2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co

Report Date: June 23, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 (North), Well Nr 03 (South) Hynes /GSWC Connection

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Santa Ana District

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: As Announced with the board members.

For More Information, Contact: Carol Warren at 714-890-4500

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co at 714-890-4500 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co 以获得中文的帮助: Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co, 714-890-4500

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co o tumawag sa 714-890-4500 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co tại 714-890-4500 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Hynes Estate Mutual Water Co ntawm 714-890-4500 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 byproducts 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board 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 provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) [Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/15/2022	5	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/15/2022	5	0.039	0	0.087-0.12	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium(Na)(ppm)	2023	47.8	44.4-51.2	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (as CaCO3)(TOTHRD) (ppm)	2023	427	381-473	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (F) mg/L	2023	0.45	0.42-0.49	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factory.
Hexavalent Chromiun (CrVI)	2024	2.1	1.45-2.82	10	0.02	Discharges of dye and paint pigments, wood preservatives, chrome-plating liquid wastes, and leaching from hazardous waste sites .
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen(NO3NO2-N) mg/L	2024	4.52	2.02-6.68	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N) mg/L	2024	4.52	2.02-6.68	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Perchlorate (CLO4) ug/L	2024	2.97	ND-5.4	6	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (Se) ug/L	2023	2.6	ND-5.2	50	30	Selenium occurs naturally in the environment. It also enters water from rocks and soil, and from agricultural and industrial waste.
ORGANIC						
Total Trihalomethane (TTHMs) ug/L	2024	0.37	ND-0.8	80		Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICAL						
Natural Uranium (NTUr) PcI/L	2024	16.04	9.49-22.2	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (Cl) mg/L	2023	74.6	55.6-93.6	500		Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Electrical Conductivity (EC) uS/cm	2024	961	862-1060	1600		Substances that form Ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (SO4) mg/L	2023	170	159-181	500		Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/L	2024	659.75	588-736	1000		Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (TURB) NTU	2023	0.1	ND-0.2	5		Soil runoff.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)(HCO3) mg/L	2023	265.5	262-269		Only in concentrated solid form or in very concentrated solution is calcium carbonate potentially harmful
Bromide (Br) mg/L	2023	0.27	0.19-0.35		Only in concentrated solid form or in very concentrated solution is bromide potentially harmful.
Calcium (Ca) mg/L	2023	133.5	118-149		Calcium in the water is not a health risk.
Magnesium (Mg) mg/L	2023	22.8	21-24.6		Magnesium in the water is not a health risk.
pH (pH) UNITS	2023	7.85	7.8-7.9		Soils contain minerals and other substances that affect groundwater pH
Potassium (K) mg/L	2023	3.75	3.5-4		Adverse health effects from exposure to potassium in drinking water are unlikely in healthy individuals

Sodium (Na) mg/L	2023	47.8	44.4-51.2		Sodium in our diets results mainly from eating table salt. Sodium in drinking water normally presents no health risks.
Temperature (laboratory)(Temp) (C)	2023	22.05	21.7-22.4		Actual temperature of the water tested.
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)(TOTALK) (mg/L)	2023	217.5	215-220		Alkalinity comes from rocks and soils, salts, certain plant activities, and certain industrial wastewater discharges.
STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS (NLs)					
INORGANIC					
Boron(B)(mg/L)	2023	0.05	ND-0.1	1	Leaching from rocks and soils that contain borates and borosilicate's
Vanadium(V)(ug/L)	2023	1.75	ND-3.5	50	As a result of weathering of rocks and soil erosion.
ORGANIC					
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) ng/L	2024	2.95	ND-6.3	3	The four major sources of PFAS are: fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) ng/L	2024	2.16	ND-5	6.5 PHG-1	The four major sources of PFAS are: fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids
Perfluoro octane acid (PFOA) ng/L	2024	0.56	ND-2.3	5.1 PHG-0.007	The four major sources of PFAS are: fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the 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).

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

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider." If a system cannot demonstrate to the State Board with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it shall also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate: "Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity."

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	2024 NONE	NONE	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2024 NONE	NONE]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2024 NONE	NONE	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: NONE

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: NONE

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water N/A

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources N/A

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	[Enter No.]
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	[Enter No.]
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	[Enter No.]

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct NONE Level 1 assessment(s). NONE Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed NONE of these actions.

During the past year NONE Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system NONE Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed NONE of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s). N/A

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment N/A

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation NONE

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take NONE corrective actions and we completed NONE of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment. N/A

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment. N/A

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample. NONE

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. NONE

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample. NONE

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform. NONE

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2024
Hynes Estates Mutual Water Company

APPENDIX D: STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS (NLs)

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Boron (B)	2023	0.1	mg/L	0.05	ND - 0.1	0.1	2	2				1
Vanadium (V)	2023	3	ug/L	1.75	ND - 3.5	1	2	2				50

Constituent Type: ORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2024		ng/L	2.95	ND - 6.3	2	8	2				3
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024		ng/L	2.16	ND - 5	2	8	2			1	6.5
Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA)	2024		ng/L	0.56	ND - 2.3	2	8	2			0.007	5.1

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DDW)
RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG: Public Health Goal

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2024
Hynes Estates Mutual Water Company

APPENDIX A: REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Fluoride (F)	2023	0.1	mg/L	0.45	0.42 - 0.49	0.1	2	2	2		1	
Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI)	2024	0.1	ug/L	2.1	1.45 - 2.82	0.1	3	2	10		0.02	
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (NO3NO2-N)	2024	0.4	mg/L	4.52	2.02 - 6.68	0.1	8	2	10		10	
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)	2024	0.4	mg/L	4.52	2.02 - 6.68	0.1	8	2	10		10	
Perchlorate (CLO4)	2024	2	ug/L	2.97	ND - 5.4	1	15	2	6		1	
Selenium (Se)	2023	5	ug/L	2.6	ND - 5.2	1	2	2	50		30	

Constituent Type: ORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2024		ug/L	0.37	ND - 0.8	0.5	9	2	80			

Constituent Type: RADIOLOGICALS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Natural Uranium (NTUr)	2024	1	pCi/L	16.04	9.49 - 22.2	0.67	8	2	20		0.43	

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DDW)
RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG: Public Health Goal

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2024
Hynes Estates Mutual Water Company

APPENDIX B: REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Chloride (Cl)	2023		mg/L	74.6	55.6 - 93.6	0.5	2	2		500		
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	2024		uS/cm	961	862 - 1060	1	2	2		1,600		
Sulfate (SO4)	2023	0.5	mg/L	170	159 - 181	0.8	2	2		500		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2024		mg/L	659.75	588 - 736	2.5	8	2		1,000		
Turbidity (TURB)	2023	0.1	NTU	0.1	ND - 0.2	0.1	2	2		5		

APPENDIX C: MONITORED CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Bicarbonate (as HCO3) (HCO3)	2023		mg/L	265.5	262 - 269	1.2	2	2				
Bromide (Br)	2023		mg/L	0.27	0.19 - 0.35	0.01	2	2				
Calcium (Ca)	2023		mg/L	133.5	118 - 149	0.5	2	2				
Magnesium (Mg)	2023		mg/L	22.8	21 - 24.6	0.5	2	2				
pH (pH)	2023		UNITS	7.85	7.8 - 7.9	1	2	2				
Potassium (K)	2023		mg/L	3.75	3.5 - 4	0.5	2	2				
Sodium (Na)	2023		mg/L	47.8	44.4 - 51.2	0.5	2	2				
Temperature (Laboratory) (TEMP)	2023		C	22.05	21.7 - 22.4	1	2	2				
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (TOTALK)	2023		mg/L	217.5	215 - 220	1	2	2				
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (TOTHRD)	2023		mg/L	427	381 - 473	1	2	2				

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (DDW)
RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG: Public Health Goal