# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: VENTURA RIVER WATER DISTRICT Report Date: April 2019

*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, 2018.*

**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, the 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, Well 04, and Well 07 is not available, as these sources do 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 5 source(s):** Well 01 (1989), Well 02, Well 03 - Active, Well 04 (2007) and Well 07 (New)
**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.

**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

**mg/L:** milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

**ug/L:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

**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 (ug/L) | 22 (2016) | 3.1 | 1 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (mg/L) | 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 (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 44 | 38 - 49 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 396 | 371 - 419 | 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** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | ND | ND - 0.06 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 0.4 | ND - 0.5 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate as N (mg/L) | (2014 - 2018) | 3.7 | 1.2 - 6.7 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 2.1 | 1.2 - 4.2 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | (2010 - 2016) | 1.281 | ND - 3.43 | 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 (mg/L) | (2018) | 3.2 | 2.5 - 3.7 | 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 (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 44 | 28 - 57 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Iron (ug/L) | (2014 - 2017) | ND | ND - 100 | 300 | n/a | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | (2014 - 2017) | 959 | 888 - 1020 | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 216 | 177 - 241 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 657 | 590 - 720 | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | (2014 - 2017) | 0.7 | ND - 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 (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 0.6 | 0.5 - 0.7 | 1 | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. |

**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) | (2014 - 2017) | 111 | 106 - 116 | n/a | n/a |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 29 | 26 - 32 | n/a | n/a |
| pH (units) | (2014 - 2017) | 7.4 | 6.7 - 7.8 | n/a | n/a |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | (2014 - 2017) | 218 | 180 - 260 | n/a | n/a |
| Aggressiveness Index | (2014 - 2017) | 12.2 | 11.5 - 12.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Langelier Index | (2014 - 2017) | 0.33 | -0.4 - 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) (ug/L) | (2018) | 62 | 4 - 75 | 80 | n/a | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (mg/L) | (2018) | 3.39 | .8 - 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L) | (2018) | 48.25 | ND - 55 | 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.

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## Drinking Water Assessment Information

**Assessment Information**

VRWD has five active groundwater wells as its groundwater sources. The active wells are Wells 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. There are no sewer lines or sewage disposal facilities located within 50 and 100 feet of well sites, respectively. The five 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. Well 1 and 2' s assessments was completed back in August 2001; Well 4' s assessment was completed in March 2007.

| | |
|---|---|
| Well 01 (1989) | - ) - Moderate physical barrier effectiveness.<br>Possible Contaminating Activities ( top ranked):<br>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 02 | - Low physical barrier effectiveness.<br>Possible Contaminating Activities ( top ranked):<br>Sewer collection systems; utility stations; green waste transfer station; animal grazing; high and low density septic systems, agricultural drainage; agricultural wells; irrigated crops; NPDES/WDR permitted discharges; historic gas stations; historic waste dumps/ landfills; abandoned wells; storm drain discharge; storm water detention facility; roads and freeways; surface water |
| Well 03 - Active | - - --- physical barrier effectiveness.<br>Possible Contaminating Activities ( top ranked):<br>Septic systems |
| Well 04 (2007) | - - Moderate physical barrier effectiveness.<br>Possible Contaminating Activities ( top ranked):<br>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 |
| Well 07 (New) | - Moderate physical barrier effectiveness.<br>Possible Contaminating Activities ( top ranked):<br>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 |

**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 2018 Data

| TURBIDITY | 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) | | | | | | |
| Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU)[a] | 1 NTU | NA | Highest Value = 0.07 | 0.01-0.07 | 2018 | NA | Soil run-off |
| | 95 % < 0.2 NTU | | 100% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU | | 2018 | NA | |
| | | | 100% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits | | | | |

| MICROBIOLOGICAL | | | AVERAGE | RANGE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria[b] | > 1 positive sample/month | (0) | 0 | 0 | 2018 | NA | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. Coli Bacteria | > 1 positive sample/month | (0) | 0 | 0 | 2018 | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |

| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | Water AVERAGE | Water 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 | 2018 | 2016 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.4 | NA | 0.6 | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | 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 | 9.3 | 7.4-10.5 | 0.8 | 0.5-1.0 | 2018 | 2018 | 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] | 2.5 | 0.8-3.8 | 2018 | NA | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | NA | 62 | 46-69 | 2018 | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic acids (ppb) | 60 | NA | 48 | 21-61 | 2018 | NA | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR LEAD AND COPPER:**

| | Regulatory Action Level (RAL) | PHG | Number of Samples Collect. | 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 |
| 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 |
| Lead school | | | Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4 | | | 2017 | | Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products |

## 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/Dist. Syst. | YEAR TESTED Well[d] | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity (NTU) | 5 | NA | 0.2 | NA | 0.2 | NA | 0.3[h] | 0.1-0.9[h] | 2018 | 2016 | Soil run-off |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 1000 | NA | 390 | NA | 380 | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | 2016 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 1600 | NA | 652 | NA | 633 | NA | 648[h] | 568-687[h] | 2018 | 2016 | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | NA | 24 | NA | 58 | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | 2016 | Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | NA | 163 | NA | 37.9 | NA | NA | NA | 2018 | 2016 | Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Zinc (ppm) | 5 | NA | ND | NA | 0.12 | 0.09-0.15 | NA | NA | 2018 | 2016 | Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

## ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

| UCMR 3 Monitoring | NL | | Water AVERAGE | Water RANGE | Mira Monte Well AVERAGE | Mira Monte Well RANGE | Distribution System AVERAGE | Distribution System RANGE | Year Tested Lake | Year Tested Well[d] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 f | | | | | | 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 | | 2018 | 2016 | A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid |
| pH(units) | 6.5-8.5 US EPA | NA | 7.8 | NA | | 6.7 | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A measure of acidity or alkalinity |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity HCO3 (ppm) | NA | NA | 160 | NA | | 180 | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid |
| Boron (ppb) | NA | (1000) | 200 | NA | | ND | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A naturally-occurring element |
| Calcium (ppm) | NA | NA | 52 | NA | | 47 | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A naturally-occurring element |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NA | NA | 25 | NA | | 14 | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A naturally-occurring element |
| Potassium (ppm) | NA | NA | 3 | NA | | ND | NA | | 2018 | 2016 | A naturally-occurring element |
| Total Hardness (ppm) | NA | NA | 233 (13.6 grains/gal) | NA | | 175 | NA | | 2018 | 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 | | 2018 | 2016 | "Sodium" refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. |

### 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)

**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)

**ppt**: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 2018 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 0.8 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 2018 were ND.

g) During 2018 the treated treatment plant influent had negative results for monthly testing of Giardia and Cryptosporidium.

h) Distribution system measurements taken with field kits (not certified laboratory results).