water. This report provides valuable information about your water sources, quality testing results, and regulatory compliance, reaffirming that your tap water meets all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

Sources of Supply

Your water supply is a blend of groundwater pumped from three active local wells by the City of Seal Beach Utilities Division and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) via the MWDSC. Groundwater is sourced from a natural underground aquifer managed by OCWD and replenished by water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall, and imported water. The groundwater basin spans 350 square miles and lies beneath northern and central Orange County from Irvine to the Los Angeles County border and from Yorba Linda to the Pacific Ocean. Over 20 cities and retail water districts draw from the basin to provide water to homes and businesses.

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 complete specialized training and technical education before becoming a state-licensed operators.

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 produce and treat water;
- Monitoring and inspecting system instrumentation to ensure optimal performance and operational efficiency;
- Testing and inspecting water quality 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.

Drinking Water & Sensitive Populations

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).

Cross Connections

Cross-connections are actual or potential connections between a potable water supply and nonpotable water plumbing. Backflow is the unintended reversal of water flow through a cross-connection, which can result in a potentially serious public health hazard. Examples of cross-connections include improperly installed irrigation systems that could allow the backflow of stagnant, bacteriologically unsafe water into the distribution system and poorly installed plumbing devices such as hot tubs, boilers, or commercial dishwashers that may allow unsafe water to reenter the system. A cross-connection control and backflow prevention program helps prevent contaminants from entering a drinking water distribution system.



The City of Seal Beach has been in cooperation with the DDW to ensure a safe potable water supply to all domestic water users. To comply with new regulations, a Cross-Connection Control Management Plan (CCCMP) is being developed with an effective date of July 1, 2025. The City's CCCMP was developed 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)).

PFAS Advisory

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been used in various consumer products since the 1940s due to their resistance to heat, water, oils, and stains. Because of their extensive use and long-lasting nature, PFAS have been found in drinking water sources throughout the United States. 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 are required to 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 extensive testing and implemented proactive measures to ensure the continued safety of 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

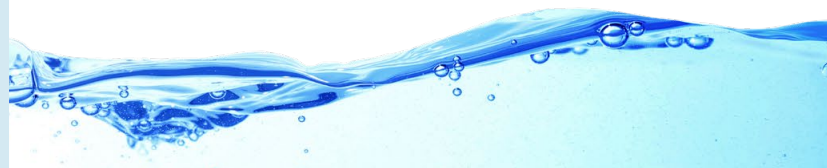
About Lead in Tap Water

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 Seal Beach Utilities 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 City of Seal Beach Utilities Division at (562) 431-2527. 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

To address the presence of lead in drinking water and reduce the potential for lead exposure, the U.S. EPA mandated that all public water systems create and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. This lead service line inventory is an essential step in ensuring the safety and quality of public water supplies. The City of Seal Beach Utilities Division completed its initial lead service line inventory in 2024, and the results indicate that no service lines or connectors containing lead were detected. A copy of the inventory is available for public review on the City's website, sealbeachca.gov. For further information or inquiries about the inventory, please contact the City of Seal Beach Utilities Division at (562) 431-2527, ext. 1409.



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.

Drinking Water Fluoridation

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. 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). Our local groundwater wells 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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water

Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century, significantly reducing the spread of waterborne diseases caused by bacteria and viruses. Today, chlorine and chloramines—a combination of chlorine and ammonia—are commonly used disinfectants to ensure the safety of drinking water.

The use of chlorine and chloramines disinfection has almost completely eliminated the risks of microbial waterborne diseases from our lives. These disinfectants are added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well or surface water treatment plant). Sufficient amounts of disinfectant are introduced so that it does not completely dissipate through the distribution system pipes. This “residual” helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home.

However, chlorine and chloramines can react with naturally occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts known as disinfection by products (DBPs), which may pose health risks. Balancing the protection from microbial pathogens and the potential risks of DBPs is a significant challenge. It is essential to provide effective protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously minimizing the health risks associated with disinfection byproducts.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals. Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied DBPs found in drinking water treated with chlorine or chloramines. In 1979, the USEPA set the maximum amount of total THMs allowed in drinking water at 100 parts per billion as an annual running average. Effective in January 2002, the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule lowered the total THM maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion and added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. Your drinking water complies with the Stage 1 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rule. Stage 2 of the regulation was finalized by the USEPA in 2006, which further controls allowable levels of DBPs in drinking water without compromising disinfection itself. A required distribution system evaluation was completed in 2008 and a Stage 2 monitoring plan has been approved by DDW. Full Stage 2 compliance began in 2012.

Important Considerations

- **Kidney Dialysis Patients:** Individuals using kidney dialysis machines should consult their healthcare provider regarding appropriate water treatment.
- **Fish and Aquatic Life:** Chloramines are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Customers maintaining fish ponds, tanks, or aquariums should adjust water treatment methods accordingly.

For more information 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.

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 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 of Seal Beach was completed in December 2002 and updated in June 2007 for the addition of Lampson Well, a drinking water source well. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: sewer collection systems, military installations, irrigated crops, golf courses, high-density housing, and water supply wells. 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 of Seal Beach Utilities Division at (562) 431-2527, ext. 1409.

Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has benefited from an abundant, seemingly endless, supply of high-quality water. 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
- **Municipal Water District of Orange County:** mwdoc.com

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

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).

2024 City of Seal Beach Drinking Water Quality

The table below lists all the drinking water constituents detected by the City of Seal Beach Utilities Division during 2024. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2024. We are required to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

2024 CITY OF SEAL BEACH DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY					
	MCL (MRDL/ MRDLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Disinfection Byproducts					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	31	7.7 - 46	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	9	ND - 14	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.12	0.23 - 3.28	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Aesthetic Quality					
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.28	ND - 0.81	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; ten locations are tested every two weeks for color, odor and turbidity. Color and odor were not detected in 2024.

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 / 31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.091	0 / 31	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. Copper was found in 10 homes; none exceeded the regulatory action level. Lead was not found in any home. The regulatory action level is the concentration of lead or copper which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the homes tested, 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 SEAL BEACH GROUNDWATER QUALITY

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	MOST RECENT SAMPLING DATE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radiologicals							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1.22	ND - 2.44	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.36	0.32 - 0.4	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10	0.02	ND	ND - 0.15	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	13.1	12.1 - 17	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	378	349 - 393	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	35.2	34.8 - 35.5	No	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	231	214 - 238	No	2024	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	142	136 - 148	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm as HCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	169	156 - 181	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21.5	13 - 30	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	66.1	35.8 - 96.4	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains per gallon)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.9	2.1 - 5.6	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3	0.8 - 5.2	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH (pH unit)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.3	8.1 - 8.5	n/a	2023	Acidity, hydrogen ions
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	1.4	0.9 - 1.8	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	60.2	49 - 71.4	n/a	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; PHG = California Public Health Goal

*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).



2024 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER

CHEMICAL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MCL VIOLATION?	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CHEMICAL
Radiologicals - Tested in 2023 and 2024						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	ND	ND - 5	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	(0)	4	ND - 5	No	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	1	ND - 3	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	ND - 0.11	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.124	0.124	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	ND	ND - 1.6	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Secondary Standards* - Tested in 2024						
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	ND - 110	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	104	93 - 116	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	2	1 - 2	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	979	888 - 1,070	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	224	196 - 253	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	621	556 - 686	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Unregulated Chemicals - Tested in 2024						
Alkalinity, total as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	114	105 - 123	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	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 as CaCO3 (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	270	235 - 305	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	16	14 - 18	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	26	22 - 29	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	8.2	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	4.4 - 5.4	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	103	90 - 116	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	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 PLANTS	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

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

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
- **California Department of Water Resources:** water.ca.gov
- **The Water Education Foundation:** watereducation.org

To learn more about water conservation and rebate information:

- bewaterwise.com
- ocwatersmart.com

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

- **Wings Over Water:** youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU
- **Wings Over Metropolitan's Colorado River Aqueduct:** youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4

How to Reach Us

For more information about this report or general water quality inquiries, please contact Darrick Escobedo, Water Services Supervisor for the City of Seal Beach Utilities Division, at (562) 431-2527, ext. 1409.

City Council Meetings


The Seal Beach City Council convenes on the second and fourth Monday of each month. Unless otherwise stated, meetings are held in the City Council Chambers at 211 Eighth Street, with a study session or closed session typically beginning at 5:00 p.m. The public, televised portion of the city council meeting commences at 7:00 p.m. and can be viewed on cable channel 3 or via YouTube on the Seal Beach Council Chambers page ([@CityofSealBeachCouncilChambers](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0yofSealBeachCouncilChambers)). Public attendance and participation are welcome and encouraged.



City of Seal Beach Utilities Division

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