

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:	CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO
Water System Number:	CA5601104

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 1st 2022_(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:	Marcellino Q. Pena	
	Signature:	<i>Marcellino Pena</i>	
	Title:	Distribution Operator License #54985	
	Phone Number:	(805) 603-7110	Date: Wednesday May 25th 2022

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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:

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://> _____
- ☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill 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: <http://> _____

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CASITAS MUTUAL WATER CO

Report Date: April 2022

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, 2021.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 2 source(s): Well01 & Treated Water from Casitas Municipal Water District (purchased).

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at Board Member Residence every 90 days at 7 PM, Contact Shelly VanAken (805) 649-2601 for date and location information.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)340-2830 and ask for John Dickenson or email jmdiv@hotmail.com.

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.

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 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water 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 and 7 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 Water 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. **Note: Lead results omitted since not detected .**

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	No. of Samples	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (mg/L)	(2016)	5	0.96	1	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	(2019)	52	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2019)	492	n/a	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/L)	(2019)	0.3	n/a	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2021)	0.8	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2019)	2.7	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	(2019)	5	n/a	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2015)	1.97	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	(2019)	38	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2019)	1140	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2019)	299	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2019)	740	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2019)	19.6	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (mg/L)	(2019)	0.6	n/a	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Table 6 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2019)	141	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2019)	34	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2019)	7.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2019)	260	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2019)	12.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2019)	0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 7 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2021)	34	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	(2021)	4.37	3.3 - 7.6	4.0	4.0	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2021)	22	n/a	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 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. *Casitas Mutual Water Co.* 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

VIOLATION OF A MCL,MRDL,AL,TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken To Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Copper				Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who use water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson`s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Turbidity				Turbidity is Secondary Drinking Water Standards and has found no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.
Chlorine				Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water contains chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the CASITAS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY water system in March, 2001.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
 Chemical/petroleum pipelines
 Machine shops

Discussion of Vulnerability

Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:

- ☐ The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
- ☐ The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
- ☐ The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
 SWRCB Division of Drinking Water
 1180 Eugenia Place
 Suite 200
 Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
 Jeff Densmore
 District Engineer
 805 566 1326

For more info you may visit <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp> or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.



Casitas Municipal Water District, PWS CA5610024
Water Quality Summary, 2021 Data



WATER CLARITY	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG)	LAKE CASITAS TREATED WATER			SAMPLE SOURCE & YEAR TESTED	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
	Direct Filtration		Treatment Technique (TT)	FILTER EFFLUENT	RANGE	Filter Effluent	
Filter Effluent Turbidity ^a (NTU)	TT < 1 NTU	NA	Highest Value = 0.03		0.01 - 0.03	2021	Soil run-off
	95 % < 0.2 NTU	NA	100% of turbidity measurements were < 0.2 NTU		2021		
			100% = lowest monthly % of samples meeting turbidity limits		2021		
MICROBIOLOGICAL	MCL	(MCLG)	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			Distribution System	
			HIGHEST POSITIVE SAMPLES		NUMBER OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION		
Total Coliform Bacteria ^b	1 Positive Monthly Sample ^b	(0)	0 / Month		0	2021	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & E. Coli	0	(0)	0 / Year		0	2021	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated Water			Lake Casitas Treated	
			AVERAGE		RANGE		
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	< 2		ND - 2	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.11		0.11 - 0.11	2021	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	0.4		0.3 - 0.4	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	ND		ND - ND	2021	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Running Annual Average (RAA) MCL or [MRDL]	PHG or [MRDLG]	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			Distribution System	
			HIGHEST [RAA]/LOCATIONAL RAA		INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE RANGE		
Chloramines as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	[4.0]	[2.6]		1.0 - 3.6	2021	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	50		33 - 56	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	60	NA	41		11 - 54	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
LEAD AND COPPER	Regulatory Action Level (RAL)	PHG	Number of Samples Collected	Homes above RAL	Level Detected at 90th percentile	Individual Taps ^c	
Lead (ppb) ^d	15	0.2	30	0	ND	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products
Copper (ppm) ^d	1.3	0.3	30	0	1.0	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead school	15	0.2	Number of schools requesting lead sampling = 4; Sample locations = 19; Locations above RAL = 0			2017	Internal corrosion of end-user plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products

SECONDARY AESTHETIC STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	STATE MCL	PHG	Lake Casitas Treated		Year Tested	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
			AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	ND	ND - ND	2021	Soil run-off
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	NA	445	440 - 450	2021	Run-off / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	NA	724	707 - 740	2021	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	500	NA	22	22 - 22	2021	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	NA	183	180 - 186	2021	Run-off /leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS (Unregulated)	PHG (NL)	Lake Casitas Treated		Year Tested	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT	
		AVERAGE	RANGE	Lake Treated		
Alkalinity - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	155	150 - 160	2021	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
pH (pH standard units)	6.5-8.5 (US EPA)	NA	7.6	7.5 - 7.6	2021	A measure of acidity or alkalinity
Hardness - Total as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	NA	268 (15.7 gpg)	267 - 269 (15.6 - 15.7 gpg)	2021	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) ^d	NA	NA	0.08	0.05 - 0.10	2021	Indicator of corrosion. A positive Langlier Index indicates the water is non-corrosive
Boron (ppb)	NA	(1000)	200	200 - 200	2021	A naturally-occurring element
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	65	64 - 65	2021	A naturally-occurring element
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	26	26 - 26	2021	A naturally-occurring element
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	4	3 - 4	2021	A naturally-occurring element
Bicarbonate (ppm)	NA	NA	185	180 - 190	2021	A measure of the capacity to neutralize acid
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	31	30 - 32	2021	"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 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 (US EPA).

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Some MCL's are determined based on the running annual average which is calculated by averaging all sample results within the previous four quarters. Locational running annual average includes results averaged over the previous four quarters for a specific sample site.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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 (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA - Not Applicable or Available

ND - None Detected at or above the limits of detection for reporting purposes.

NL - Notification Level

NS - No Sample

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

gpg - Grains per gallon, an alternative unit used to measure hardness

US EPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL. During 2021 Casitas collected 156 distribution system samples for total coliform bacteria testing. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) The State monitoring requirements for some contaminants is less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. These data are from the most recent sampling, and although representative, are more than one year old.

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