2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Los Alamitos Race Course (LARC)

Report Date: June 16, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 4961 Katella Ave Cypress, CA 90630

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Drinking Water Source Assessment study was done for LARC in May of 2011.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Frank Sherren (714) 820-2715

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 [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 *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	2024 0	0	(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)	08/30/ 2023	17	3.38	0	1.28 6.73	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/30/ 2023	17	.063	0	.0012 .0263	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)	2023	40.44	39.8 – 41.4	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	271.43	266 - 276	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
Arsenic	2024	3.8	3.8	10	0.004	Present in the water and is naturally occurring
Fluoride	2023	0.5	0.48 – 0.51	2	1	Same as above
(NTUr)	2023	12.4	12.4	20	0.43	Same as above

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	2023	41.12	40.7 – 41.4	500		Same as above
(EC)	2023	661.4	655 – 676	1600		Same as above
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	Same as above

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Iron	2024	191	116 – 273		
Sulfate	2023	99.3	98.1 – 100		
Bromide	2023	0.06	Nd – 0.09		

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. Golden State Water 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 ALS Global Katherine Marroquin Project Manager Assistant, Environmental O: (714)730-6239 ext.380 M: +(949)827-3310 katherine.marroquin@alsglobal.com 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): Under the RTCR, a water system which exceeds one of the trigger levels in the table above must conduct a Level 1 Assessment within 30 days. The completed assessment must be submitted to the local regulating agency (DDW District Office or County Health Office) within 30 days of exceeding the trigger level.

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
CITATION NO. 05-08-24C-001 TOTAL COLIFORM MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS	The State Water Board received 36 results for routine bacteriological samples taken for 2023 on April 16, 2024. However, the Course failed to report to the State Water Board by the tenth day of the following month for each month in 2023 to meet the requirement set forth in CCR, Title 22, Section	**FOR AUGUST 2021, DECEMBER 2021, AND 2023**	The Course was hereby directed to take the actions listed in the Citation. LARC has complied with all directives	

	64423.1, subdivision (c).			
CITATION NO. 05_08_25C_001 FAILURE TO FOLLOW STATE BOARD-APPROVED BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLE SITING PLAN	Los Alamitos did not collect raw water samples for the well in according to its approved BSSP. Specifically, Los Alamitos monitored one monthly raw water sample from the well after chlorination treatment since 2021. These monthly samples from the well were required to be collected before the chlorine injection point not after the chlorine injection point. Therefore, Los Alamitos did not comply with Section 64421(b)(2)(A) requirements of the Revised Total Coliform Rule.	OCTOBER 1, 2021 – NOVEMBER 30, 2024	The Course was hereby directed to take the actions listed in the Citation. LARC has complied with all directives.	

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		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2024 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2024 0		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: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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 [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	0
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

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 0 Level 1 assessment(s). Zero Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

During the past year 0Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 01 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 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:

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

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 [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] 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:

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:

N/A

18700 Ward Street
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

ocwd.com
(714) 378-3200

TRANSMITTAL

Date: March 19, 2025

To: Frank Sherren

Organization: Los Alamitos Race Course
4961 E. Katella Ave.
Los Alamitos, CA 90720-2799

From: Patrick Versluis PV
Director of Water Quality
(714) 378-8241 | pversluis@ocwd.com

Message: Attached is your "Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)" summary water quality data tables for testing performed on your drinking water well(s) during the calendar year 2024. The tables list detected constituents along with average concentrations and ranges (minimums and maximums).

Please contact your local State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) representative at (714) 558-4410, if you have any questions or need assistance with preparing the CCR. The CCR is to be delivered to your consumers by July 1, 2025.

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2024

Los Alamitos Race Course

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
Arsenic (As)	2024	2	ug/L	3.8	3.8	1	1	1	10		0.004	
Fluoride (F)	2023	0.1	mg/L	0.5	0.48 - 0.51	0.1	3	1	2		1	

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)	2023	1	pCi/L	12.4	12.4	0.67	1	1	20		0.43	

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	41.12	40.7 - 41.4	0.5	5	1		500		
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	2023		uS/cm	661.4	655 - 676	1	5	1		1,600		
Iron (Fe)	2024	100	ug/L	191	116 - 273	5	4	1		300		
Sulfate (SO4)	2023	0.5	mg/L	99.3	98.1 - 100	0.5	5	1		500		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2023		mg/L	404.4	400 - 412	2.5	5	1		1,000		
Turbidity (TURB)	2023	0.1	NTU	0.45	0.4 - 0.5	0.1	3	1		5		

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
Los Alamitos Race Course

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	224.67	223 - 227	1.2	3	1				
Bromide (Br)	2023		mg/L	0.06	ND - 0.09	0.01	3	1				
Calcium (Ca)	2023		mg/L	78.56	77 - 80.2	0.5	7	1				
Magnesium (Mg)	2023		mg/L	18.29	17.9 - 18.7	0.5	7	1				
Nitrite (NO2)	2024		mg/L	0.01	0.013	0.007	1	1			3	
pH (pH)	2023		UNITS	7.9	7.9	1	3	1				
Potassium (K)	2023		mg/L	3.09	3 - 3.2	0.5	7	1				
Sodium (Na)	2023		mg/L	40.44	39.8 - 41.4	0.5	7	1				
Temperature (Laboratory) (TEMP)	2023		C	21.5	21 - 22.4	1	3	1				
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (TOTALK)	2023		mg/L	184.33	183 - 186	1	3	1				
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (TOTHRD)	2023		mg/L	271.43	266 - 276	1	7	1				

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