

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **South Midway City Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: 5/13/26

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **North Well is in Midway City, CA.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **An assessment of the drinking water source for the well was completed in May 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: septic systems, fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide applications.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **South Midway City Mutual Water Company's regularly scheduled meetings are 5:30 PM at ACPM 16152 Beach Blvd., #101, Huntington Beach, CA at 7PM.**

For More Information, Contact: **Mr. Michael Hutton at (714) 842-8080**

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 **South Midway City Mutual Water Company** a (714) 842-8080 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 **South Midway City Mutual Water Company** 以获得中文的帮助: (714) 842-8080.

Language in Tagalog: 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** o tumawag sa (714) 842-8080 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 **South Midway City Mutual Water Company** tại (714) 842-8080 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 **South Midway City Mutual Water Company** ntawm (714) 842-8080 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)
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
<i>E. coli</i>	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2025	10	0	0	0 - 0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	10	0.180	0	0 - 180	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm or mg/L)	2024	35.4	35.4	None	None	Salt presents in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2023	253	253	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	2024	0.46	0.46	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	2024	0.94	0.92 – 0.97	10	0.02	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 as N (mg/L)	2025	1.04	1.04	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	2025	1.04	1.04	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2023	7.66	7.66	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2025	32.4	31.7 – 33.1	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Electrical Conductivity (uS/cm)	2025	590	586 – 594	1600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	71.3	70.7 – 71.9	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2025	374	374	1000	-	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.15	0.15	5	-	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate, as HCO ₃ (mg/L)	2025	220.6	220.6	-	-
Bromide (mg/L)	2025	0.08	0.08 – 0.09	-	-
Calcium (mg/L)	2025	74.8	74.8	-	-
Magnesium (mg/L)	2024	13.5	13.5	-	-
pH (Units)	2025	8	8	-	-
Potassium (mg/L)	2025	3.2	3.2	-	-
Temperature (°C)	2025	18.3	18.3	-	-
Total Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃ (mg/L)	2025	181	181	-	-
Vanadium (ug/L)	2024	3.1	3.1	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.
1,4-Dioxane (ug/L)	2025	1.73	1.5 – 2.1	1	1,4-Dioxane exposures resulted in cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals

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. South Midway City Mutual Water Company 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 Eastside Water Association. 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*: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): **N/A**

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
N/A	-	-	-	-

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	-	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	-	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	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/R	-	-	-	-

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.	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	-	-	-	-

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. **No** Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective action, and we completed **0** of the action.

During the past year **0** Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. **No** Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective action and we completed **0** of the action.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or corrected 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 were not required to conduct any required assessments.

During the past we were not required to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

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:

We were not required to conduct the required assessment.

We were not required 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 did not have an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We did not have a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We did not fail to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We did not fail 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.]

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2025

South Midway Mutual Water Company

APPENDIX A: REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Constituent Type:		INORGANIC									
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well Samples	No. of Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	Notification PHG Level
Fluoride (F)	2024	0.1	mg/L	0.46	0.46	0.1	1	1	2		1
	2024	0.1	ug/L	0.94	0.92 - 0.97	0.1	2	1	10		0.02
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (NO3NO2-N)	2025	0.4	mg/L	1.04	1.04	0.1	1	1	10		10
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO3-N)	2025	0.4	mg/L	1.04	1.04	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	Notification PHG Level
Natural Uranium (NTUr)	2023	1	pCi/L	7.66	7.66	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	Notification PHG Level
Chloride (Cl)	2025		mg/L	32.4	31.7 - 33.1	0.5	2	1		500	
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	2025		uS/cm	590	586 - 594	1	2	1		1600	
Sulfate (SO4)	2025	0.5	mg/L	71.3	70.7 - 71.9	0.3	2	1		500	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2025		mg/L	374	374	2.5	1	1		1000	
Turbidity (TURB)	2024	0.1	NTU	0.15	0.15	0.1	1	1		5	

ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
GROUNDWATER QUALITY DATA SUMMARY FOR 2025
South Midway Mutual Water Company

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)	2025		mg/L	220.6	220.6	6.1	1	1				
Bromide (Br)	2025		mg/L	0.08	0.08 - 0.09	0.01	2	1				
Calcium (Ca)	2025		mg/L	74.8	74.8	0.5	1	1				
Magnesium (Mg)	2024		mg/L	13.5	13.5	0.5	1	1				
pH (pH)	2025		UNITS	8	8	1	1	1				
Potassium (K)	2024		mg/L	3.2	3.2	0.5	1	1				
Sodium (Na)	2024		mg/L	35.4	35.4	0.5	1	1				
Temperature (Laboratory) (TEMP)	2025		C	18.3	18.3	1	1	1				
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (TOTALK)	2025		mg/L	181	181	5	1	1				
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (TOTHRD)	2024		mg/L	253	253	1	1	1				

APPENDIX D: STATE CONTAMINANTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVELS (NLS)

Constituent Type: INORGANIC												
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	DLR	Units	Average Detection	Range of Detections	RDL	No. of Well		No. of		Notification	
							Samples	Wells	Primary MCL	Secondary MCL	PHG	Level
Vanadium (V) 1,4-Dioxane (14DIOX)	2024	3	ug/L	3.1	3.1	1	1	1				50
	2025	1	ug/L	1.73	1.5 - 2.1	0.5	3	1				1