Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Ventura River Water District

Water System Number: CA5610022

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 19, 2017 (*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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Bert J. Rapp

Signature: Bert J Rapp

Title: General Manager

Phone Number: (805) 646-3403 Date: June 20, 2017

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL:http://venturariverwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Water-Quality-Rpt-VRWD-Casitas-2016.pdf
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - ☐ 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 URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

X Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: http://venturariverwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Water-Quality-Rpt-VRWD-Casitas-2016.pdf

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

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This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: VENTURA RIVER WATER DISTRICT Report Date: March 2018

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 - December 31, 2017.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Sources Well 01 and Well 02 are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. Information regarding the type of water source of Well 03 and Well 04 is not available, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 3 source(s): Well 01 (1989), Well 03 - Active and Well 04 (2007)
and from 1 treated location(s): Baldwin Tank #2 - NO3 BLEND

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 646-3403 and ask for Bert Rapp.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 by-products if 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	22 (2016)	3.1	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	22 (2016)	0.54	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	(2017)	43	38 - 49	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2017)	387	371 - 403	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant**
Fluoride (ppm)	(2017)	0.5	0.4 - 0.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2017)	3.7	1.6 - 9.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2017)	1.8	1.6 - 2.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2010 - 2013)	1.35	ND - 2.51	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - TREATED 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 Sources of Contaminant**
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2017)	4.6	2.0 - 7.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	(2017)	42	28 - 53	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2017)	955	888 - 1000	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2017)	211	177 - 225	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2017)	648	590 - 690	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2017)	0.9	0.5 - 1.3	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (ppm)	(2017)	0.6	0.5 - 0.7	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 7 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2017)	109	106 - 112	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2017)	28	26 - 30	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2017)	7.6	7.2 - 7.8	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2017)	225	210 - 260	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2017)	12.3	12.0 - 12.6	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2017)	0.47	0.08 - 0.8	n/a	n/a

Table 8 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2017)	53.65	6 - 61	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine (ppm)	(2017)	3.14	.25 - 3.5	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2017)	33.25	1 - 37	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Ventura River Water District* 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. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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

About our Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

VRWD has four active groundwater wells as its groundwater sources. The active wells are Wells 1, 2, 3, and 4. There are no sewer lines or sewage disposal facilities located within 50 and 100 feet of well sites, respectively. The four well sites are fenced for security. The wells are located about 700 feet from an active stream (when water is flowing). VRWD conducted the drinking water source assessment of its active wells in 2016. The following table lists the top possible contaminating activities for the wells. VRWD is constructing a new well, Well 7. The well has been drilled and the permit amendment issued February 26, 2018. VRWD turned the well on for service in March 2018. Wells #2 & #3 will be abandoned in the fall of 2018.

Well 01 (1989) -) - Moderate physical barrier effectiveness.
Possible Contaminating Activities (top ranked):
Sewer collection systems; animal grazing; low density septic systems, agricultural drainage; agricultural wells; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; historic waste dumps/ landfills; storm drain discharge; storm water detention facility, roads and freeways; surface water

Well 03 - Active - - --- physical barrier effectiveness.
Possible Contaminating Activities (top ranked):
Septic systems

Well 04 (2007) - - Moderate physical barrier effectiveness.
Possible Contaminating Activities (top ranked):
Sewer collection systems; green waste processing; high and low density septic systems; animal grazing; agricultural drainage; agricultural wells; fertilizer, pesticide/ herbicide application; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; historic gas stations and waste dumps/ landfills; underground storage tanks confirmed; above ground storage tanks; storm drain discharge; storm water detention facility; surface water

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 1

The well was constructed in 1989 with a depth of 242 feet. An 8- inch sewer line is located about 60 feet west/northwest of the well and a single family residence' s septic system is located about 120 feet east of the well. The well site is within the Ventura River flood zone. The well is located over 150 feet from the river and therefore not subject to the SWTR requirements. The well is housed in a concrete block building. It has a 55 feet deep annular seal and a concrete surface seal. The well is equipped with a 16- inch steel casing and is packed with gravel. The highest perforations are 92 feet below the ground level. There are no clay layers located above the highest perforations. The well has a deep water turbine pump which is powered by an electrical motor. The well's air release valve is screened. Well 1 is the primary well and the only one pumping currently.

Well 3

The well was constructed in 1969 with a depth of 220 feet. It is housed in a metal building in a fenced site behind an office yard. The well is equipped with a 16- inch steel casing and packed with gravel. It is surface sealed and has an annular depth of 50 feet. The perforations begin at 70 feet below surface. The well' s geological formation is a mix of rock and clay from the ground surface down to the highest perforations. VRWD screened the well' s air release valve during the Sanitary Survey. The well will be shut down for the rest of this year (last used in July).

Well 4

The well was constructed in 2007 with a depth of 250 feet. It is located in the Ventura River flood zone, but the flow in the river is over 150 feet away and therefore the well is not subjected to the SWTR requirements. An 8- inch sanitary sewer line runs about 125 feet from the well. A 16- inch 304 Stainless Steel casing was installed for the well. A cement grout annular seal was constructed from the surface to 50 feet below the ground surface. The well has a concrete surface seal. The well is housed in a concrete block building. The highest perforation is 73 feet deep and extends down to the 120 feet. The well' s air release valve is screened. The well has been offline since 2013. VRWD shall sample the well for nitrate and bacteriological activities before putting it back into service. VRWD shall also complete the Title 22 chemical testing of the well water prior to providing it to customers.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
SWRCB Division of Drinking Water District Office
1180 Eugenia Place
Suite 200
Carpinteria, CA 930135

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Jeff Densmore
District Engineer
(805) 566-1326
jeff.densmore@cdph.ca.gov

A copy of the report can also be downloaded at:
http://venturariverwd.com/news-and-events/

Casitas Water Quality Table 2017 Data

Turbidity(NTU)	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) [MRDLG]	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER AVERAGE	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER RANGE	YEAR TESTED Lake or Distribution System	YEAR TESTED Mira Monte Well[d]	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
	Treatment technique (TT)[a]						
Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[a]	1 NTU	NA	Highest value = 0.10	NA	2017	NA	Soil run-off
	95 % < 0.2 NTU		100% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU		2017	NA	
			100% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits				
			TT Violation*	Failure to maintain at least 0.2 ppm chlorine residual at entry point to distribution system*	12/5/2017		
Microbiological			AVERAGE	RANGE			
Total Coliform Bacteria[b]	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)	0	0	2017	NA	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli Bacteria	> 1 positive sample/month	(0)	0	0	2017	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Chemicals			Lake Casitas Treated AVERAGE	Lake Casitas Treated RANGE	Mira Monte Well AVERAGE	Mira Monte Well RANGE	Distribution System AVERAGE	Distribution System RANGE			
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.1	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.5	NA	0.6	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)[c]	10	10	ND	NA	10.8	7.6-12.6	0.9	0.5-1.2	2017	2016	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products

DISINFECTION By-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS			Distribution System AVERAGE	Distribution System RANGE			
Chloramines(ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	2.7	0.7-3.6	2017	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	48.6	27.6-56	2017	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	41	24-52	2017	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER:	Regulatory Action Level (RAL)	PHG	Number of Samples Collected	Homes above RAL	Level Detected at 90th percentile	Year Tested		
Lead (ppb)[e]	15	0.2	20	0	ND	2017	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Lead school					Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4			
Copper (ppm)[e]	1.3	0.3	20	1	1.0	2017	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Secondary Aesthetic Standards

CONSTITUENTS	State MCL		Lake Casitas Treated AVERAGE	Lake Casitas Treated RANGE	Mira Monte Well AVERAGE	Mira Monte Well RANGE	Distribution System AVERAGE	Distribution System RANGE	YEAR TESTED Lake	YEAR TESTED Well[d]	Source of Constituent
Turbidity(NTU)	5	NA	0.4	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	390	NA	380	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	1600	NA	641	NA	633	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	24	NA	58	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	166	NA	37.9	NA	NA	NA	2017	2016	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	5	NA	ND	NA	0.12	0.09-0.15	NA	NA	2017	2016	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Additional Monitoring

UCMR 3 Monitoring			Lake Casitas Treated AVERAGE	Lake Casitas Treated RANGE	Mira Monte Well AVERAGE	Mira Monte Well RANGE	Distribution System AVERAGE	Distribution System RANGE			
Chlorate (ppb)	800	NA	ND	ND	176	65-290	ND	ND	2013	2013	A disinfection by-product
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	3.3	3.1-3.4	1.0	ND-1.9	3.4	3.2-3.5	2013	2013	A naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	703	660-750	520	470-570	723	670-770	2013	2013	A naturally-occuring element
Vanadium (ppb)f	50	NA	See footnote g						2013	2013	A naturally-occuring elemental metal

Additional Constituents (Unregulated)	PHG (NL)		Lake Casitas Treated AVERAGE	Lake Casitas Treated RANGE	Mira Monte Well AVERAGE	Mira Monte Well RANGE		Year Tested Lake	Year Tested Well[d]	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
Alkalinity (Total as CaCO3 ppm)	NA	NA	130	NA	150	NA		2017	2016	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
pH(units)	6.5-8.5 US EPA	NA	6.8	NA	6.7	NA		2017	2016	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (HCO3)	NA	NA	160	140	180	NA		2017	2016	
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	NA	ND	NA		2017	2016	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	51	NA	47	NA		2017	2016	A naturally-occurring element
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	NA	14	NA		2017	2016	A naturally-occurring element
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3	NA	ND	NA		2017	2016	A naturally-occurring element
Total Hardness (ppm)	NA	NA	234 (13.7 grains/gal)	NA	175	NA		2017	2016	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occuring.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	30	NA	50	NA		2017	2016	"Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.

*TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Possible Contaminants	Health Effects
On December 5th 2017, disinfectant levels temporarily dropped below 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for 4.5 hours. The standard is that levels may not drop below 0.2 mg/L for more than four hours."	The Treatment Plant staff were forced to evacuate the plant due to the close proximity of the "Thomas Fire".	4 hours, 25 minutes	Staff returned to treatment plant when it was safe to do so. As directed by the State Water Resources Control Board, a "Boil Water Notification" was issued to the affected areas. After disinfection resumed, and special testing was completed, the "Boil Water Notification" was cancelled. The filtration process continued uninterrupted during this time.	*Giardia lamblia*[h], Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count bacteria, *Legionella*, *Cryptosporidium*[h]	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps,diarhhea, and associatd headaches.

Abbreviations and Definitions:

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 taste and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 (USEPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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.

Notification Level: Health based advisory levels established by the State Board for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - None Detected

NL - Notification Level

NS - No Sample

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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 (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

UCMR 3: Unregulated Monitoring Contaminant Rule (Third round). This monitoring helps the EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

uS/cm - Micro Siemens per Centimeter (a measure of specific conductance).

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

a) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance; 100 % of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level of 0.2 NTU and 100% is the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.

b) During 2017 Casitas collected 156 samples for total coliform bacteria testing according to the Total Coliform Rule. Total Coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) Mira Monte Well can be above the MCL for nitrate, however the well water is blended with lake Casitas water with the resulting nitrate level averaging 0.9 ppm as nitrogen.

d) The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

e) Casitas has implemented a corrosion control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower corrosivity and reduce copper levels.

f) These results are below the detection limits for reporting and can only be used as an estimate. For vanadium sampling the highest level (in ppb) for the lake was 1.2 (ND for 2014), the well was 0.78 and 1.2 for the distribution system. Vanadium results of the treated water for 2017 were ND.

h) During 2017 the treated treatment plant influent had negative results for monthly testing of *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* .