2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation

Report Date: 06/21/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well, Page Avenue District

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source of Page Avenue Mutual Water was completed in September, 2002. The source is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants, automobile, gas stations, and historic gas stations. A copy of the assessment can be sent to you by contacting Connie Richardson at 714-614-4335. Note: The drinking water source of Page Avenue Mutual Water (Well 01) was taken out of service on August 16, 2024 due to rising contamination levels due to the fact that the well is located within the bounds of the Orange County North Basin groundwater plume. The COCs for this plume include TCE, 1,4-Dioxane with PFOA/PFAS as a consideration in treatment for the plume (not a COC but a known contaminant in the area).

In May 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board officially amended our permit to change Well 01's status from "Active" to "Inactive" due to contamination by TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,4-dioxane, and PFAS compounds. The well is no longer approved as a domestic water source.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Regularly scheduled board meetings are held on an as required basis. Every water user is availed of this information.

For More Information, Contact: James Konopisos at 714-614-4335

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 Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation at 714-614-4335 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。Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation.以获得中文的帮助: 714-614-4335

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation at 714-614-4335 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 Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation tại 714-614-4335 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 Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation at 714-614-4335 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.

Term	Definition
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	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	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	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/15/2021	5	1.25	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	06/15/2021	5	0.6155	0	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 (ppm)	2024	64.7	64.2-65.6	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	496.5	483-512	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
Barium (Ba)	2024	117.25	115 - 119	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	2024	0.42	0.41-0.43	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, discharge from fertilizer
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	2024	2.66	2.62-2.69	10	0.02	Discharge from industrial processes and erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen (N03N02-N), mg/L	2024	6.43	6.4-6.51	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)	2024	6.43	6.4-6.51	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate (ug/L)	2024	4.28	3.9-4.5	6	1	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, storage or disposal of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ug/L)	2024	7.6	7.4-7.8	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers.

Table 4a. Imported Water from City of Fullerton (Aug–Dec 2024) - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Contaminant (and units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range Detected	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.7	0.6 – 0.8	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2024	1.4	ND – 3.4	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; septic systems
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2024	20	5 – 55	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2024	9	ND – 18	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2024	2.4	ND – 5.2	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	0.7	ND – 2.1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2024	0.12	0.11 – 0.13	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	50	100	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of deposits

Arsenic (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; wood preservatives

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 (mg/L)	2024	121	121	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Electrical Conductivity (EC), uS/cm	2024	1204	1180-1220	1600		Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influences
Sulfate (SO4), mg/L	2024	211.5	211 - 212	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2024	779.5	758-792	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (TURB)	2024	0.25	0.25	5		Suspended particles

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) (mg/L)	2024	280	280		Bicarbonate (as HCO3) in drinking water is generally considered safe and does not pose any significant health risks.
Boron (mg/L)	2024	0.12	0.12	1	Boron can cause developmental and reproductive effects at high levels of exposure
Bromide (mg/L)	2024	0.34	0.34		

Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	2024	152.5	148-158		High levels of calcium in water can contribute to water hardness but it does not pose any significant health risks
Magnesium (mg/L)	2024	28.25	27.7-28.8		
pH (units)	2024	7.9	7.9		
Potassium (mg/L)	2024	4.95	4.9-5		
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3, mg/L)	2024	229.5	229-230		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (mg/L)	2024	0.33	0.33		
1.4-Dioxane (ug/L)	2024	1.84	1.8 – 2.0	1	
Vanadium (V) (ug/L)	2024	3.1	3-3.2	50	

Contaminants Summary Our groundwater source, Well 01, was removed from service on August 16, 2024, due to continued detection of contaminants associated with the Orange County North Basin groundwater plume. Contaminants detected include trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE), 1,4-dioxane, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), such as PFHxS, PFOS, and PFOA. In July 2024, TCE concentrations exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and as a result, the well was placed on standby. In May 2025, the State Water Resources Control Board amended our permit, officially reclassifying Well 01 as inactive. The well is no longer approved as a domestic water source.

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: 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. Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/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. High nitrate levels may cause “blue baby syndrome.” If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): During August 2024, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and chlorine residual, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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
Monitoring and Reporting Requirement	Failure to collect and report routine bacteriological samples and chlorine residual measurements during August 2024	August 2024	Routine sampling resumed in September 2024. Sampling calendar and auto-alerts were implemented to prevent recurrence.	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During August 2024, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and chlorine residual, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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	0	2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2024	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2024	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: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies]

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

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

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to N/A NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed N/A NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed N/A NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Page Avenue Mutual Water Corporation does not operate under any variance or exemption.

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, the Page Avenue Mutual Water Corp. was not required to conduct any Level 1 or Level 2 assessments.

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).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[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

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 did not detect E. coli in our routine or repeat samples during the reporting year and were not in violation of the E. coli MCL.

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.

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

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.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[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.]