

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Page Avenue Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: 4/7/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Purchased water from City of Fullerton water system (City of Fullerton groundwater and surface water imported by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC))

Name and General Location of Source(s): City of Fullerton wells located in City of Fullerton's service area and MWDSC's imported water from Northern California and the Colorado River

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: City of Fullerton and MWDSC completed the Assessments for their sources.

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: Linda Robertson at 714-803-0658

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, 2025, 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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)

Term	Definition
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, and 3 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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> 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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/21/24	5	0	0	0-0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/21/24	5	0.5	0	0-0.9	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Disinfection Byproducts

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Range of Detections	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	4.3-25	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection
Haloacetic acid (ppb)	60	0-4.8	No	Byproducts of Chlorine Disinfection

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

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 4. 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 March 2025	March 2025	Routine sampling resumed in April 2025. 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 March 2025, 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.

2025 City of Fullerton Groundwater Quality

Table 5. City of Fullerton Groundwater Quality-Tested in 2025 (except Natural Uranium tested in 2024)

Chemical	Average of Detections	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (ug/L)	0.20	ND - 2	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	0.52	0.47 - 0.57	2	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Chemical	Average of Detections	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	0.51	0.22 - 1.36	10	0.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)	2.48	1.29 - 6.08	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Nitrogen (mg/L)	2.47	1.17 - 6.08	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L)	0.45	ND - 2.5	6	1	No	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ug/L)	2.06	ND - 10.3	50	30	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Tetrachloroethene (ug/L)	0.14	ND - 0.7	5	0.06	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)

Chemical	Average of Detections	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	0.57	ND - 0.8	80	n/a	No	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
RADIOLOGICALS						
Natural Uranium (pCi/L)	3.06	1.29 - 6.42	20	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS*						
Chloride (mg/L)	72.88	68.9 - 79	500*	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	775.20	683 - 1070	1600*	n/a	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	130.80	101 - 200	500*	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	492.28	426 - 706	1000*	n/a	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.15	ND - 0.35	5*	n/a	No	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS						
Bicarbonate (as HCO ₃) (mg/L)	180.52	151.2 - 267	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Boron (mg/L)	0.18	0.15 - 0.2	NL = 1	n/a	n/a	
pH (UNITS)	7.83	7.8 - 7.9	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Potassium (mg/L)	3.65	3 - 4	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Sodium (mg/L)	66.79	57.3 - 83.6	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Temperature (Laboratory) °C	21.13	19 - 21.9	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	147.78	119 - 219	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	245.65	195 - 375	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Total Organic Carbon (Unfiltered) (mg/L)	0.06	ND - 0.3	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Calcium (mg/L)	72.54	62.3 - 96.5	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Magnesium (mg/L)	16.44	10.9 - 33.4	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Bromide (mg/L)	0.07	ND - 0.18	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Vanadium (ug/L)	4.05	ND - 5.8	NL = 50	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (ng/L)	4.81	ND - 8.2	NL = 500	n/a	n/a	
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (ng/L)	3.06	ND - 5.3	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid** (ng/L)	5.61	ND - 11.4	NL = 3	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorononanoic acid (ng/L)	0.12	ND - 2.2	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid** (ng/L)	14.27	ND - 31.5	NL = 4	1	n/a	
Perfluorooctanoic acid** (ng/L)	8.71	ND - 15.7	NL = 4	0.007	n/a	

Chemical	Average of Detections	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanoic acid (ng/L)	4.04	ND - 7.1	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (ng/L)	7.35	ND - 12.8	NL = 1000	n/a	n/a	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (ng/L)	8.44	ND - 15.1	n/r	n/a	n/a	
Lithium (mg/L)	0.0046	ND-0.023	n/r	n/a	n/a	

n/r = not regulated

n/a = not applicable

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

**The City has taken proactive steps to ensure safe drinking water. Subsequent testing detected levels at or above NL or RL, the City responded by temporarily discontinuing use of sources until appropriate treatment can be installed and/or notification can be provided. the first PFAS treatment plant online in June 2021 and a second treatment plant was brought online in October 2024.

2025 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Table 6. 2025 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Parameter	State MCL	PHG	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent		MCL Violation ?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Diemer Plant	Weymout h Plant		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum (ppb)	1,000	600	Range	ND - 82	ND - 100	No	Residue from water treatment process; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
			Highest RAA	58	96		
Barium (ppb)	1,000	2,000	Range	130	129	No	Oil and metal refineries discharge; natural deposits erosion
			Average				
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	Range	0.6 - 0.8	0.5 - 0.8	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
			Average	0.7	0.7		
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	MCLG = 0	Range	ND - 5	ND	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	ND			
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	MCLG = 0	Range	ND - 6	ND - 5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
			Average	ND	ND		
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	Range	ND - 3	ND - 3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			Average	1	ND		
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	Range	23 - 31	24 - 30	No	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
			Highest LRAA	27	31		
Sum of Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	Range	ND - 3.4	ND - 4.9	No	
			Highest LRAA	3.2	3.1		
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	Range	ND - 8.4	ND - 12	No	
			Highest RAA	2.4	3.0		

Parameter	State MCL	PHG	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent		MCL Violation ?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Diemer Plant	Weymout h Plant		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	NA	Range	1.6 - 2.6	1.6 - 2.8	No	Various natural and man-made sources; TOC is a precursor for the formation of disinfection byproducts
			Highest RAA	2.4	2.5		
SECONDARY STANDARDS—Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	Range	ND - 82	ND - 100	No	Residual from some surface water treatment processes; runoff and leaching from natural deposits
			Highest RAA	58	96		
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	Range	84 - 99	86 - 98	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
			Average	92	92		
Color (Color Units)	15	NA	Range	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
			Average				
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	NA	Range	759 - 987	754 - 981	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
			Average	873	868		
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	Range	146 - 218	139 - 212	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average	182	176		
Total Dissolved Solids, Filterable (TDS) (ppm)	1,000	NA	Range	465 - 625	456 - 617	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	545	536		
OTHER PARAMETERS							
General Minerals							
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	93 - 122	95 - 124	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits; carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide, and occasionally borate, silicate, and phosphate
			Average	108	110		
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	44 - 68	43 - 70	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	56	56		
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	191 - 280	189 - 280	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sum of polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium present in the water
			Average	236	234		
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	19 - 25	19 - 25	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
			Average	22	22		
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	3.8 - 4.8	3.8 - 5	No	Salt present in the water; naturally-occurring
			Average	4.3	4.4		
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	78 - 97	78 - 100	No	
			Average	88	89		
Unregulated Contaminants							
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1,000	NA	Range	130	130	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
			Average				
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	NA	Range	32	31	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination; industrial processes
			Average				
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	Range	28 - 42	27 - 41	No	Naturally-occurring; used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses and pharmaceuticals
			Average	35	34		
Miscellaneous							
Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	NA	NA	Range	2.5 - 11	2.5 - 11	No	Measures of the balance between pH and calcium carbonate saturation in the water
			Average	7.4	7.6		
Corrosivity (as Aggressiveness Index)	NA	NA	Range	12.3 - 12.5	12.3 - 12.5	No	
			Average	12.4	12.4		
Corrosivity (as Saturation Index)	NA	NA	Range	0.57 - 0.60	0.51 - 0.61	No	
			Average	0.58	0.56		
pH (pH Units)	NA	NA	Range	8.2 - 8.3	8.2 - 8.3	No	
			Average	8.3	8.2		
	1,000	NA	Range	333 - 657	346 - 660	No	

Parameter	State MCL	PHG	Range Average	Treatment Plant Effluent		MCL Violation ?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
				Diemer Plant	Weymouth Plant		
Total Dissolved Solids, Calculated (TDS) (ppm)			Average	507	506		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 7. 2025 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Filtration Plants

Chemical	Treatment Technique	Diemer Turbidity Measurements	Weymouth Turbidity Measurements	Treatment Technic Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Turbidity- combined filter effluent					
Highest single turbidity measurement (NTU)	0.3	0.05	0.06	No	Soil runoff
Percentage of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	100%	No	Soil runoff