

APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)


(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: South Midway City Mutual Water Company

Water System Number: 3000825

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 12, 2020 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Sharon Harboldt

Signature: 

Title: Property Manager

Phone Number: (714) 842-8080

Date: _____

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Mailed with _____
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: South Midway City Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 16, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse South Midway City Mutual Water Company 714-842-8080 para asistirlo en español. 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 South Midway City Mutual Water Company 714-842-8080 以获得中文的帮助: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa South Midway City Mutual Water Company 714-842-8080 o tumawag sa [714-842-8080] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog. Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ South Midway City Mutual Water Company 714-842-8080 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt. Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau South Midway City Mutual Water Company 714-842-8080 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water well.

Name & general location of source(s): North well: North Well is located in Midway City, CA (Orange County).

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment of drinking water source for So. Midway City Mutual Water Co. was completed June 2002. The source considered most vulnerable to the following activities not association with any detected contaminants: Underground Uranium. A copy of the complete

assessment may be sent to you by contacting Michael Hutton, General Manager at 714-842-8080.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Posted in billing notices when sent to members and customers.

For more information, contact: Sharon Harboldt Phone: (714) 842-8080

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)		1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		^(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

^(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

^(b) 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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2016	10	0.00	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	10	0.166	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	2019	37.2	37.2	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2019	262	262	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 (ppb)	2016	0	0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	0.51	0.51	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N)(ppm)	2019	1.03	1.03	10	10	Runoff leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (as N)(ppm)	2019	1.02	1.02	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	7.83	7.83	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)						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 (ppm)	2019	44.65	44.3-45	500	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Conductivity (uS/cm)	2019	642	642	1600	0	
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	82.25	79.2-85.3	500	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial water.
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	0.7	0.7	5	0	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)(ppm)	2019	406	380-428	1000	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	2019	3	3	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2019	225	225	0	
Calcium (ppm)	2019	82.4	82.4	0	

Magnesium (ppm)	2019	13.7	13.7	0	
PH (units)	2019	7.9	7.9	0	
Potassium (ppm)	2019	3.3	3.3	0	
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)(ppm)	2019	184	184	0	
1,4-Dioxane (ppm)	2019	5.06	4.8-5.5	1	Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Bromide (ppm)	2019	0.14	0.12-0.15	0	

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. South Midway City Mutual Water Company 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
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 ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.

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

- (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

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

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

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.

During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. 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.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. 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.

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.



**ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
WATER QUALITY DEPARTMENT**

18700 Ward St., Fountain Valley, CA 92708
P.O. Box 8300, Fountain Valley, CA 92728-8300
Telephone: (714) 378-3200 Fax: (714) 378-3373



TRANSMITTAL

Date: March 2, 2020

To: Sharon Harboldt
Property Manager

Organization: South Midway Mutual Water Company
c/o A-Creative Property Management
16162 Beach Blvd., Ste. 308
Huntington Beach, CA 92647-3894

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 calendar year 2019. 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, 2020.

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2019
South Midway Mutual Water Company

TABLE 3 SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

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
Sodium (Na)	2019		mg/L	37.2	37.2	0.5	1	1				
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (TOTH-RD)	2019		mg/L	262	262	1	1	1				

TABLE 4 DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

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)	2019	0.1	mg/L	0.51	0.51	0.1	1	1	2			1
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (NO3NO2-N)	2019	0.4	mg/L	1.03	1.03	0.1	1	1	10			10
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)	2019	0.4	mg/L	1.02	1.02	0.1	1	1	10			10

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)	2018	1	pCi/L	7.83	7.83	0.47	1	1	20			0.43

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (CDPH)
 RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
 PHG: Public Health Goal

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2019
South Midway Mutual Water Company

TABLE 5 DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DJR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Notification Level
Chloride (Cl)	2019		mg/L	44.65	44.3 - 45	0.5	2	1		500		
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	2019		um/cm	642	642	1	1	1		1600		
Sulfate (SO4)	2019	0.5	mg/L	82.25	79.2 - 85.3	0.5	2	1		500		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2019		mg/L	406	380 - 428	2.5	3	1		1000		
Turbidity (TURB)	2019	0.1	NTU	0.7	0.7	0.1	1	1		5		

TABLE 6 DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent Type: INORGANIC

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DJR	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)	2019		mg/L	225	225	1.2	1	1				
Bromide (Br)	2019		mg/L	0.14	0.12 - 0.15	0.1	2	1				
Calcium (Ca)	2019		mg/L	82.4	82.4	0.5	1	1				
Magnesium (Mg)	2019		mg/L	13.7	13.7	0.5	1	1				
pH (pH)	2019		UNITS	7.9	7.9	1	1	1				
Potassium (K)	2019		mg/L	3.3	3.3	0.5	1	1				
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (TOTALK)	2019		mg/L	184	184	1	1	1				
Vanadium (V)	2019	3	ug/L	3	3	1	1	1				50

DJR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (CDPH)

RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

PHG: Public Health Goal

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARIES FOR 2019
South Midway Mutual Water Company

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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
1,4-Dioxane (14DIOX)	2019	1	ug/L	5.06	4.8 - 5.5	1	5	1				1

DLR: Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting (CDPH)
RDL: Reportable Detection Limit (Laboratory)

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG: Public Health Goal