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City of Westminster Water Division

Water Quality Report

Water Quality Meets State and Federal Standards

As you read this report, you will find laboratory test results show that the City of Westminster's water system once again meets all the water quality standards put forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Your drinking water has been tested more than 64,000 times last year for regulated and non-regulated constituents.

Shown here is Westminster's Well 75a, located on Golden West Street, just south of Bestel. A newly refurbished site, Well 75a draws water from over 110 feet deep, then pumps it out to the nearby neighborhood. Well 75a is one of 10 groundwater wells located in the City. Together, they provide an average of 75% our drinking water.



Your 2020 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 calendar year 2019.**

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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB) 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 USEPA 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.



Your Water: Always Available, Always Assured

THE DIEMER WATER TREATMENT PLANT, located in the hills above Yorba Linda, processes up to 520 million gallons of clean water per day — enough to fill the Rose Bowl every 4 hours. The water is a blend from both the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project. At 212-acres, it's one of the largest water treatment plants in the U.S. It provides nearly half of Orange County's total water supply.

Water flowing from Diemer meets — or exceeds — all state and federal regulations. And it is kept safe from the treatment plant to your tap by constant testing throughout the distribution network. Every day, the City of Westminster Water Division monitors the water quality at all sources, reservoirs, and various points on the distribution system. In addition, the Orange County Water District performs testing on the City's groundwater wells by analyzing for hundreds of compounds, many more than are required by state and federal laws and regulations. This constant surveillance ensures your drinking water stays within the requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.



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, are more than one year old.

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Para más información ó traducción, favor de contactar a Mr. Roberto Anaya.

Telefono: (714) 548-3694.

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحت التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيدا.

这份报告中有些重要的信息。讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

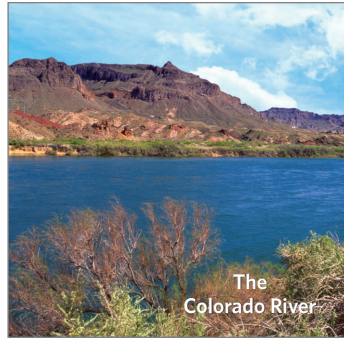
이 보고서는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

The Quality of Your Water Is Our Primary Concern

Sources of Supply

The City of Westminster's water supply is a blend of groundwater managed by the Orange County Water District (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 (MWDOC), who 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 10 groundwater wells located throughout the City and three import water connections. On average, 75% of our drinking water is produced from our groundwater wells and 25% is imported.



Orange County's Water Future

For years, Orange County has enjoyed an abundant, seemingly endless supply of high-quality water. However, 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 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.



Westminster would consider future participation in the Ocean Water Desalination Program if costs of program participation and costs of water supplied by the Program were comparable to that of groundwater or imported water. More information from OCWD and MWDOC would be needed to determine how Westminster could be incorporated into the regional water system used for the delivery of desalinated water.

Basic Information About 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 land or through the layers of the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:



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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

— Water Quality Issues that Could Affect Your Health —

Immuno-Compromised People

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk to infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/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).



Chloramines

The City of Westminster imports treated drinking water from MWDSC. Metropolitan treats its filtered surface water with chloramines, which are chemical disinfectants formed by combining chlorine with ammonia. Chloramines are effective killers of microscopic organisms that may cause disease and chloramines also help prevent re-growth of bacteria in the City's distribution system. Chloramines form fewer disinfection byproducts than other disinfectants and have no odor when properly used.

People who use kidney dialysis machines may want to take special precautions and consult their physician for the appropriate type of water treatment.

Customers who maintain fish ponds, tanks or aquariums should also make necessary adjustments in water quality treatment as these chloramines are toxic to fish.

For further information or if you have any questions about chloramines, please call Paul Kalix at (714) 548-3699.

Total Coliform Rule

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements instituted during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule.

The new federal rule protects public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system by monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and resolve potential issues. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

About Lead in Tap Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The City of Westminster Water Division is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own research are:

City of Westminster Water Division: www.westminster-ca.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater

California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California:
www.mwdh2o.com

2019 City of Westminster Drinking Water Quality Local Groundwater and Metropolitan Water District Treated Surface Water

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Avg. Local Groundwater	Avg. MWD Surface Water	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Radiologicals – Tested in 2017							
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5	ND	ND – 9.66	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	ND	0.124	ND – 0.065	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	< 2	ND	ND – 4.5	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	< 0.1	ND	ND – 0.117	No	Refinery Discharge, Erosion of Natural Deposits
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	NR	2	ND – 5.9	No	Byproduct of Drinking Water Ozonation
Fluoride (ppm) naturally-occurring	2	1	0.48	NR	0.39 – 0.56	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm) treatment-related	2	1	NR	0.7	0.1 – 0.9	No	Water Additive for Dental Health
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	1.57	0.5	ND – 4.32	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Nitrate+Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	1.57	0.5	ND – 4.33	No	Agriculture Runoff and Sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2019							
Aluminum (ppb)	200*	600	ND	124	ND – 65	No	Treatment Process Residue, Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	38.3	56	12 – 88.2	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	ND	ND	ND – 1	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50*	n/a	< 20	ND	ND – 21.3	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	< 1	ND	ND – 1	No	Naturally-occurring Organic Materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	623	514	404 – 1,000	No	Substances that Form Ions in Water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	79.7	91	35.8 – 173	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	388	304	250 – 664	No	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	< 0.1	ND	ND – 0.4	No	Soil Runoff
Unregulated Constituents – Tested in 2018 and 2019							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	182	72	69 – 246	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Boron (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	< 0.1	0.12	ND – 0.12	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Bromide (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	0.12	NR	0.036 – 0.341	n/a	Refinery Discharge
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	76.3	30	29 – 133	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Germanium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	ND	0.1	ND – 0.4	n/a	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Industrial Discharge
Hardness, total (ppm as CaCO ₃)	Not Regulated	n/a	244	127	124 – 426	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	13	14	7.6 – 23	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Manganese (ppb)**	50*	n/a	ND	1.7	ND – 2.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (ppt)	Not Regulated	n/a	NR	2.3	2.2 – 2.3	n/a	Industrial Discharge
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.9	8.4	7.7 – 8.5	n/a	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.1	2.8	2.1 – 4.5	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	37.2	56	32.5 – 57	n/a	Runoff or Leaching from Natural Deposits
TOC (ppm) – Surface water	TT	n/a	NR	2.4	1.8 – 2.6	n/a	Various Natural and Man-made Sources
TOC (Unfiltered) (ppm) – Groundwater***	Not Regulated	n/a	0.24	NR	0.15 – 0.31	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; NR = Not Required to be analyzed; ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; PHG = California Public Health Goal; NL = Notification Level; n/a = not applicable; TOC = Total Organic Carbon; TT = treatment technique

*Constituent is regulated by a secondary standard.

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

***TOC (Unfiltered) was included as part of the unregulated constituents requiring monitoring.

Turbidity – combined filter effluent Metropolitan Water District Diemer Filtration Plant	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.05	No	Soil Runoff
2) Percentage of samples less than 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 constituents in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Chart Legend

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and SWRCB set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows 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, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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)

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, USEPA and SWRCB 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 chart in this report includes 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 USEPA.
- 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 Environmental Protection Agency.

2019 City of Westminster Distribution System Water Quality

Aesthetic Quality	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (color units)	15*	0.3	ND – 6	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	<0.1	ND – 0.2	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Disinfection Byproducts**

Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	26	ND – 32	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	9	ND – 16	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.87	ND – 2.8	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment

Eight locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for disinfection byproducts; fifteen locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. Odor was not detected in 2019.
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.

Bacterial Quality	MCL	MCLG	Highest Monthly Percent Positives	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.0%	0	2.0%	No	Naturally Present in the Environment

No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliform bacteria.

The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/*E. coli*, constitutes an acute MCL violation.

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

Action Level (AL)	Public Health Goal	90 th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source in Drinking Water
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0 / 32	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Every three years, 32 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2018.

Lead was not detected in any of the samples. Copper was detected in 19 samples; none exceeded the action level.

A regulatory action level is the concentration of a constituent which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

In 2019, one school submitted a request to be sampled for lead.

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring in the Distribution System

Chemical	Notification Level	PHG	Average Amount	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.76	ND – 2.7	2019
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.24	ND – 0.9	2019
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.33	ND – 1.1	2019
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.89	ND – 2.8	2019
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 0	0.49	ND – 1.8	2019
Manganese (ppb)	SMCL = 50	n/a	4.1	ND – 24.4	2019
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.1	ND – 0.6	2019
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	n/a	MCLG = 20	0.14	ND – 0.8	2019

SMCL = secondary MCL

Source Water Assessments

Imported (MWDC) Water Assessment

Every five years, MWDC 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 watershed sanitary surveys of its source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016.

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.

USEPA also requires MWDC to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWDC 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 either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWDC at (800) CALL-MWD (225-5693).

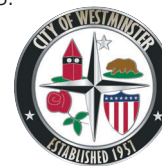


Groundwater Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Westminster was completed in December of 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 right of ways.

You may request a summary or copy of this assessment by contacting Scott Miller, Water Superintendent, Westminster Water Division at (714) 548-3693.



Where Does Our Water Come From?



...and How Does It Get to Us?

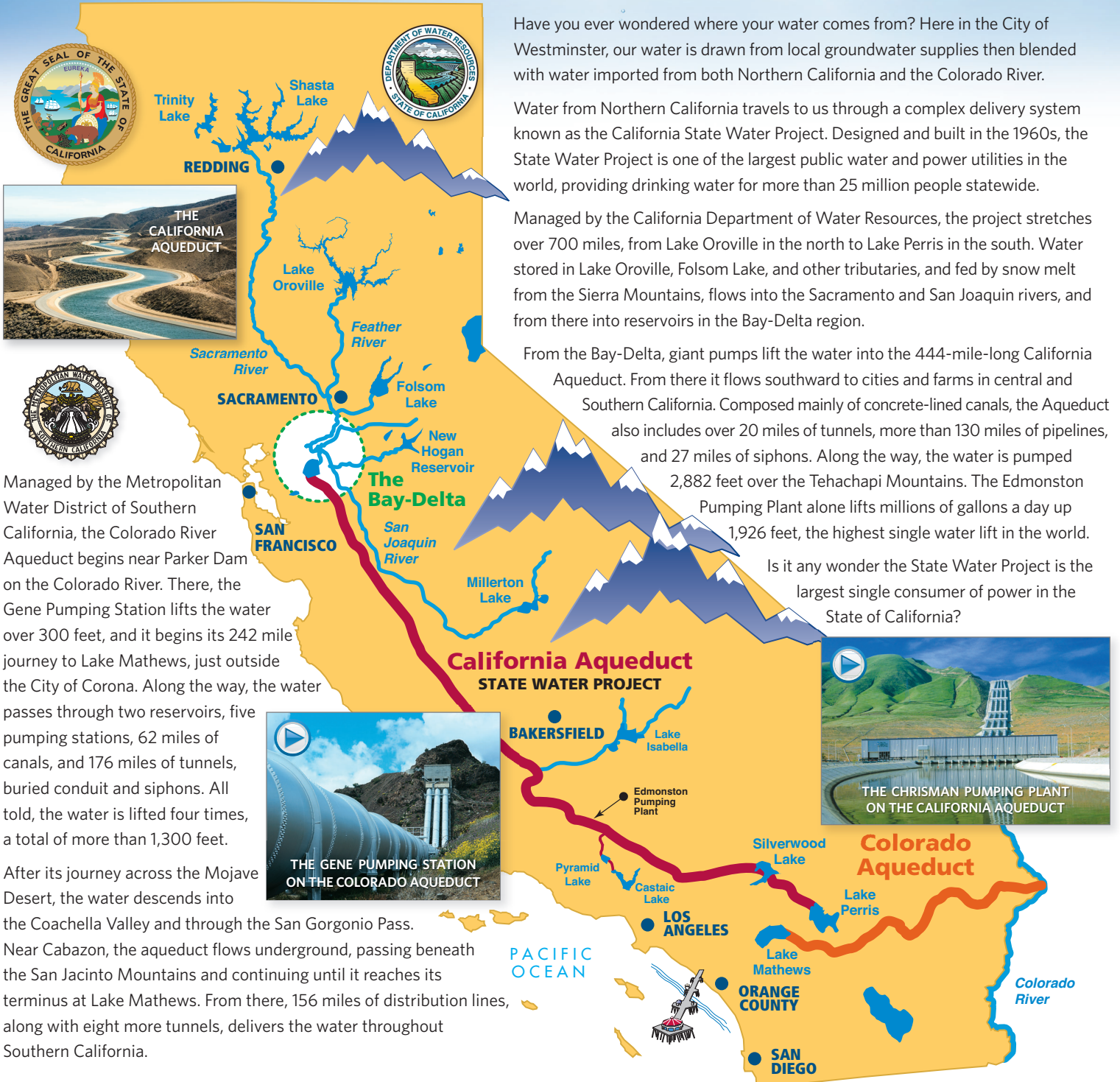
Have you ever wondered where your water comes from? Here in the City of Westminster, our water is drawn from local groundwater supplies then blended with water imported from both Northern California and the Colorado River.

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 snow melt from the Sierra 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. From there it flows southward to cities and farms in central and Southern California. Composed mainly of concrete-lined canals, the Aqueduct also includes over 20 miles of tunnels, more than 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.

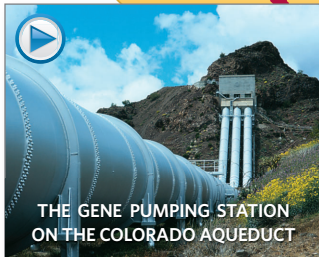
Is it any wonder the State Water Project is the largest single consumer of power in the State of California?



THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

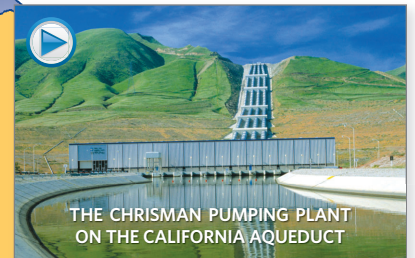


Managed by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Colorado River Aqueduct begins near Parker Dam on the Colorado River. There, the Gene Pumping Station lifts the water over 300 feet, and it begins its 242 mile journey to Lake Mathews, just outside the City of Corona. Along the way,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

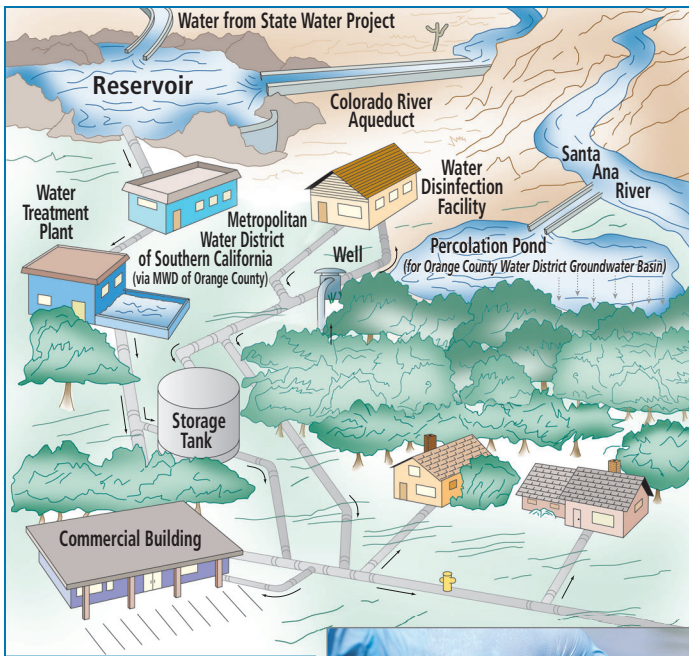


THE GENE PUMPING STATION ON THE COLORADO AQUEDUCT

After its journey across the Mojave Desert, the water descends into the Coachella Valley and through the San Geronio 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, delivers the water throughout Southern California.



THE CHRISMAN PUMPING PLANT ON THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT

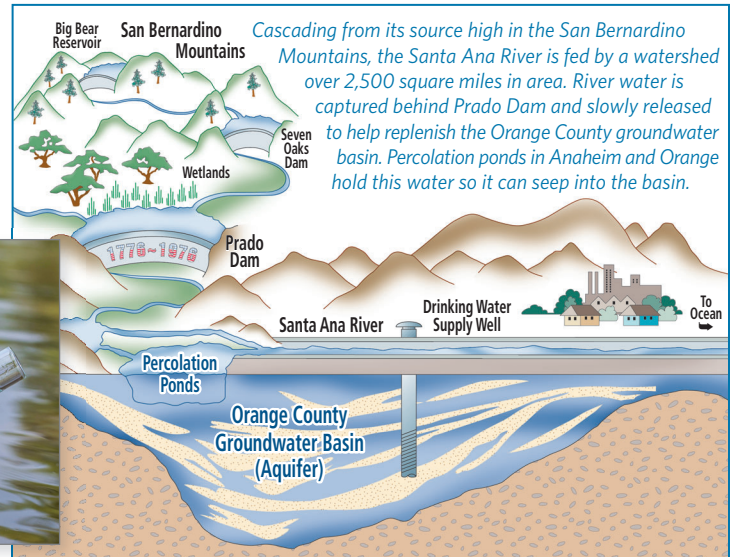


The City of Westminster Water Division vigorously works to ensure the safety of your drinking water and, in conjunction with MWDC and OCWD, continuously monitors the water to verify adherence with drinking water regulations.



How Does Our Water Get to Us?

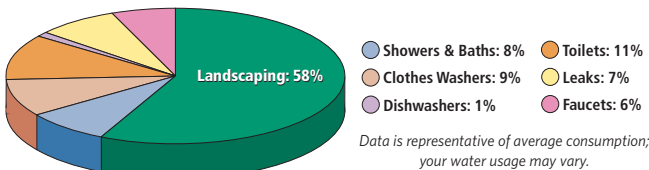
Importing water from hundreds of miles away is only the start to providing you clean, fresh water. Once the water is in the southland, the Municipal Water District of Orange County, in partnership with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, pumps the water to individual cities throughout Orange County. The Orange County Water District, which manages the groundwater basin beneath the county, ensures the quality and supply of groundwater throughout its service area. The City of Westminster sits atop the county aquifer and draws water from this local source, then blends it with the imported surface water.



Where Do We Use Water the Most?

Outdoor watering of lawns and gardens makes up approximately 60% of home water use. By reducing your outdoor water use — by either cutting back on irrigation or planting more drought tolerant landscaping — you can dramatically reduce your overall water use.

Save the most where you use the most: Make your outdoor use efficient.



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 own research are:

Metropolitan Water District of So. California:

www.mwdh2o.com

California Department of Water Resources: www.water.ca.gov

The Water Education Foundation: www.watereducation.org

To learn more about **Water Conservation & Rebate Information:**

www.bewaterwise.com www.ocwatersmart.com

And to see the Aqueducts in action, checkout these two videos:

Wings Over the State Water Project: youtu.be/8A1v1Rr2neU

Wings Over the Colorado Aqueduct: youtu.be/KipMQh5t0f4

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Paul Kalix at (714) 548-3699. To find out about opportunities to participate in public meetings, contact the Westminster City Clerk's office at (714) 898-3311. The City Council meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the Council Chambers at 8200 Westminster Boulevard. We are also reachable by mail at the City of Westminster Water Division, 14381 Olive Street, Westminster, California 92683.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the enclosed tables, call the USEPA hotline at (800) 426-4791.



City of Westminster Water Division

14381 Olive Street www.westminster-ca.gov

(714) 548-3690